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FOR A GREATER NEW-YORK

The Lexow Sub-Committee Prepares Its Report.

A COMMISSION ON CONSOLIDATION

The Governor Authorized to Appoint Nine Members—Part of the Original Territory Omitted.

SENATOR BRUSH WILL ASK RESUBMISSION

Opposition to the Plan Develops in Several Quarters—Text of the Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Mr. Lexow's subcommittee, which has been wrestling with the Greater New-York problem, to-day completed its report, and submitted a bill which the committee will probably report to-morrow.

The committee favors consolidation. It proposes a commission of fifteen members to prepare bills necessary to complete the uniting of the municipalities which are to make up the greater city. It proposes to shut out of the metropolis a portion of the towns to which the question was submitted two years ago. Jamaica, a part of Hempstead and Flushing, L. I., are not mentioned in the bill, as agreed on.

The joint sub-committee held a session this afternon, at which Senator Lexow read his report. The committee will meet again to-morrow morning and further consider the matter. It is the intention to submit the report and the amended bill to the Senate at to-morrow's session.

The commission created by the bill to prepare details of legislation is composed as follows: The President of the existing Greater New-York Commission, the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City; the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, and nine others, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. This is the same provision for a commission as was contained in the bill before the Legislature last year.

As the minority leaders look at it, it is a partisan scheme. Those of the majority who are willing to discuss it talk of nonpartisan appointments to be made by the Governor. Of course, the nature of the man, and the legislation they propose, will depend on the attitude which Gov. Morton shall assume. If he shall put Platt politicians to the front, it is within his power to let Mr. Platt construct the Greater New-York.

The minority in the Senate will probably oppose the bill. "I have not seen the proposed measure," said Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but if it proposes to create the same commission as that proposed last year, I shall oppose it. It means that consolidation is to be made a partisan affair, and every Democrat should oppose that."

No one of the committee is willing to be quoted as to the reasons for excluding a portion of the territory which was to have been included. The bill itself simply omits any reference to the towns mentioned. Last year's bill, the one originally introduced, thus described the territory which is to be kept outside the city limits:

Flushing and Jamaica and that part of Hempstead which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of Flushing, through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island in the County of Queens, to the Atlantic Ocean.

By excluding this territory Mr. Lexow and his associates have ruined one of the arguments which has constantly been used by those who favor consolidation—namely, that the verdict of the people's vote was final. It has been a contention of certain Brooklyn anti-consolidationists that that vote was not final, as to Brooklyn, and with this change made by the committee it will be harder to meet this contention.

Senator Grady, who is a member of the sub-committee, said to-night that he would support the bill were it not for this provision.

The report of Mr. Lexow is devoted largely to a history of Brooklyn, of the movement for consolidation, and the arguments for and against it. It makes no revelations as to the intentions of the leaders as to the details of consolidation.

The bill which the sub-committee recommends to the full committee for report and passage by the Legislature is as follows:

An act consolidating the local Governments of the territory within the City and County of New-York, the Counties of Kings and Richmond, and Long Island City and the town of Newtown, in the County of Queens, and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof.

Section 1.—All the municipal corporations and parts of municipal corporations, other than counties, within the following territory, to wit, the County of Kings, the County of Richmond, the City of Long Island City, the town of Newtown, are hereby consolidated with the municipal corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Sec. 2. For all purposes the local administration and government of the territories in Section 1 of this act enumerated, shall remain in and be performed and exercised by the respective bodies politic and corporate to which they are now intrusted until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law, and for such purpose, and until such time, and except to such extent, the said bodies politics and corporate shall continue to exist, and to possess the same rights, properties, privileges, and franchises, and to exercise the same powers and discharge the same duties, and be subject to the same liabilities, and the various officers thereof shall be elected or appointed in the same manner as heretofore.

Sec. 3. The President of the commission appointed under Chapter 311 of the Laws of 1890, and the Mayors, respectively, of the City of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, the Staff Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, and nine other persons who shall be appointed by the Governor by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be commissioners, and are hereby directed to prepare such bills as will, upon their enactment into laws, provide a Government for the municipal corporation, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as by this act enlarged, and, among other things, for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation, and of valuation for the purpose of taxation, throughout the whole of the territory of the said municipal corporation as so enlarged.

Sec. 4—Said commission may, in and for the performance of said work, employ counsel and such other persons as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation; subpoena witnesses, compel the production before it of any public record or document of any of the bodies politic or corporate aforesaid, administer oaths, and examine thereunder any person touching the subject matter hereby committed to its charge; and each of the said bodies, politic and corporate, its agents and servants, is hereby directed, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, to furnish to the said commission or its representative free access at all reasonable hours to all such records and documents, and all information, within its possession, or under its control. The said commission shall proceed as continuously as may be with the work aforesaid, and shall, from time to time, report to the Legislature its progress therein and its recommendations, and shall prepare and submit to the Legislature bills in proper form for enactment embodying such recommendations.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act each of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall raise such proportion of the sum of $25,000 as the value of all its real property, as fixed by the Board of State Assessors for the purpose of State taxation, bears to the aggregate value, as so fixed, of all the real property in both cities. Upon the requisition of said commission upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of either of said cities, such board shall raise the whole or any part of the proportion of said sum to be raised by such city, from any unexpended balance of appropriations in such city for any year prior to the year 1897, or by the issue of revenue bonds of such city in the manner provided by law, or by the inclusion thereof in the annual tax levy upon real and personal property liable to taxation in such city. Payments shall be made by the Controller of each of said cities from the respective proportions of said sums to be raised by each of said cities for the expenses incurred by the said commission in carrying out the provisions of this act, upon vouchers certified by the said commission, or by such officer or officers thereof as it may designate for that purpose, in form to be approved by the Controller making such payment.

Sec. 6.—Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as attempting or intending to affect in any way the boundaries, government, rights, powers, duties, obligations, limitations, or disabilities of any county or offices thereof, as fixed by the Constitution or otherwise.

Section 1 of this act shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1898; Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this act shall take effect immediately.

Senator Brush says there should be a resubmission of the question, and a long consideration and hearings before the Greater New-York Commission on the proposed plan of government for the Greater New-York. Senator Brush has submitted to the sub-committee his report in opposition to the majority report.

The joint sub-committee will meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock. Senator Lexow said to-night that the bill would be further discussed at that time. The question of leaving Flushing, Jamaica, and part of Hempstead out of the Greater New-York would then be decided. Some questions had arisen, he said, as to the authority of the Legislature to change the boundary lines. Arguments had been presented to the committee, that the vote of the people was final and the committee was not agreed on this point.

It is this that causes the committee to hesitate to report the bill as it now stands. Inasmuch as the committee expects to agree during the brief session, to-morrow, it is considered probable that the towns named will be left outside the lines, as was contemplated when the bill submitted to-day was prepared.

GOLD ON BOND ACCOUNT

Net Gain Through the Loan Figured at $65,000,000—Reserve Expected to be Between $125,000,000 and $130,000,000.

Gold was received on bond account yesterday, at the Sub-Treasury, to the amount of $1,418,108, against which there were withdrawals of $1,000,000. Payments by the Morgan combination of bidders have been practically completed, so that the operations now represent gain through other bidders. Deposits and withdrawals since a week ago Saturday, when gold was first credited on bond payments, make the following showing:

	Deposits.	Withdrawals.
Saturday, Feb. 8.....	$10,909,640	$115,500
Monday, Feb. 10.....	8,749,524	2,381,000
Tuesday, Feb. 11.....	6,774,716	923,300
Thursday, Feb. 13.....	6,984,741	1,271,600
Friday, Feb. 14.....	6,084,000	1,567,400
Saturday, Feb. 15.....	3,573,331	200,000
Monday, Feb. 17.....	634,513	1,456,200
Tuesday, Feb. 18.....	737,967	932,500
Wednesday, Feb. 19....	6,688,588	633,000
Thursday, Feb. 20.....	1,418,108	1,000,000
Total	$53,275,128	$10,490,500

To the net gain of $42,784,628 thus derived should be added $27,000,000 estimated by the Treasury Department as held in depository banks and the deposits at other Sub-Treasuries, of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Official calculations still figure the reserve, when payments shall be completed, at between $125,000,000 and $130,000,000, a net gain through the loan of about $65,000,000.

MADE LAWS BY THE PRESIDENT

Measures Which Were Signed Yesterday by the Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President to-day signed the following measures:

The act to extend the mineral land laws of the United States to lands embraced in the north half of the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington.

Joint resolution making an appropriation for defraying the joint expense of locating the boundary line between the Territory of Alaska and the British North American territory.

The act to open reservations in the State of Colorado for the locations of mining claims.

The act to amend the act dividing a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation into Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the reservations, the act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The act extending the time within which the Maryland and Washington Railway Company shall be required to complete its road.

The act to amend the act to punish false swearing before trial boards of the Metropolitan Police Force and Fire Department of the District of Columbia.

Many more measures are awaiting action by the President.

W. D. PIERSON WAS CLOSE TO DEATH

Train Stopped Close to Him, Wedged Between Bridge Ties.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—William D. Pierson of Soho had a terrible experience on the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad trestle over Second River last night. He was in the centre of the bridge when a train approached, and in trying to drop between the rails became wedged in such a way that only his head and shoulders were above the ties.

He could not extricate himself, and turned his head away from the locomotive, fast approaching.

The engineer saw the man's head, and whistled for the brakes. He brought his train to a standstill in time to save Pierson from being decapitated.

The trestlework is 150 feet long and 40 feet above the stream.

WEAVER NOT A CANDIDATE

If a Nomination Were Forced Upon Upon Him He Might Accept.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Gen. J. B. Weaver, the Populist candidate for President in 1892, said to-day:

"I positively will not be a candidate for anything. My name will not be before the St. Louis Convention in any manner. There can be no other construction placed upon my meaning. I am not and will not be a candidate."

"But suppose your friends should put your name forward, and you were offered the nomination," suggested the reporter.

"That is another matter, altogether, and you are indulging too much in possibilities. But you really must excuse me, for I never talk politics unless there is some impending crisis. But I am not a candidate."

Fire in California Canons.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Feb. 20.—A fierce mountain fire is raging in San Roque, close to the city. There is no wind, but the flames have covered considerable territory, burning everything in Garcia Cañon, a branch of the San Roque, and running far up the mountain side. Many visitors have gone to the elevated ground, overlooking the place, to better enjoy the brilliant spectacle.

Some anxiety is entertained concerning the safety of a young Spanish-American rancher, Aledoni Garcia, who, with his wife and two children, is living in a cabin up the cañon, the place being a veritable fire trap.

Bicyclemaker Wilhelm's Escape.

READING, Penn., Feb. 20.—The handsome dwelling of W. Irving Wilhelm, the bicycle manufacturer, and that of Mrs. Maria Fisher, adjoining, at Hamburg, this county, were burned at 3 o'clock this morning, together with all contents.

Mr. Wilhelm and family and several guests had a very narrow escape, being rescued from a second-story window in their night clothes. The loss on the properties and contents may reach $12,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue.

Washington's Unassailable Character
is typified in OLD CROW RYE, a pure, honest whiskey. It contains no colorings, flavors, syrup, spirits, or other adulterations. H. B. Kirk & Co., Sole Receivers.—Adv.

KILLED HER TWO CHILDREN

Mrs. George Radford Kelso then Tried to Commit Suicide.

SHE WAS INSANE AT THE TIME

She Had Been Ill and Feared that She Would Lose Her Mind—The Tragedy Discovered by Her Husband.

Mrs. George Radford Kelso of 148 West Ninety-fifth Street, while laboring under a fit of insanity, killed her two children yesterday and then attempted to commit suicide.

She is the wife of the manager of the printing establishments at 49 Park Place and 208 Fulton Street belonging to the estate of Martin B. Brown. Mr. Kelso is a son of the late James Kelso, at one time Superintendent of Police.

Mrs. Kelso has been ill for some time, and on several occasions she has surprised those in her household by her strange actions. As her actions seemed to be due to capriciousness, no special notice was taken of them and no fears were entertained. She always seemed devoted to her children.

The two children, Ethel and Radford, four and two years old, respectively, were playing in the front room of the second floor of Mrs. Kelso's home yesterday afternoon, and their mother and the nurse girl were conversing. Suddenly, without any apparent cause, Mrs. Kelso ordered the nurse to leave the house and never return. Though surprised by this order, the girl obeyed the command and went away, taking some of her personal belongings with her.

Mrs. Kelso then left her children playing in the room and went down to the kitchen. She gave strict orders that no one should be allowed to enter the house, and that she should not be disturbed with any cards that might be left for her. Then she went up stairs again. The cook took care not to go near Mrs. Kelso's room.

The first intimation of the terrible tragedy came to Mr. Kelso when he returned to his home just before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He had gone home unusually early. He opened the front door of his house with a latchkey and went at once to the room where his wife usually passed the afternoons. He was anxious to learn the condition of her health.

As soon as he entered the room Mr. Kelso was startled. In a chair, almost facing him, sat his wife, with a wild, staring expression on her face. Her left wrist was cut and bleeding.

On the sofa was little Ethel, with one bullet wound under her right ear and another in her breast. Upon the walls, furniture, and carpet were many blood stains.

Mr. Kelso was horror stricken. He stood still for some time staring at the terrible sight. Then he staggered into the adjoining rear room.

There he found his son, Radford, who was still alive, but seemed to be almost dead. He hastily summoned a policeman, who called in Dr. John F. Moore of 156 West Ninety-fourth Street.

The doctor found little Radford still alive, but beyond his aid.

Dr. Moore then devoted his care to Mrs. Kelso, who sat speechless, but trembling violently, in the chair, where her husband first saw her. With her husband's razor she had severed an artery and twelve tendons in her left wrist. The doctor stopped the flow of blood, and bound up the wound. Mrs. Kelso seemed to have partially regained her senses when this was done, but did not realize what she had done.

While the doctor was still caring for Mrs. Kelso's wounds, Detective Connery of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station entered the house to place her under arrest. When he entered the room Mr. Kelso was endeavoring to soothe his wife, who was greatly excited. On seeing the detective Mrs. Kelso asked abruptly:

"Who are you? What do you want?"

Her husband said: "Hush, Ethel. Keep quiet, Ethel."

The detective went out for a few seconds. Two patrolmen soon after entered the house, but they were not needed. Mrs. Kelso gradually became quieter, and submitted to arrest. Her husband was still terribly agitated, but he regained his composure, and allowing the policemen to do their duty. He still clasped his wife, however, and she clung to him, sobbing out coherently.

"Did I cut them, or did I cut myself? I meant to shoot myself. You knew it, Rad. I told you before we were married that my mind was not quite right, and I've told you since. I hope they'll electrocute me. It's my mind. Why didn't I shoot myself."

Mrs. Kelso then stared around the room again and saw her little girl on the sofa. She leaned her head on her husband's shoulder and again began to talk incoherently.

"It's better, after all," she said, "for the children to die than to live with a crazy mother."

Mr. Kelso bore himself with remarkable fortitude. He held his wife lovingly, and endeavored to soothe her, stroking her hair and speaking tenderly and caressingly. He helped her down stairs, when the policemen finally said they must take her away. On the last two steps Mrs. Kelso stumbled, and fell to the bottom. She was not hurt, however.

Mrs. Kelso was accompanied to Bellevue Hospital by her husband. She talked incoherently on the way, and kept asking Policeman Cashman to be sure that she was put to death in the electric chair. She was finally put in a cell. Her husband and his lawyer, E. J. Ledvich of 150 Nassau Street, walked about the grounds for over two hours, the former occasionally visiting his wife.

Mrs. Kelso told the hospital physicians that she had taken conium, a deadly poison, and wanted to know if she would die. She was told that she could recover from the razor cut, but that the poison might kill her. She made a statement to the physicians late in the evening, saying:

"I am subject to these attacks, and have always said I would go crazy. I felt this attack coming on about 4 o'clock. I know I have killed my children, and I want to die."

She would not say anything more.

The revolver with which the children were killed had been in Mrs. Kelso's house for a long time. It is known Mrs. Kelso left her home twice yesterday, and once she bought cartridges. The weapon was held so close to the faces of the children that the flesh was badly burned.

The condition of Mrs. Kelso's mind has not been healthy for the past three days. It was said that Tuesday night Mr. Kelso passed much time in soothing his wife, who was greatly agitated. What occasioned the agitation Mr. Kelso does not know, although the leaving of the house by Mrs. Kelso's sister, Miss King, who had been visiting her, may have been the cause. The next day his wife seemed to have recovered her self-possession.

Mrs. Kelso is the daughter of William E. King of Lakewood, N. J. She is tall and slimly built. Her black hair, which is long, was not done up yesterday when her husband found her. She wore a reddish-striped gown, which hung loosely about her figure. She is twenty-five years old, and is an unusually attractive woman.

The little boy died while his mother was being taken to the hospital. The girl was already dead when the doctor was called in. The deed was probably committed about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Kelso is well known in business circles, and he has a large circle of friends, who will be greatly grieved to hear of his terrible affliction.

BAXTER OUT FOR GOVERNOR

The Aspirations of the Clerk of the Assembly Receive Much Encouragement from Prominent Platt Followers.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The latest Gubernatorial candidate in the field is Col. Archie E. Baxter of Chemung, Clerk of the Assembly. For two days some of his friends have been in this city preparing a "boom" for him, and it was brought to light to-day at a quiet gathering at 132 State Street.

Senator George R. Malby, John S. Kenyon, Clerk of the Senate and Secretary of the Republican State Committee; W. Armitage of Chemung, and one or two others were there.

Col. Baxter is one of the most popular Republicans in the State, and one who has a large acquaintance in every county. He is not as wealthy as Speaker Fish or Controller Roberts, but he has a reputation as an orator which neither of them has. He is, moreover, "solid" with Platt. He was a gallant soldier. Two weeks ago he was chosen a delegate to the St. Louis Convention. When he is at his official desk in the Assembly he stands immediately in front of Speaker Fish, only a few feet distant from him. Mr. Fish will accordingly be able to keep a close eye on a rival candidate for the next few weeks.

It is said that the "boom" for Col. Baxter has thus early spread through Chemung, Steuben, Allegany, Schuyler, and Tompkins Counties.

Congressman James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo was among the Governor's callers to-day. He assured the Governor, from the Washington point of view—the standpoint of the New-York Congressional delegation—the Morton campaign was making very gratifying progress.

A PICKPOCKET AT A FUNERAL

Caught in the Act in a Church While the Service Was Being Held—Apologized to the One Whom He Robbed.

The Roman Catholic Church of All Saints, at Throop Avenue and Thornton Street, Brooklyn, was the scene of much excitement while funeral services were being held there yesterday.

An alleged pickpocket, who said he was John Keenan, forty-one years old, and a resident of Jersey City, was the cause of the commotion.

Just as the services were about to be finished, half a dozen women excitedly grabbed hold of Keenan, who, it is alleged, had stolen a purse containing $15 from Mrs. Margaret Martanell of 79 Park Avenue. Keenan fought his way out of the church, and when outside broke away from the women. Several members of the congregation gave chase along Throop Avenue. At Wallabout Street Keenan stopped, and, it is said, threw the purse away. He was caught by Policeman Halderlein of the Sixteenth Precinct after a severe struggle.

Another woman identified the man as one who had picked her pocket during the funeral services. She caught him in the act, and he returned the purse with profuse apologies.

Keenan was subsequently arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, and remanded for trial to-day.

MISS CLARA BARTON'S TRIUMPH

Free Entrance Guaranteed, She Sends Word—National Committee Forwards $25,000—More Needed.

The National Armenian Relief Committee is in receipt of the following cable, received yesterday from Miss Clara Barton:

"Free entrance guaranteed. Assistants leave for Harpoot, Allepo, and other provinces immediately. Must draw funds now."

In response to this the committee has sent $25,000 by cable to Constantinople, and will send forward other sums immediately. Large amounts are urgently required.

It is known that many have delayed giving, owing to uncertainty of funds reaching the sufferers. No further doubt should be felt, but funds should be sent at once to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New-York City.

PARDON OF WALLER IS SIGNED

Ex-Consul's Family Will Abstain from Suing France for Damages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Secretary Olney has received the following dispatch from Ambassador Eustis under to-day's date:

"The President signed this morning Waller's pardon. Orders are being issued for his release."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—There does not seem to be any intention on the part of Mr. Waller's counsel, or of his friends, to take advantage of the offer made by the United States Ambassador, under instructions from the State Department, and to enter suit for damages in the French courts, with the United States Ambassador providing the requisite security for costs.

On the contrary, the Waller family, finding that the United States, on the facts as disclosed, decline to make an international affair out of Waller's offense, are contemplating his return to Kansas, from which State he was originally appointed Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar.

Mrs. Waller is said to be at present in Baltimore. Nothing has been heard for Waller directly by his family for three or four weeks, according to the statement made by his daughter to-day.

HEAVY GALES AT SEA

Vessels Delayed—One of the Alberta's Crew Swept Overboard.

Vessels arriving at this port yesterday brought tales of inclement weather at sea, of stormy passages, and of baffling gales. The Savannah Line steamship Nacoochee, which usually makes the trip from Savannah in two days, reached port yesterday four days out from Savannah. Her master, Capt. Smith, says that for forty-eight hours his vessel made only 68 knots.

The British steamship Alberta, from Cardiff, in ballast, reports a succession of heavy westerly gales throughout her entire voyage. In one of these, Edmund Koroc, an Austrian seaman, was swept overboard from the bridge and drowned.

The Kitty, a Norwegian steamship, met a gale off the coast which gave her decks and rigging an enamel of ice many inches in thickness. The Werra from Genoa, the Teutonic from Liverpool, and the Munchen from Bremen all had severe weather during their voyages to this port, but none had any accidents to report.

Washington, the Great American,
Should be toasted to-morrow with that purest and best of domestic wines, GREAT WESTERN CHAMPAGNE. Equal to imported and sells for $12.50 a case. H. B. Kirk & Co., Sole Agents.—Adv

GUIANA IN ARBITRATION

Proposal Is Not Official, but the End Is to be Expected.

A CONSTANT ANGLO-AMERICAN COURT

Lord Rosebery Proposed that the Chief Justices of the Two Countries Discuss and Settle Difference.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The St. James Gazette cautions its readers against accepting as an accomplished fact the rumors of an agreement between England and America to submit the Venezuelan dispute to arbitration.

The Gazette declares that it is in a position to state that the proposals made are unofficial and that neither Government has made a formal suggestion to arbitrate the question. Still, the paper adds, there is foundation, though slight, for belief that the American Government will aid England in fixing the basis of arbitration.

The Westminster Gazette surmises that as soon as a basis for negotiations can be arrived at, the Venezuelan question will cease to be a matter of controversy, and a treaty providing for the establishment of a permanent Court of Arbitration between England and the United States will be formulated.

The leaders of the Liberal Party, The Gazette thinks, would enthusiastically welcome this. "We can safely state," the paper says, "that Lord Rosebery actually invited negotiations for permanent arbitration, proposing to the Washington Government, that in certain events the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the Lord Chief Justice of England should meet and discuss a difference, even to the end of settling the matter themselves.

PROPOSED CONCILIATORY PLAN.

Smalley Says the One He Reported Is Officially American.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—George W. Smalley, the American correspondent of The Times, in a dispatch which that paper will publish to-morrow, protests against the plan for the appointment of a joint commission to settle the Venezuelan boundary dispute being discussed by the American press as his or The Times's project.

He says it is neither one nor the other, but is the plan the United States Government is ready to officially propose or accept on the conditions stated in his original dispatch to The Times.

The scheme, he adds, must be accepted or rejected as a whole. It is not open for Great Britain to accept part of it. Nevertheless, it does not follow that the Washington Government would not consider a counter proposal or a reasonable modification of the plan.

He dwells upon the jingo opposition to the plan and other difficulties, which, he declares, are increasing, and contends that these show clearly the danger of delay and what risks the Washington Government took in allowing the proposal to be published.

The Times, in commenting on the dispatch, will contend that the turning point of the controversy has been reached, adding that the views of both ministries have been undergoing a healthy evolution tending to bring them closer. Further delay in resuming direct negotiations would be needless and mischievous.

Lord Salisbury having taken the last step in the negotiations, the next move, by diplomatic usage, rests with Mr. Olney. Assuming that Mr. Smalley's dispatches represent the views of the American Government, it is only requisite to send these views to Lord Salisbury as speedily as possible.

They might not necessarily command instant assent to all their details, but they would be received with the greatest possible respect and with an earnest desire to accept them as a basis for a prompt and complete agreement. The spirit in which they were formed would be thoroughly appreciated by the whole nation. The desire to show by deeds that Great Britain reciprocated would be universal.

The Times contends that it would be desirable for the resumed negotiations to be conducted at Washington, where the representatives of Venezuela could attend. It disclaims the smallest idea of picking part of the scheme. It is quite understood that the project stands or falls as a whole.

The suggestion made by The Times Thursday was that, with a view to expediting matters, one step should be taken at a time, and that the joint commission should meet immediately, without waiting for a settlement of possible further steps.

IMPORTANT MAPS FOR ENGLAND.

Several in the Government Library at Ottawa, Ontario.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 20.—In the House to-day, upon the orders of the day being called, the Hon. David Tills called attention to an important matter concerning the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

"I would like to call the attention of the Government for a moment," he said, "to the fact that we have in the library here several old maps, some French and some Dutch, which give the boundary of the Spanish and Dutch possessions in South America, and according to which the boundary line drawn is at least as extensive as the present claim of the British Government. Now, these maps may be in the Foreign Office of England, and they may not, and it seems to me that it would be a proper thing, and in the public interest, if the Government were to order copies of these maps and have them placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office.

There is a map of M. Delisle, who was the first geographer to the King of France in 1822; there is also a map of Ropple and Mithell, dated 1774, giving the boundary of Venezuela, Andalusia, and Surinam; also an atlas of the whole continent of America from 1680 to 1838; Danville's map of the north part of South America, 1776, and also Mortier's map of 1740. There is also a map of Robert Devangondy, who was geographer to the King of Poland, bearing date 1771.

"All of these extend the boundary of Dutch Guiana as far west as the mouth of the Oronoco River, and some of them follow up that river for a considerable distance. It seems to me that it would be a proper thing to have copies of these maps made and sent to the Foreign Office. If the Foreign Office is already in possession of them, of course no harm is done; if not, they will be a valuable addition to their collection."

Sir Charles Tupper said in reply to this suggestion: "I desire to thank the honorable gentleman very much for drawing the attention of the Government to this very important matter, and to state to him that the Government will at once communicate with her Majesty's Government to ascertain if her Majesty's Government has copies; if not, copies will be forwarded without delay."

George Haff, Frozen to Death.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I., Feb. 20.—George Haff, forty years old, was frozen to death yesterday on the bank of the Massapequa Lake. He was employed at Amityville, and had attempted to walk back to this village. It is supposed he became benumbed with cold and laid down by the bank. His body was found this morning.

Man and Boy Burned to Death.

BRADFORD, Vt., Feb. 20.—The house, barns, and outbuildings, together with cattle, a horse, and swine, owned by Warren Carleton at Corinth Centre, were destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning, and Mr. Carleton, seventy years old, and his grandson, four years old, were burned to death.

RAILROAD STATION IN FLAMES

Fire in Providence Which Threatens the Destruction of a Valuable Building.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 21.—The railroad station in this city known as the Providence Depot, is on fire.

Undoubtedly it will be burned to the ground.

The fire started a few minutes after midnight.

JUMPED FROM A ROOF TO DEATH

Giuseppe Zangali, Despondent Because Out of Work, Cut One of His Wrists, Then Leaped.

Giuseppe Zangali, twenty-five years old, failing to kill himself yesterday afternoon by cutting his wrist with a razor, jumped off the roof of his house, 310 Mott Street, just back of Police Headquarters. He broke his neck and back.

Zangali had lost his place as clerk. This made him despondent. Zangali lived alone, and was unmarried. He got home late yesterday afternoon, and in the same dejected condition as had been his wont for several weeks, went to his room. A few minutes afterward he opened his door with a yell, and, bleeding from a wound in his right wrist, darted in an almost fiendish manner for the roof.

Several of the inmates of the house tried to catch him, but he reached the roof in a few seconds, and, running straight toward the edge, hurled himself headlong to the yard, a distance of five stories. Two young ladies, school teachers in St. Mary's parochial school, attached to the Church of Madonna di Loreto, next door, saw the body of Zangali fall through the air. They were seated at a window in the school building.

Father Palmero, of the Church of Madonna di Loreto, was summoned in haste. The man was dying fast, unable to speak, and surrounded by men, women, and children, the majority Italians. Father Palmero administered the sacrament of extreme unction to him, finishing the last rites of the church a few seconds before the man's death. The body was then taken to the Mulberry Street Police Station.

WOMEN FORM A "HUMAN ROPE"

From Speedwell Lake, Morristown, They Haul John Mitchell, Who Was About to Drown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 20.—While skating on the thin ice at Speedwell Lake yesterday, John Mitchell, a well-known young man, struck a weak spot, and breaking through the ice found himself in deep water. Several young women who witnessed the accident immediately went to Mitchell's assistance.

An excited man attempted to aid the young women, but was pushed out of the way without ceremony, and the girls went about saving the man's life in their own way.

Two of the girls lay down on the ice, and the others held on to them, while they reached into the water and seized the drowning man by the arms.

Considerable vigorous pulling resulted in bringing Mitchell out on the stronger ice, where he soon recovered his breath and went home.

DR. LEVERSON'S CASE ADJOURNED

Anthony Comstock's Charge Against Him Will Be Heard Next Thursday.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Dr. Leverson of Port Richmond, S. I., whose arrest for a breach of the peace was obtained in the Union Railway Station in this city yesterday afternoon by Anthony Comstock, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, was arraigned in the Albany Police Court this morning.

Dr. Leverson had denounced Mr. Comstock before the Senate Codes Committee hearing yesterday afternoon when the Anti-Tights and Living Picture bill of Senator Mullin was under consideration. Mr. Comstock became angry, and afterward, when he met Dr. Leverson in the station prior to the departure of the train for New-York, demanded that the doctor apologize for having denounced him as a blackmailer. An angry colloquy ensued, and Mr. Comstock called a policeman and preferred a charge of breach of the peace against the doctor.

When the case was called to-day, both parties answered in court. Dr. Leverson was anxious to get back to New-York, and an adjournment of the hearing on the charge until next Thursday morning at 11:30 was agreed to. Dr. Leverson was then admitted to bail, Assemblyman Forester of Brooklyn giving the bond.

Daughters of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The National Daughters of the American Revolution this morning elected as President General Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, 192 ballots being cast, of which Mrs. Stevenson received 182, the remainder being principally for Mrs. John W. Foster, who had declined a renomination for the office. Mrs. Philip Hichborn of Boston, wife of the Chief Constructor of the navy, was elected Vice President in charge of organization, and Mrs. A. G. Brockett of Washington, D. C., First Vice President General.

Hasbrouck to Prosecute Tamsen.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Attorney General Hancock has designated G. D. B. Hasbrouck, First Deputy Attorney General, to appear for the State in the prosecution of the charges filed with the Governor against Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen of New-York City. The Governor several days ago directed ex-Judge William H. Robertson of Katonah to act as Commissioner to hear the testimony. Mr. Hasbrouck will appear before him when and where he shall indicate.

School Children Saved from Fire.

WILMINGTON, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Fire started in the school building of the Clinton County Children's Home shortly after school was called this morning. More than thirty children, from five to ten years old, were in the building. Some of them were rescued by teachers and attendants with difficulty.

When they were taken out, some of them suffered greatly from exposure to zero weather. The building was bruned to the ground.

Could Not Get a Board of Inquiry.

The official investigation into the grounding of the British steamship Lamington on Long Island, which was to have been held yesterday, was postponed until Tuesday next on account of the impossibility of getting certain steamship Captains to act on the board of inquiry. The investigation will be held at the British Consul's office.

Congers Physician Struck by a Train.

NYACK, N. Y., Feb. 20.—A south-bound train on the West Shore Railroad at 10:30 o'clock this morning struck Dr. Henry H. House, a prominent physician of Congers, probably fatally injuring him. His head was badly mangled.

Newport Cottages for New-Yorkers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 20.—Two important cottage rentals for next season to New-Yorkers were reported to-day. Thomas McCaleb has taken the Stockton cottage, Bellevue Avenue, and Stanley Mortimer the Acosta villa, Ochre Point.

Royal Palms of Our Italy.
Reached by the Southern Railway and F. C. and P. Florida Short Line Limited between New-York and St. Augustine and Tampa daily 3:20 P. M. New-York office, 271 and 359 Broadway.—Adv.

TALKS OF WAR WITH SPAIN

Morgan of Alabama Unduly Excited Over the Cuban Situation.

STARTLING SPEECH IN THE SENATE

New View of the Resolutions Reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MR. CAMERON OFFERS A SUBSTITUTE

He Proposes that This Country Shall Ask Spain to Grant Cuba Independence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The prospect of a war with Spain as the outcome of the adoption of the Senate concurrent resolution which recognizes the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, was held up to the country this afternoon by Mr. Morgan in the course of a speech in the Senate in support of the resolution. It came in the nature of a surprise to most of the Senators, and undoubtedly the country will be astonished to know that one of the leading members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations takes this serious view of our relations with Spain. There had been several speeches in the preceding two hours relative to the duty of the Government in the face of the deplorable state of affairs in Cuba, but these were barren of suggestions that war was imminent.

Unsheaths His Sword.

It remained for Mr. Morgan to unsheath his sword, lay it upon his desk, and assert that Spain would be under obligations to this Government for giving her a chance to declare war against the United States, but that this should not deter the Congress from adopting the resolution which was intended to ameliorate the sufferings of the downtrodden Cubans. Up to the moment that Mr. Morgan offered this view of the situation the Senate had listened with not more than its usual interest to the expressions of the different Senators who addressed themselves to the Cuban resolutions.

Something that Mr. Morgan said in the course of his remarks caused Mr. Platt to ask what would be the effect of a concurrent resolution without the approval of the President. Mr. Morgan's reply that the question was a delicate one led to the inquiry by Mr. Hale, whether the adoption of the resolution would be likely to have any effect upon the diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain.

"I contemplate war as the logical outcome of any resolution of this character we may pass," quietly replied Mr. Morgan.

Pride of Spain Involved.

He went on to say that the pride of Spain was involved, and that he had no doubt that that country would prefer to lose Cuba at the point of the sword to the United States rather than to lose it to the Cubans themselves. Once started on the subject of possible hostilities with Spain, Mr. Morgan had a good deal to say, and when the Senate showed a disposition to adjourn he coolly announced that he would complete his remarks at some future time. It finally was decided that the remainder of his speech should be delivered next Monday.

Mr. Morgan's utterances are being discussed to-night with much interest. The Spanish Minister has ordered a verbatim report, which undoubtedly will be transmitted to the Spanish Minister of State without delay. Several Senators with whom a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES discussed the subject to-night expressed the opinion that Mr. Morgan was excited unnecessarily, and that about the last thing that might be looked for would be a declaration of war by Spain, following the adoption of the pending resolutions, or resolutions similar to them.

Hoar Advises Caution.

Mr. Hoar indicated this afternoon that he was

Senate until Saturday, and the subject of Cuban belligerency or independence will not be discussed again until Monday.

Disorder in the Senae.

The practice of visitors to the Senate galleries of applauding speeches made by Senators, which met with so much opposition when the Democrats were in control of the chamber, bids fair to become established again under Republican rule. Utterances by Senators on subjects of interest to the people have been warmly applauded by occupants of the galleries many times in the last fortnight without objection by the presiding officer.

When Mr. Lodge, to-day, concluded his remarks on the Cuban resolution, there was vigorous hand-clapping by the hundreds who had listened to his arraignment of Spain, and an hour later, when Mr. Morgan said, in reply to a question concerning the value of a concurrent resolution that in his opinion Congress had the right to direct the Commander-in-Chief of the Army to take the field and expose himself if necessary to the dangers of battle, his fellow-Senators laughed, and so did the galleries.

One well-known member of the Cuban party in Washington occupied a place in the reserved gallery facing Mr. Morgan, and frequently indulged in applause. From the regularity of the outburst in the other galleries when he expressed his approbation of the points made, the suspicion was aroused that he had made "previous arrangements" with enthusiastic friends of the Cuban cause. The apparent abandonment of the ancient rule against applause is very satisfactory to the many impressionable persons who frequent the galleries.

A Question of Authority.

Not the least important of the questions growing out of the movement in favor of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents is the status of the different forms of resolutions introduced in both houses. It has been assumed, apparently for no valid reason, that a concurrent resolution does not require the signature of the President in order to make it operative, and that a joint resolution necessarily must have his name attached to it to be effective. The resolution of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which commits this country to recognition of Cuban belligerency is concurrent.

Mr. Hill took a wise position to-day when he directed attention to the different forms of resolutions, and to the need of an authoritative decision as to which form required the President's signature. At the suggestion of Mr. Frye, who saw the value of the point raised, Mr. Hill offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the subject and report to the Senate. There are several resolutions before the Senate bearing on foreign relations, and the decision of the committee naturally will affect them, perhaps seriously.

There is a disposition on the part of some of the junior Senators to exercise executive functions, and to force a policy assumed to be antagonistic to that of the Administration. The disposition of the resolution may help to make this clear, and prepare the public mind for later action.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Warm Feeling of Sympathy Shown for the Cuban Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Cuban discussion in the Senate began when Mr. Morgan's concurrent resolution was taken up declaring that in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.,) offered a substitute for the concurrent resolution in these words:

That the President is hereby requested to interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) addressing the Senate, spoke of the battles daily occurring in the island, and read from a Consular report a prediction that the insurgent cause would be victorious. That disposed of the prejudiced statements from Spanish sources asserting victories on the side of Spain. He characterized the present condition of things in Cuba in these words:

A sea of blood is now running there. Murders and reprisals prevail. The recent order of Capt. Gen. Weyler punishing with death persons even suspected of complicity is shocking to humanity. No argument has been made or can be made against the passage of the resolution, not only recognizing belligerency, but recognizing the absolute independence of the Government of Cuba.

Another Way Proposed.

Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.,) said:

The views which I have presented to the Senate for the minority of the Committee on Foreign Relations contain the reasoning on which, in my opinion, its proposed action should be founded. I have nothing to add to that statement. It is intended to recall our Government to the old and established policy of the United States. The last of our Presidents who had to deal with the subject of Cuban revolt was Gen. Grant. At a later period I had the honor of serving as a member of Gen. Grant's Cabinet, and I feel that I have the right, and perhaps the duty, of asserting a policy which he strongly held.

For my own part, I regard the question of belligerency as a false issue, a mistake, into which the friends of Cuba should not fall.

If Spain wishes to impede or delay effective action on our part, she will encourage us to waste our energy and our initiative in struggling with the legal difficulties that involve this question of belligerency, which, when stripped of all its popular notions, is at most an empty, or perhaps a mischievous, legal form.

I object to it, in the first place, for the same reasons which caused Gen. Grant to reject it in 1875, because it is offensive to Spain and delusive to Cuba. The contest is no longer one of belligerency but one of independence.

In the second place, I object to it because it concedes to Spain the belligerent right of searching our ships on the high seas and seizing them whenever they have anything on board which can be considered contraband of war. You will observe that the resolution proposed by the majority does not mention the rights of belligerency on the high seas, but it confers them nevertheless.

I object to it in the third place because it imposes belligerent duties as well as belligerent rights, and relieves Spain of all further responsibility for the destruction of American property in Cuba, by transferring that responsibility to the insurgents. These insurgents hitherto have been alone obliged to destroy property for military objects, and the belligerent duty will work to their injury alone.

Wants Cuba to be Free.

For my own part I wish the Government to act. I want to see the chronic misery of Cuba ended. I know that the course I favor was the fixed policy of the Republican Party of the United States and of the American people. The course I prefer is, as I believe, the true expression of public feeling, which is unanimous in demanding action in favor of freedom. I do not wish or intend to antagonize action of the committee in its assertion of the fact that the Cubans are belligerents, a fact which hardly needs discussion.

The true question is whether the Government had best satisfy itself with the assertion of that fact, or whether it should do more. For such Senators as wish to affirm more strongly their loyalty to the professions and traditions of the American people, I will move the adoption of a joint resolution which is not intended to declare the independence of Cuba, but to establish a basis of future action looking to the ultimate independence of the island. If that joint resolution be passed and the Spanish Government pay no attention to it, I shall, at an early day, offer a resolution for the immediate recognition of the independence of Cuba.

The joint resolution, which Mr. Cameron adopted, is as follows:

Whereas, The President of the United States in his last annual message to this body says: "Neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any check our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize their sanguinary and fiercely conducted war have in the least shaken the determination of the Government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits," and

Whereas, He also declares that the present revolt is more active than the one which continued from 1868 to 1878; and as it appears there are no means of securing permanent peace to Cuba except by the recognition of its right to self-government;

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the good offices of the United States are earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

A Deplorable Condition.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said he had united with all the other members of that committee—with a single exception—in reporting the resolution before the Senate. He should be very glad, however, if the Senate should see fit to go further in the direction; for he thought that the time had come when the United States should use its good offices to bring to an end the deplorable condition that now existed in the island of Cuba. When the Spanish colonies rose up in insurrection against the mother country, Cuba was the Abdiel—"Among the faithless, faithful only he." Her reward was the title of faithful Cuba; and that was the only reward she ever had received.

Oppression at last had brought revolution. The last revolution before the present one had begun in 1868 and had lasted ten years. It had been brought to an end only by the promises of the Spanish commander pledging the faith of Spain to give to the Cubans those rights and privileges for which they had fought for ten years. It was known that now every part of the island was in the hands of the insurgents except where the Spanish forces were encamped.

In the presence of such facts it was not unreasonable for those men to ask some recognition at the hands of the people of the United States. Martinez Campos, the ablest General of Spain, had been recalled from the Island of Cuba because he had failed to put down the insurrection, and in his place had been sent a man whose only reputation known to the United States was that of the most cold-blooded brutality in the last war of liberty in Cuba. That was the actual condition in Cuba to-day.

The Cubans guaranteed free speech and liberty of conscience, whereas the Spaniards recently had closed a Protestant church in Matanzas. The Island of Cuba commanded the Gulf of Mexico, lying right athwart the line leading to the Nicaragua Canal. Cuba in the hands of the United States or in the hands of tsi own people would be a bulwark to the United States of its safety and peace. Cuba never should be suffered to pass from the hands of Spain into the hands of any other European power; but that aspect of the subject might be dismissed.

The question arose, what were the duties of the United States in the presence of that war; what action should Congress take in regard to such a condition of affairs in an island lying at the threshold of the United States.

There were no ties of sentiment uniting the United States to Spain, no obligations, no traditions, as there were in connection with England. Spain had recognized the Southern Confederacy within three months after the attack of Fort Sumter. And so the Senate had the right to look at the question from the point of view of the interest of humanity and of the interest of the United States.

The question was whether the United States should permit the present condition of affairs to continue. The island was to-day lost to Spain. Spain might maintain a guerrilla warfare, there for years. She might wipe out every plantation and deluge the island in blood. No more bloody code than the recent proclamation of Gen. Weyler ever was put forth. Weyler's plan was a plan of desolation and extermination. He might have it in his power to prolong the agony until the island was a solitude, and he might be able then to "call it peace." But that was the only way. Every man fighting in the insurgent ranks was fighting not only for independence, but he was fighting with a price on his head and with a rope around his neck. He was fighting the battle of despair.

Mr. Lodge drifted into the case of the Armenians, and declared that the utterances of Lord Salisbury in their regard could be described as pitiful. He had used language which had never been heard from an English Prime Minister in the times of Chatham of Canning, or of Palmerston. But Lord Salisbury was obeying a stronger force than he was capable of himself—the great power of money and of money lenders. These money lenders did not care how many Armenians were butchered. The Armenians were "not nominated in the bond."

There was England, with the greatest fleet of modern times—a great flying squadron, which she had mobilized with such wonderful speed. But that squadron had remained in the English Channel. It was not seen or heard in the sea "where Blake and mighty Nelson fell." And yet England was more responsible than any other power for the existence of Turkey, and today the world of Western Europe and the world of America were looking to Russia—that country so recently emerged from barbarism, so half Asiatic—to save those Armenians and put a stop to that blot on civilization.

An Armenia of Our Own.

From this Mr. Lodge went on:

We have right here an Armenian at our own doors. There, in Cuba, is useless bloodshed, brutality, cruelty, destruction of life and property, all the horrors that can accompany a savage war which is not submitted to the rules of civilized warfare. Is our civilization to break down as the civilization of Western Europe has broken down before Armenia? I do not believe it to be possible.

Of the sympathies of the American people, generous, liberty-loving, I have no question. They are with Cuba in this struggle for freedom. I believe they would welcome any action on the part of the Government to put an end to the terrible state of things now existing there.

We can stop it. We can stop it peacefully. We can stop it by pursuing a proper diplomacy and offering our good offices. Let it be understood that we mean to stop that horrible state of things in Cuba, and it will be stopped.

I should like to see more positive action than the recognition of belligerency. We cannot shrug our shoulders and pass by on the other side. The responsibility is upon us. We cannot escape it. We should exert every influence of our great country to put a stop to this war and to try to give to that island once more peace, liberty, and security.

The Situation Critical.

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) who had reported the concurrent resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations, addressed the Senate. The occasion, he said, was one that required the utmost degree of circumspection. Great events might depend upon the action of the Senate. The Senate could not avoid nor evade nor run away from the duties incumbent upon it. He hoped it would be understood perfectly that the Committee on Foreign Relations had not been animated in the slightest degree by any sense of wrong or injustice done by the Spanish Government to the Government of the United States, now or heretofore. There was nothing in its action which partook, in the slightest degree, of retaliation. The United States had nothing to retaliate for.

The action of the Committee on Foreign Relations was controlled entirely by the consideration of what was due to the American Government and people under the facts of the peculiar situation which they held to the Government and people of Cuba. The Senate could advance, with absolute confidence, to the ground that the war in Cuba was a public war.

It was the duty of Spain to make a concession in favor of the other belligerent to the effect that the people who were in arms against it by regular enlistment, were soldiers, and should have the treatment of soldiers. If Spain should do such a thing as that, that would be a recognition by the sovereign of the belligerent rights of those people who were struggling for their independence, and from that point of view there would be no occasion, certainly no necessity, for the Government of the United States nor for any other Government to interfere for the purpose of securing to the soldiers of the insurgent armies the advantages of civilized warfare.

Entitled to Belligerent Rights.

Spain had not done this. Spain had not intended to do it. Spain filled the prison at Ceuta, Africa, with persons captured from the army of the rebels. She filled Morro Castle and Porto Cubano to repletion with victims from the insurgent army. She inflicted on them cruel penalties. The proposed resolution would say to Spain: You have long enough lacerated these people. Now they are entitled to belligerent rights, and we intend, so far as we are concerned, to give them that recognition by expressing our opinion that they are so entitled. And when we have given that recognition we intend to be bound by our own laws and by the international law, the law of the nations of the earth, to maintain perfect neutrality between these two belligerents."

Mr. Morgan, continuing, said that if Spain took offense where none was intended, it was better that the United States should incur the risk of that offense rather than by its attitude commit an offense against the God of Nations, and against the human family, by its silence and weakness in the presence of wrong. He would say to Spain: "We are forced to take an attitude which you have forced upon us, and we should take that attitude which is becoming to a great Republic, and to an honest and courageous people, and, having taken that attitude, if you choose to embroil us on an occasion of this kind, we simply can't help it."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Morgan referred to the Republic of Cuba as being a Moses in the bullrushes, and predicted that after a while the world would be blessed by the presence of that new republic.

Force of the Resolution.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) asked Mr. Morgan whether he understood that the passage of the concurrent resolution, without the sanction of the President, amounted to anything, or whether it amounted to a recognition of belligerent rights.

Mr. Morgan—I think that it does. I do not deny the delicacy of that question, nor do I deny the fact that it never has been settled by a statute of the United States. That question is a Constitutional question, and the measure of the rights of Congress and of the President of the United States in relation to it is found only in the Constitution. But the proper interpretation of the rule is not necessarily to be determined now, because the form of the pending resolution is not such as to invoke the question.

Nevertheless, if it be necessary, or if the Senate desires to adopt a resolution either for the recognition of belligerent rights or for the independence of Cuba, we would necessarily have to give consideration to the question whether a concurrent vote of the two Houses would be equivalent to a full recognition, or whether the President of the United States must participate in it before it becomes a full recognition.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,)—Does the Senator have any doubt that the passage of a resolution recognizing the independence of that assumed republic would result immediately in a suspension of friendly diplomatic relations and the withdrawal of the Spanish Minister, and the near possibility of being involved in hostilites? Does not the Senator think that such a resolution would be a determinative act in the direction of a probable war?

Might Lead to War with Spain.

Mr. Morgan—I remarked in the opening of my speech that that question had grown upon us; that we had approached it reluctantly because of its magnitude and because of the ultimate consequences that might follow it. I think I may take the liberty of saying to the Senate what I said to the Committee on Foreign Relations when the matter came up. Here was that great mass of petitions and memorials to which we had to make some answer. We had either to report them back adversely and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the question or else we had to do something in the direction of the recognition of belligerent rights of the Cubans. How far we should go was, of course, a matter of after consideration.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)—Suppose this resolution passes by the concurrent action of the two houses, not going to the President, what right, or duty will pertain to an American citizen which did not pertain to him before its passage; and what right will belong to a Cuban insurgent after its passage which did not belong to him before?

Mr. Morgan—It will be a part of my duty to take up the questions suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts and by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,)—The question which I wish to have answered is, whether the passage of this resolution by the two houses of Congress without the action of the Executive amounts to according belligerent rights to the insurgents, or patriots, in Cuba.

Mr. Morgan—I cannot leave the floor without answering the questions propounded by the honorable Senators. I said to the Committee of Foreign Relations that I contemplated war at the end of any resolution which you pass in this direction. Not that war would be just; not that this resolution would be the slightest excuse for it, but because Spain was in such a condition, because her animosity against us was so excited, and her jealousy and pride so extreme and so absolutely inexcusable, in the light of reason, that I felt it made no difference what step we took.

Spain would make it the reason for belligerent action toward us. And therefore I accepted the situation. I said that, whatever step we took in that direction, no matter how short or how long it was, it would ultimately result in war. I said then, and I repeat now, that I believe Spain would be, to-day, obliged to us for giving her a cause of war in relation to Cuba. Spain knows just as well as the rest of the world, that the fetters with which she has bound Cuba since the island was discovered by Columbus have corroded, until they are rusting off the limbs of that people. These shackles have become disreputable, even in the contemplation of Spain herself.

Holds Cuba by the Throat.

But her pride causes her to hold Cuba by the threat, and throttle her. She cannot consent to lift her bloody hands from the neck of her victim, or to accord to her the rights of war crystallized and sanctified in the name of Constitutional liberty. She cannot afford to do it. She is not going to do it. And yet she cannot hold Cuba. If this resolution does not free the island from the grip of Spain, the next one will; or the next one after that. And Cuba will come forward, amid the paeans of the nations, free, sovereign, and independent.

Spain knows it; Spain feels it. But she would rather lose Cuba at the point of the sword in conflict with the United States than have us pay for it or for the Cubans achieve their independence. She would thank us to take it at the point of the sword. And that is why I say that I believe that any step in that direction would only anticipate the result.

Further on in his remarks, Mr. Morgan exclaimed passionately that in the event which he was then discussing it would be "our duty to draw the sword, lay it on the table, and say to Spain: 'If you want to take it up, take it up.'" [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Hoar said no man could read the story of a Spanish war against anybody without having his whole nature stirred by emotion. No American, no decent man on the face of the earth, could help that feeling. But evidently, when the Congress of the United States was to do something on such a matter, with such consequences as the Senator from Alabama foresaw, it ought to comprehend fully what it was about. And the Senate looked to the great Committee on Foreign Relations, of which that Senator had been the Chairman, and was now a distinguished member, for instructions, practical and exact, as to what it was doing.

The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) in his quiet speech, into which a great deal of meaning and matter had been crowded, had told the Senate that the according of belligerent rights to Cuba would have two effects only—one, that it would give Spain the right of search at sea, and the other that it would release Spain from any obligation on account of injuries to the very large property owned by American citizens in Cuba.

Would It Help Cuba?

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Morgan whether the passage of the resolution was going to do any good to the insurgent Cubans. He did not mean the mere expression of good will, but he meant whether, as a practical result, it was going to help them. He put this question with a very earnest desire to agree with the Senator from Alabama; but he wished to call his attention to it now, so that, when he next addressed the Senate, he might answer it.

Mr. Morgan said that he would give a brief answer now, and elaborate the answer when he should next take the floor, but some other questions were interposed, and Mr. Morgan's attention was directed from Mr. Hoar's inquiry.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) suggested there was great doubt whether the action of the two houses alone could change, to any extent, the relations of the United States Government with other Governments.

"Perhaps," said Mr. Morgan, "the Senator from Connecticut is prepared to admit that there is still greater doubt as to whether the action of the President of the United States (Congress being in session) can change the relations of the people of the United States to Spain. It is a question that has to be settled by a proper consideration of the bearings of the Constitution of the United States upon it."

"What is the Senator's own opinion?" Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) queried.

The Power of Congress in the Matter.

"It is," Mr. Morgan replied, "that Congress has a perfect, independent, absolute right to make this declaration of the recognition of belligerency, or of the recognition of the independence of Cuba, and, if necessary, to enforce it by military movements by sea or land. Congress has a right to command the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States to go into the field, if necessary, in the execution of these orders. That is my opinion. I do not understand that, if Congress declares that war exists between this country and Spain, for instance, the President of the United States could, by vetoing that declaration, make it peace.

"There is no doubt," Mr. Platt remarked, "that Congress can declare war."

"But there is great doubt," Mr. Morgan added, "whether the President, by vetoing that declaration, can make peace. I never have thought that the Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States could refuse to go to the field and lead the armies because he did not want to fight, if Congress ordered him to do it."

Mr. Chandler's Plan.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) broke into the discussion by remarking that the questions were important but tedious. He suggested the passage of a concurrent resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the Cubans have just cause for revolution, that that was the universal sentiment of the people of the United States, and that Congress hoped the Cubans would achieve their independence. After passing that resolution, the discussion might go on while the people of Cuba were achieving their independence without getting, he was sorry to say, much help from the United States.

"So far as I am concerned," said Mr. Morgan, "you may pass such a resolution now."

"I ask unanimous consent to have it voted on at this time," said Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) objected.

After some further colloquy, the Senate at 5:30 o'clock adjourned till Saturday next, when Washington's farewell address is to be read by the President pro tem. of the Senate, (Mr. Frye,) so that Mr. Morgan will not have an opportunity of continuing his speech till Monday.

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FORTUNES OF PRESIDENTS' CHILDREN

Many of Them Have Been Well-to-Do and None Extremely So.

From The Washington Star.

As a rule, Presidents' sons have shown themselves amply able to care for themselves. John Adams left a fortune of $50,000 to his son, John Quincy Adams, but the younger Adams had been elected President of the United States before he received his father's bequest. He was a man of great mental capacity, and he was amply able to make his own way in the world.

Jefferson's children were not so fortunate. He was so poor that he sold his library to Congress for $23,000, (about one-quarter of its value,) and later he indorsed a note for $20,000 for a friend, which he was compelled to pay. He was in danger then of losing Monticello, but Philip Hone, Mayor of New-York, raised $8,500 in that city in 1826, and the people of Philadelphia and Baltimore added $5,000 and $3,000, respectively, to the sum, so that Jefferson died solvent. His daughter, Mrs. Randolph, and her children, who had been with him during his last years, were left penniless, and Mrs. Randolph contemplated opening a school. But South Carolina and Virginia voted $10,000 each for her support, and she lived on the interest of this money till her death, in 1836.

Madison left no children to share his small estate. Monroe died poor, but his two daughters had married before his death, one of them being the wife of George Hay of Virginia and the other of Samuel L. Gouverneur of New-York.

John Quincy Adams left an estate about as large as that of his father—$50,000—but the Adams family was quite able to take care of itself without inheritance, and down to the present day, it has earned honors and wealth.

Jackson left no children. His grandniece is a clerk in the Government departments. Van Buren was one of the richest of the Presidents. It was said he drew no salary till he left the White House, and that he received the $100,000 which had accumulated during his term in one lump. He had a son, Abraham, who was graduated at West Point and served with distinction in the army. He was brevetted for gallantry at Churubusco. Abraham Van Buren married a woman who was well to do. John Van Buren, President Van Buren's second son, was graduated at Yale and became one of the leading members of the New-York bar. He was elected Attorney General of the State

William Henry Harrison left a small estate, which went eventually to his son, the father of Benjamin Harrison, who was a member of Congress from Indiana for four years. Benjamin Harrison inherited very little of his money, and he had to make his own way from the beginning of his career. But he showed conspicuous ability as a lawyer, and his practice since he left the White House has been worth probably $20,000 or $30,000 a year to him.

President Tyler's first wife died while he was in the White House. One of his sons, Robert, went to Philadelphia, where he held several civil offices. Then he went to Richmond, where he was appointed Register of the Treasury. At the expiration of his term of office he moved to Montgomery, Ala., where he edited a newspaper until his death. John Tyler, who has just died, was secretary to his father, though he did not hold the title of private secretary, as that office was created after he left the White House. He drew no salary, and he said not long ago that when he left the White House he pawned his watch for $30, because he had no money. John Tyler would have been one of the victims of the explosion on the Princeton, which killed his future stepmother's father, if he had not been escorting Mrs. Gilmore, the wife of the Secretary of the Navy, to the cabin at the time the Peacemaker blew up. Mr. Gilmore was killed in the accident. So was Mr. Gardiner of New-York, whose daughter became Mrs. Tyler not long afterward. President Tyler had a son by his second wife, who was conspicuous in the politics of Virginia, and who became President of William and Mary College, the institution from which his father had graduated. Mrs. Tyler was the first President's wife to receive aid from Congress. A pension of $5,000 was granted to her.

Mrs. Polk also received a pension from Congress. She had no children. President Taylor left several children, who were quite competent to take care of themselves. His eldest daughter married Jefferson Davis, and is still alive. She draws a pension from some of the Southern States. The second daughter married W. W. Bliss, Major in the army, and she was the mistress of the White House during part of her father's term. After the death of her father and her husband she married Philip Dandridge of Virginia, who left her comfortably provided for. Her brother, "Dick" Taylor, was a man of much distinction. He was a member of the secession convention of Louisiana, entered the Confederate army, served under Stonewall Jackson in the valley campaign rose to the rank of General, and served with credit till the end of the war. After the war he went to New-York, where, just before his death, in 1879, he published a book with the title, "Destruction and Reconstruction."

President Fillmore had only one child—a daughter, who died while he was yet alive. President Pierce had three children—all boys. Two of them died while quite young. The third lived to be thirteen. He was killed in a railroad accident while traveling with his father and mother from Andover to Lawrence, Mass., in January, 1853. It was only two months before the inauguration of his father as President, and the accident cast a gloom over the White House during the entire Administration of President Pierce. James Buchanan was a bachelor. The Lincolns brought three boys with them to the White House. One died during his father's Administration—he was the President's favorite child—and another not long after the murder of the President. Robert T. Lincoln, the oldest of the three, was spared to his mother, and his career has been an honor to his father's name. He has been Secretary of War, Minister to England, and he is reckoned a possibility in the Presidential contest. He has been successful as a lawyer, too. His mother received a pension of $3,000 from 1870 till 1882, when it was increased to $5,000.

President Johnson left two daughters, both of whom married well. Martha Johnson, who became the wife of Judge D. T. Patterson, came to the mistress of the White House during her father's term. Mary married Daniel Stover, who died before Mr. Johnson became President. She, too, was with her father in the White House. After his retirement she married W. R. Bacon.

The Grant family was fairly well-to-do when the second term ended, but the unfortunate connection with Ferdinand Ward plunged it into poverty. When Grant was dying he completed his book of memoirs, having in view a provision for his family. Mrs. Grant has received half a million dollars in royalties from the book. She has a pension of $5,000 a year, granted to her by Congress soon after her husband's death. Fred Grant is the only member of the family who has been at all conspicuous in public affairs. He was Minister to Austria, and is now one of the Police Commissioners of New-York City. He has been discussed as a Vice Presidential possibility.

President Hayes retired to his old home in Fremont, Ohio, at the end of his term, taking with him about $50,000 of his salary as President. He left a good estate. His four sons are all in business, and are said to be prospering. One of them is in Cleveland and another is in Toledo. The one daughter lives in the old homestead at Fremont. She never married.

There were four sons and a daughter in the Garfield family. Their future was assured by a popular subscription taken at the time of their father's death. The $16,500 raised for Thomas Jefferson was very small compared with the $360,000 contributed by the people of the United States for the support of the Garfield family. This sum is held in trust, and the income is paid to Mrs. Garfield. At her death the principal will be divided among the children. Mrs. Garfield has a pension of $5,000 a year from the Government. One of the Garfield boys has gone into politics, and is a member of the Ohio Legislature. The daughter married her father's private secretary, Stanley Brown, and lives in this city.

President Arthur left a modest fortune to his children, Allan and Nellie, when he died.

Ex-President Harrison's son is in business in Terre Haute, and he is prospering. The ex-President's other child is Mrs. McKee.

Not for Fashion's Sake.

From Temple Bar.

Mansfield one day directed a jury to find a stolen trinket of less value than 40s., that the thief might escape the capital sentence; the jeweler, however, demurred, saying that the fashion alone cost him twice the money. With solemn gravity the Judge replied, "As we ourselves stand in need of mercy, gentlemen, let us not hang a man for fashion's sake."

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SOME TALK OF HARMONY

Little in Sight at Republican County Committee Meeting.

REPORT MADE ON PURGING THE ROLLS

Lively Tilt Over Reorganization in First District—Gen. Collis's Son's Appeal—Plan to Settle Enrollment Troubles.

There is a story that the two Republican factions of this city are going to "get together." There was not much to indicate the approach of harmony at last night's meeting of the Republican County Committee. As usual the meeting was held in the headquarters of the committee, West Thirty-eighth Street, in a room that is wholly inadequate for the purpose, and which, as usual, was full of tobacco smoke.

At the opening of the meeting, President Edward Lauterbach insisted on a roll call, probably for teh purpose of getting the minority members to answer to their names, because at the last meeting they took no part in the permanent organization. When the minutes of the last meeting were read, John Sabine Smith and E. S. Clinch of the minority had them corrected on two points.

Then came a diversion. The Committee on Organization made its report on the purging of the rolls, as a result of the fradulent enrollment. Most of this has already been told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The report designated certain election districts in which the committee had ordered new primaries, and certain districts where it had ordered reorganization. One of the election districts ordered to be reorganized under the direction of the County Committee was the Eleventh of the First Assembly District.

Martin J. Healey, the leader of the First Assembly District, who is an anti-Platt man, jumped up and said:

"It would be an outrage to reorganize that election district. The Committee on Organization did not give us any notice of this matter. That election district is all right. Why don't you wipe out our whole Assembly District organization?"

Fred S. Gibbs said: "I agree with Mr. Healey. His whole Assembly District ought to be wiped out. It's rotten to the core. Tammany men run it. There is no fairness down there. There never has been. Mr. Healey has had plenty of notice. That election district has been a lot of bother to us."

Mr. Healey retorted: "The man Mr. Gibbs wants to place in charge of that district has only been out of Tammany for a year or two."

Mr. Lauterbach finally settled matters by saying that no election district should be tampered with if there was any question whatever about the fairness of the notice to those interested. It was agreed that the rest of the report of the Committee on Organization should be adopted, and that part of it which referred to the Eleventh District of the First Assembly District should be referred back to the Committee on Organization.

Then came the Committee on Appeals' report on the various election district rows over the primaries. It was made by Lucas L. Van Allen, Chairman of the committee. The interesting thing about it was that it reported against Lloyd Collis's ticket in the Thirtieth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

Mr. Collis is one of the youngest members of the County Committee. He is the son of Commissioner of Public Works C. H. T. Collis, and some of the anti-Platt men say that that was why the report was made against him, because the elder Collis is strongly anti-Platt.

It seems that there were 66 ballots cast at the primary in this election district on Dec. 10 las. Of these 35 were cast for the Callis ticket and 31 for the ticket headed by August F. Schwarzler.

The Appeals Committee found that 7 of the Collis ballots were illegally marked, and reported in favor of turning the election district over to Mr. Schwarzler and his friends.

W. S. Bagg of the Committee on Appeals put in a minority report sustaining Mr. Collis. This report closed with a warning that one wrongful act in 1882 by the Republicans gave the Democrats the State. Sneering laughter greeted this.

John Sabine Smith moved the adoption of the minority report, and there was some confusion.

"We have both the majority and minority reports before us, including the Folger exordium," said Mr. Lauterbach.

Young Lloyd Collis, looking very pale and very earnest, said that it was a very grave matter. His personal reputation was at stakein the matter. If anybody marked those ballots he did.

"To adopt that report would be to cast a doubt upon my personal honesty," said Mr. Collis. "The only marking that was on those ballots was the ink that showed through the paper, because of the quality of the paper furnished by the County Committee.

"I take my oath before Heaven that there was no irregularity about those ballots."

Mr. Collis wanted to have the matter referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Lauterbach, Mr. Depew, and Colonel Asa N. Bliss. While he was giving the details of the primaries he referred to his opponents as "Anti-Me."

"'Anti-Papa,' he means," said Abraham Gruber.

Mr. Van Allen said that the ballots were marked numerically. After much discussion Mr. Lauterbach came to the point with one of his speeches.

"I am a resident," he said, "of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, but I am not a delegate from it. That is not my fault. [Mr. Lauterbach was defeated by the Collis people.] The change of this one election district would have enabled me to be elected in my home district, but I advised the Committee on Organization to make no changes from the face of the returns prior to the Assembly district conventions."

Then he went on to say that nobody had expected that Mr. Collis would take the matter personally. Mr. Collis was honest, was the Committee on Appeals. As a way out he suggested that a new primary be ordered for Mr. Collis's Election district, or that the question be referred back to the Committee on Appeals. The latter course was taken.

Mr. Lauterbach talked much about the necessity for purity at the primary. He also said that he had heard that there was going to be harmony, but he did not say it as though he believed it.

John Sabine Smith offered an amendment to the constitution, which some of the anti-Platt people say will end all the trouble if it adopted. Mr. Lauterbach called Mr. Smith's attention to the fact that a constitutional amendment could not be discussed at the meeting at which it was offered. Mr. Smith read the amendment, as follows:

If it shall at any time or times appear that the rolls of the several electiol districts in this city have upon them any considerable number of names of persons who have died or removed from said districts, or cannot be found therein, or of Democrats or fictitious persons, or persons who are not Republicans, the County Committee may at any meeting thereof appoint a committee, to be known as the Revision Committee, consisting of four persons, who shall have power, and whose duty it shall be to strike off from the rolls all such persons, upon proof satisfactory to them that such names are not the names of Republicans entitled to be upon said rolls; said revision committee shall be named in said resolution; two members of said committee shall be in sympathy with the recognized majority of said County Committee, and the other two in sympathy with the recognized minority of said County Committee. One of the persons representing said majority and one person representing said minority upon said revision committee shall not be members of the County Committee. Said revision committee shall complete such revision within sixty days after its appointment.

In case of a tie vote in said Revision Committee, the question shall be decided by an umpire selected by a unanimous vote of all the members of said Revision Committee. Said Revision Committee may select such umpire to pass upon all the votes at any time after their appointment. Said Revision Committee shall have power to take into their possession all of the rolls of all election districts in the city, or copies thereof, in the possession of the County Committee for the purpose of making such revision; but no original roll shall be retained by it for such purpose for a longer period than twenty days at any one time. The decision and expurging of names from said rolls by said Revision Committee shall be final, and there shall be no appeal therefrom, except to the courts. No name which shall have been so stricken from the rolls shall be replaced thereon within one year thereafter.

There was much derisive laughter from the Platt men while Mr. Smith was reading. Mr. Smith asked for order.

"Gentlemen, you will lose the benefit of this if you don't keep quiet," said Mr. Lauterbach.

Mr. Smith took this as sarcasm.

"You said there could be no discussion, Mr. President, I hope that there will be no reflections," said Mr. Smith curtly.

Mr. Lauterbach assured him that there was no reflection intended by him.

Mr. Smith's amendment has the approval of Cornelius N. Bliss. It will have to lie on the table until the next meeting, which will probably be held next Tuesday night, to consider the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws.

All Parties Bury the Hatchet

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BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM IN THE WAR

How the Song Inspired the Discouraged Union Soldiers.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

The death of Col. Stone leaves a sad vacancy in the ranks of the Loyal Legion. He was one of the board of officers of the commandery of this State. A man of absolute purity of life, of the simplicity and unselfishness of a little child, but ready for duty wherever duty called, Col. Stone had made friends everywhere.

We are glad to be told that he has left some full memoirs of his military experience, and of other experience in which he was closely knit in with the history of the country. It is to be hoped that these may be so edited that they may be generally read and appreciated. An interesting narration by him, prepared for a private occasion but a few weeks ago, calls to light an important incident of the war, which has not been in print before. He said:

"The battle of Stone's River, fought near Murfreesborough, Tenn., in the closing days of 1862 and the opening days of 1863, was one of the most bloody, fierce, and obstinate of all the many conflicts during the war of the rebellion. The weather was bitter cold; it rained and snowed alternately and froze continually. Every hour, after the hostile forces met, was filled with anxiety, dread, and suffering. The night of the 31st of December, 1862, found the Union Army driven from nearly every position it had taken during the day. The New Year dawned upon a wide scene of apparently hopeless disaster.

"Again and again the contest was renewed, with varying results, until, on the night of the 3d of January, 1863, the Confederate Army, despairing of making any further impression on the ranks of its opponents, quietly abandoned its ground and retreated beyond the reach of immediate pursuit. This left the Union Army—sadly diminished in numbers, but still strong and confident in spirit—masters of the hard-fought field and justly rejoicing in the fact of victory, but a victory so dearly bought as to leave its impress of sad and ineradicable memories on all our hearts.

"Co

AFRAID OF A TEST VOTE

The Consideration of the Raines Bill Again Delayed.

NOT YET MADE A PARTY MEASURE

The House Passes the Bill to Prevent Advance Issue of Licenses—Prospects of the Raines Scheme in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The excise bills, as amended, were reported from the committees in both houses this morning, and were at once sent back again. In the Assembly, the course taken was the usual one, the bill being ordered printed and placed on the order of second reading.

A change in the programme was determined on by the Senate committee some time between the meeting yesterday and the hour of making the report to-day. The committee yesterday decided to report the Raines bill. This morning Senator Higgins reported it, with the recommendation that it be re-referred.

The precise reason for this is not quite clear. It is, however, satisfactory to the opponents of the bill. It is pretty evident that neither side is in a hurry to force anything that may be construed as a test vote. The minority believes that the opponents of the measure will gain strength with every day of delay, now that its provisions are known, and for this reason everything that tends to retard its progress is agreeable to them. The members from those cities which are to suffer, such as Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Syracuse, Troy, Brooklyn, and New-York, it is said, are likely to hear from their constituents on the subject by next week, and some who are noncommittal now may declare themselves then.

The "machinists" of the majority were evidently not sure enough of their strength in the Senate to court any test vote this morning. The measure has not been declared a political one yet, and if a motion to recommit the bill or to make any other disposition of it had been made, some of its friends feared that an unfavorable showing would have been recorded.

The opponents of the bill in the Assembly express no hope or expectation of defeating it in that body. The majority members who do not like it will fall into line like a flock of sheep and pass it. If it shall be defeated it must be by Republican votes in the Senate. Here are the Republican Senators who represent constituencies which are to be robbed to pay the taxes of the balance of the State:

Brush, Coggeshall, G. A. Davis, Ford, Harrison, Lamy, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Pavey Seibert, Tibbits, Wieman, White, and Wray.

When the Raines bill was ordered recommitted in the Senate, Senator Foley rose to a question of privilege and stated that the Committee on Taxation had a brief, very brief, meeting yesterday and agreed to report the Raines Excise bill as amended. "No member of the committee," he said, "was allowed to read the bill. This morning the committee's Chairman, Mr. Higgins, said the bill was to be printed and recommitted. The committee has not met to authorize the recommitment of the bill. I don't know what has occurred to change the plans of the majority on this most important bill. I ask the Chairman to explain his course."

Senator Ellsworth said that Mr. Higgins was not present, and Senator Foley temporarily withdrew his request. When Senator Higgins returned to the Senate Chamber, he and Mr. Foley held an animated conversation. Senator Higgins declared to Senator Foley that Mr. Foley had been told that the report had been changed, and when asked, had given his consent. Senator Foley said he had only consented to the motion to change being made.

"He's hedging," said Senator Foley.

It was ordered that 10,000 copies of the amended bill, for the use of the Legislature, be printed.

Senator Foley renewed his request to Mr. Higgins for information as to the recommittal of the Raines bill.

Mr. Higgins said he had obtained the consent of the committeemen to the change before the report had been made.

Senator Foley stated that he had only been asked to consent to the putting of a motion to change, and that this request had been made after the report had been made.

Senator Higgins repeated his declaration that Senator Foley had consented to the change of the report before the report had been made, and that Mr. Cantor had consented, too.

Senator Foley repeated his statements as to the change in the report, and said: "I may not be of importance on the Taxation Committee, but I should have been consulted."

Senator Raines said the minority would have plenty of time to consider the bill after it was printed.

"There is no minority here on the Raines bill," said Senator Cantor. "The bill," he continued, "is not a political measure yet. It is a project of vast importance, upon which the minority will act for the benefit of the people of the State."

Senator Raines said Senator Higgins and several other Senators and Assemblymen had been familiar with the new provisions of the bill before it was reported.

Senator Foley—Has the committee had secret meetings to which I have not been invited?

Senator Raines—No, only consultations.

The committee bill providing that licenses shall only be issued for one year came over after it had been passed in the Assembly. Senator Higgins moved that the bill be substituted for the similar Senate bill. Unanimous consent was required, and Senator Foley objected. Senator Higgins then moved that the bill go to General Orders. This was agreed to.

Senator Higgins moved that the Senate go back to general orders for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Foley objected. The President said he thought that unanimous consent was required.

Senator Ellsworth said the Assembly bill was similar to the Senate bill, and he felt that the minority simply wished to delay the consideration of the bill.

Senator Cantor said the bill was reported without a hearing having been had, was hurried along to third reading, and had not the proper consideration in the Senate. Senator Cantor said it would be found that the long issue of licenses had occurred in the country districts, and that the officers of New-York County had not been guilty of the illegal acts the bill is designed to prevent.

Senator Lexow raised the point of order that there was no question before the House.

The Chair ruled Senator Cantor out of order.

Senator Cantor counted on his fingers "Gag rule, No. 1; gag rule, No. 2," and took his seat.

Senator Higgins gave notice that to-morrow he would move a suspension of the rules in order to obtain consideration of the bill, and would move a call of the Senate.

Senator Cantor had moved that the question as to the rule on Senator Higgins's motion to advance the committee bill be referred to the Committee on Rules and that the Senate adjourn.

Senator Higgins's notice of suspension of the rules and the call of the Senate was dropped, as was Senator Cantor's motion, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

DISCUSSING THE BALLOT LAW.

Many Objections Offered to the Raines Amendments.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Senate Judiciary Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on the Raines and New-York City Club amendments to the ballot reform law.

A study of the Raines bill, said James A. Pryor of the New-York City Club, who spoke against the Raines bill, made it apparent that the trouble was inherent in the form of the ballot under the law, and that attempts to perfect the law would only result in more difficulties and more confusion.

The Raines amendments as to party nominations provide that no party nominations for State or local offices may be made, except by an organization that at the last election cast 20,000 votes. Under the Raines amendment, more names would be required to make independent nominations.

Senator Raines said it had been developed that some persons who desired office had themselves nominated and then sold the nominations by withdrawing in favor of either of the leading parties.

Mr. Pryor said that there had been no complaint on that score in New-York City.

Senator Raines cited two instances, one in Brooklyn and one up the State.

The changes in the law proposed by the Raines bill were radical, and should have much consideration, continued Mr. Pryor. The bill showed that it had not been worked over as it ought to have been, and the committee should not put the bill on the defensive. There are errors in the bill, and repetitions. The Raines amendments were not all marked, and the result was to make the bill misleading. Mr. Pryor said that the bill presented by the City Club proposed an entirely new ballot law, but not a new election law. He exhibited such a sample ballot as proposed by the City Club bill, the sample being similar to the Massachusetts ballot.

"Would not the average voter think that ballot was a Chinese puzzle?" asked Senator McCarren.

Mr. Pryor said that the ballot was simpler than the one now in use.

Senator McCarren asked: "Don't you think these many changes in the ballot law tend to disgust and confuse the voter?"

Mr. Pryor agreed to the general proposition, but said that changes were desirable when they were for the better.

Prof. Jenks of Ithaca said the Raines amendments were wrong in that they compelled an independent nominee in small cities and villages to have on his petition of nomination almost enough names to secure his election.

Alexander Selkirk, representing the Honest Election Party and the Municipal League, spoke of political intrigues in Albany and the birth of the Honest Election Party. To Senator McCarren he said the Honest Election Party had been formed for a general cleaning out of the political parties, and "there was a general cleaning out in New-York City, too," he added.

"But," rejoined Senator McCarren, "some people think the cleaning out has not been enough."

"Yes, I think so too," replied Mr. Selkirk. "It would be better if there were more Roosevelts in New-York City."

Benjamin F. Blair, Commissioner of Elections of Brooklyn, said that the amendments he had to suggest were as to marking ballots by voters, and the canvass. Only one mark should be allowed for one to vote a party ticket, and the canvassing should be made simpler and speedier.

Herman C. Grupe of Albany spoke in behalf of the People's Party against the Raines amendment, which compelled a State organization to have polled 20,000 votes at the last election in order to have a party column. He suggested that any party which polled 100,000 votes in the Nation be given a party column, or be allowed to use a paper ballot. Under the Raines amendment at the next election the People's Party would not be given a party column on the official ballot, which would cost the party many votes.

This closed the hearing. The committee took no action.

THE FIVE-CENT FARE BILL.

Arguments on the Measure Directed at the Manhattan Elevated Road.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—To secure the reduction to 5 cents for a continuous fare on railroads in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo was the object of the appearance before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly of several New-Yorkers this afternoon.

The bill discussed was that of Mr. Forrester, which is mainly aimed at the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, in New-York City.

The first speaker of the opposition which began the discussion, was Hamilton Harris, who represented the New-York Central Road. This road, Mr. Harris said, had a contract with the State of New-York, through a bill, which bound the State not to change the rules of the Central by which it secured two cents a mile. If this system were changed, it would put his road to much trouble and annoyance.

Alexander S. Lyman also opposed the bill. It would, if passed, compel the Manhattan Elevated Road, which he represented, to carry its passengers over all its routes for a five-cent fare. This was manifestly unjust, for it would be invading the franchise of the road, which it had secured in an honest manner. Mr. Lyman then explained the various routes of the Manhattan Road, and stated that the passage of the bill would be a clear violation of the Federal Constitution, which forbade a State from passing an act impairing the obligation of a contract. This was so because the Manhattan had, under certain contracts, merged the property of the New-York Elevated Railroad. Mr. Lyman closed his remarks with this statement:

> Observe that this bill is absolute and arbitrary in its terms. The statute authorizing a reduction of fare, under which railroad companies have been built and operated in this State for over forty-five years, prohibits a reduction of fare in case the railroad company will thereby have its profits reduced to less than 10 per cent. upon the capital actually expended. An opportunity is afforded for inquiry and investigation by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, and it is possible for an aggrieved railroad company to have some sort of a hearing and some sort of redress.

Col. J. A. Goulden and George Drake Smith of New-York favored the measure. It provided a means, they said, by which the poor people of New-York could reach their homes on the outskirts of the city without being compelled to pay unreasonable fare. The Manhattan elevated road, they urged, now issued commutation tickets, but as they were good for only a month, they were useless in case the purchaser should be taken sick. There were existing laws upon the statute books which the Manhattan road was now violating, and an attempt would soon be made to make the corporation obey the law.

Mr. Forrester advocated the bill as a humane one, a reasonable one for his constituents, and the committee promised to take it under consideration to-morrow morning.

RACING LAW AMENDMENTS.

A Limitation to Five Days Placed upon Running Meetings.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Senator Page to-day introduced a bill amending the State racing law by striking out the provision giving the Secretary a salary of $2,500 annually. The salary of the Secretary under the amendment is to be paid from the $5,000 allowed for the total yearly expenses of the commission.

The bill also provides that running races shall not be continued for more than five days on any track without the commission's consent, and allows the charging of increased entrance fees for admission to any special portion of the grounds; and provides that unless pool selling or bookmaking is permitted there the acceptance of such increased fee shall not be construed as accepting compensation for allowing bookmaking or pool selling nor as the sharing in any bet or wager.

PROVIDING FOR PRISON LABOR.

A Bill Drawn to Meet the Requirements of the New Constitution.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Senate Committee on Penal Institutions has agreed to report favorably the bill of the new State Prisons Commission, introduced by Senator Wilcox, relative to prison labor. The Assembly committee having the bill in charge will meet to-morrow, and, it is stated, will also agree to report the bill favorably.

The bill provides that the Superintendent of State Prisons shall not, nor shall any other authority whatsoever, make any contract by which the labor or time of any prisoner in any State prison, reformatory, penitentiary, or jail in this State, or the product or profit of his work, shall be contracted, let, farmed out, given, or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation, except that the convicts in said penal institution may work for, and the products of their labor may be disposed of to the State, or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

The Superintendent of State Prisons and the Superintendents, managers, and officials of reformatories in the State shall, so far as practicable, cause all the prisoners in said institutions, who are physically capable thereof, to be employed at hard labor, under the direction and regulation of the State Commission of Prisons, for not to exceed eight hours of each day, other than Sundays and public holidays, but such hard labor shall be either for the purpose of production of supplies for said institutions, or for the State or any political division thereof, or for any public institution owned or managed by the State, or any political division thereof.

The labor of prisoners of the first grade in prisons, reformatories, and penitentiaries shall be directed to producing articles and supplies needed and used in said institutions, and in the buildings and offices of the State or those of any political division thereof, or in any public institution owner or managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof, or said labor may be for the State or any political division thereof; and the prisoners of the second and third grade shall be directed primarily to labor for the State or any political division thereof, or to the production and manufacture of useful articles and supplies for said institutions, or for any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

CUBAN RESOLUTION LAID ASIDE.

The House Passes a Number of Bills of a General Character.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—When the House began work this morning Mr. Butts moved that his joint resolution urging Congress to improve the navy, form closer alliances with powers on this Continent, and purchase Cuba be made a special order for next Monday evening, which was agreed to.

The Nixon bill, amending the Consolidated School law, was called up. Mr Nixon explained that the measure was of no interest to New-York and Brooklyn, except that it provided for the organization of kindergartens, and that the attendants at these schools should be recognized in the distribution of school money. The bill further provides for changing the school age from five to twenty-one to five to eighteen. The other amendments were not important. The bill was passed. The following other bills were passed:

Mr. Robbins—Providing that any reports may be cited from by attorneys in legal cases.

Mr. Hughes—Prohibiting railroads on Madison Street, in Brooklyn, without property owners' consent.

Mr. Sears—Placing in the hands of the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission the power to prosecute trespassers upon State land.

Mr. Kelsey—Amending the game law by providing that fish may be caught through the ice.

Mr. Austin—Amending the law with reference to acknowledgments by persons in foreign countries to be used in legal cases in the United States.

Mr. Husted—Fixing at $1,200 the salary of the Westchester County stenographer to Grand Juries.

Mr. Allis—Appropriating $50,000 for the New-York State Home for Aged Dependent Veterans and their near relatives in Chenango County.

Mr. Austin—To confirm the title of St. Luke's Hospital in New-York City to certain lands in New-York City.

Mr. Horton gave notice that he would call up his anti-sparring bill Feb. 25.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution providing for the appointment of two additional members to consider armory expenditures.

INVESTIGATING THE GRAIN TRADE.

Facts Wanted by the Senate—Many Bills Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Senator Grady to-day offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking for information as to the shipping of grain from New-York City. The resolution is as follows:

> Whereas, It is alleged that a large decrease has taken place in the receipts and exports of grain at the Port of New-York in the year 1895, as compared with the year 1880, therefore be it
>
> Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate is hereby requested, for the information of the Legislature, to ascertain from the New-York Produce Exchange the number of bushels of grain received separately by canal and railroad at the aforesaid port for the years from 1880 to 1895, both inclusive; also the number of bushels of grain exported from the said port during each of the said years; also an itemized account of the charges made for trimming, elevating, weighing, and discharging grain, including trimming ocean vessels, as well as the storing charge and elevator charges for grain arriving by canal and railroad; also the cost for transferring grain to ocean ships at the competing ports of Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and Newport News.

The Committee on Banks reported favorably Senator Mullins's bill, allowing trust companies in places of 10,000 population to operate with a capital of $50,000.

The following bills were passed:

Assemblyman Wells—Allowing Surrogates and Justices of the Supreme Court to attend drawings of panels of jurors.

Mr. Burns—Transferring Westchester town records to the custody of the Register of New-York County.

Mr. Guy—Providing for the construction of bridges over the tracks of the Central-Hudson Railroad and the New-York and Putnam Railroad in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City.

Assemblyman Bedell—Extending until Jan. 1, 1901, the time for the completion of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge.

Mr. Harrison—Providing that assessment rolls must be delivered to Supervisors before Sept. 8, instead of Sept. 1, New-York County excepted.

Mr. Brush—Amending the Brooklyn charter in relation to appropriations for charitable institutions.

Mr. Ford—Confirming conveyances of land to St. Luke's Hospital, New-York City, by the City of New-York and the Anglo-American Churches of St. George the Martyr.

Mr. Guy—Providing for fountains and public places in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City.

Mr. Guy—For improvement of buildings in Crotona Park, New-York City.

Assemblyman Husted—Requiring the Croton Water Commissioners to appraise land damages, to report disbursements and witness fees.

Assemblyman Finn—Prohibiting the dumping of snow or other refuse from the sea wall of Battery Park, New-York City.

Mr. Malby—Providing that shares of infant defendants may be paid to infant defendants without the State.

Mr. Tibbits—Accepting the deed of gift of Henry Clews and wife to the State of the John Brown Farm, in the Adirondack Park.

Mr. Brush—Restoring to the Brooklyn Police Courts the power to try persons for misdemeanors.

Mr. Guy—Making referee's fees $10 a day instead of $5 a day.

Assemblyman Butts—Exempting the church property of religious corporations in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, New-York City, from assessments for public improvements.

Assemblyman Hill—Relating to the custody of the records and seals of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of New-York City, and the Superior Court of Buffalo and City Court of Brooklyn.

The Brackett-Husted amendment to the railroad law requiring street railroads to obtain the consent of the State Railroad Commission before extending lines was, on Senator Brackett's motion, recommitted to the Railroad Committee for a hearing.

A Protest from Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Common Council at its meeting to-night unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Alderman Hemmingway, (Rep.,) protesting against that feature of the Raines Excise bill which provides for the payment of one-half the license fees into the State, and the remainder into the County Treasury. It is claimed that the country towns contribute little in liquor licenses, and that the city carries the burden. The Senator and Assemblymen from this district were requested to fight this clause.

Utica Grants Licenses Ahead.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Excise Board in this city has now granted nearly 300 renewals to liquor dealers whose licenses will expire on the 1st day of May next. Other applications have been made. It is expected the board will grant licenses to all applicants. This action is taken for the purpose of defeating the operation of the Raines bill, should it become a law, for at least a year.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY'S WORK

Funds Needed to Repair the Bulkhead at the Bath Beach Summer Home of the Organization.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, yesterday, the Secretary reported that during the month 236 persons were provided with homes and employment by the society. Four companies, numbering 135 children, were sent South and West in charge of Agents Tice, Trott, and Brace, and good homes were found for them under the supervision of the agents. The usual efficient work has been done by the industrial schools and lodging houses. The average attendance of children at the industrial schools was 6,764, and at the lodging houses, 537.

The Inspection Committees of Trustees reported that they found all the buildings of the society in good sanitary condition. They reported that the industrial schools, owing to the demand for admittance by children who are unable to find accommodations in the public schools, are overcrowded. As the only recourse would be to turn the children out into the streets, there seems no help for it except enlarging the schools. The committee recommended that the school in East Twenty-first Street be closed, as that neighborhood has improved to such an extent that the school is not necessary. The committee stated that careful investigation had been made as to whether there are children in these schools who should attend the public schools, but that no children of this class were found.

The interesting fact was pointed out by the Lodging House Committee that the attendance of homeless boys in the lodging houses of the Children's Aid Society has fallen off somewhat in the last year or two, showing that the efforts of the Children's Aid Society in inducing this class of boys to accept homes in the country was having the effect of reducing the number of vagrant and homeless boys in this city. It was pointed out that this was largely owing to the successful work of the farm school at Kensico. The meeting expressed great satisfaction at this practical evidence of the good result of these efforts.

The committee in charge of the Summer charities reported to the board that the bulkhead along the water front of the Children's Summer home at Bath Beach was so damaged by the recent great storms that there is serious danger that it will be carried away and cause great damage to the buildings and grounds. The main building and the children's pavilion are in immediate danger should the bulkhead break. The committee reported that an engineer had examined the bulkhead and advised that a second bulkhead be built immediately, estimating the cost at $8,500. It was pointed out by the Finance Committee that there is no money in the Treasury which can be used for this purpose. Great concern was expressed by the board, and it is hoped that all who know the Summer home and the delights it affords the poor children during the hot Summer months will come forward and assist the society to protect the water front.

What an "Ad" for Purcell's Book!

From The Westminster Gazette.

Several hundred Catholics and Protestants came to loggerheads in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon over a theological discussion. A "Protestant" speaker made an allusion to the "Life of Cardinal Manning," which, he said, revealed him in his true colors as a wily, scheming priest, a self-seeking man, and a Jesuit who identified himself with popular movements for the sake of a little ephemeral popularity. These remarks had the effect of enraging the crowd, who, welding themselves into one solid mass, rushed toward the platform. The adherents of the Protestants, who had formed a cordon round it, stood firm, and succeeded in protecting both that and their flag. For some minutes a scene of the wildest disorder prevailed. Violent imprecations were exchanged, and the rivals shook their fists and threatened one another with sticks. At length, feeling on both sides having to some extent subsided, the Chairman attempted to again proceed with his interrupted speech. For several minutes he remained on the platform speaking, gesticulating vigorously, and vainly trying to make his voice heard above the din and uproar from the crowd, who howled, groaned, and used vituperative language. Despite this, however, it was nearly dusk before the Protestants retired in a body, followed at some distance by their opponents.

Dr. Foote Makes a Correction.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your report of Albany news concerning a hearing before the Codes Committee, on the Mullin bill, your reporter quotes Mr. Comstock as saying that "the father of Dr. Foote, Jr., is now in prison for violation of the United States laws in sending obscene pictures through the mails." I was present at the hearing, and did not hear Mr. Comstock make any such remark. I can hardly believe that Mr. Comstock made this statement, for which there is absolutely no foundation in fact, as my father is not now, and never has been in prison on that or any other charge. I trust you will be willing to give this as conspicuous a place as the false report received.

E. B. FOOTE, JR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1896.

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NO FUSEL OIL

COUGHS, COLDS, GRIP, CHILLS, PNEUMONIA

can be safely avoided by the use of this great whiskey. Beware of all imitations. All druggists and grocers keep it. Send for pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Quaker Wisdom.

"Self-love is not so great a sin as self-neglecting." Do not neglect your health—Eat Quaker Oats.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

AN AUDACIOUS INVASION

McKinley Boom Descends on the House of Representatives.

TRESPASS ON REED'S TERRITORY

The Governor's Latest Remarks on Protection Read from the Clerk's Desk—All Protests Unavailing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was the principal business of the House to-day. In the general debate on this measure Mr. Wilson, (Rep., Ohio,) departing from the text before him, made a speech advocating the passage of a protective tariff bill, in the course of which he had read from the clerk's desk extracts from the speech of Major McKinley at the Marquette Club dinner in Chicago, Feb. 12. Efforts by the friends of other Presidential candidates to head off this advertisement of the Ohio candidate on the floor of the House were unavailing.

Consideration of the bill was begun in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) in the chair. The total amount carried in the bill is $8,630,995, less than the estimates by $119,436, and less than the appropriations for the current year by $132,762.

In the course of the explanation of the provisions of the bill, Mr. Sherman, in answer to questions by Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) stated that the committee had omitted the usual appropriation of $4,000 for the expenses of the commission which supervised the opening of bids for supplies, &c. Mr. McCall asked if this was not on a par with the effort made in the last Congress to kill the Civil Service Commission by refusing to appropriate for its expenses.

Mr. Sherman replied that the cases were not parallel. The failure to appropriate for the expenses of the commission would not kill it necessarily. The members, he assumed, were philanthropic men; else they would not serve. Besides, the committee believed there was no necessity for such a commission.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Ohio,) contended that what was wanted was education for the Indians. Then he succeeded in introducing the McKinley "boom," by saying that Congress never would have money enough to educate the Indians until it should pass a "good, old-fashioned, Republican protection tariff bill."

To prove that Gov. McKinley had not abandoned his position "in favor of the American system of protection," he asked the clerk to read a portion of the Governor's remarks at the Marquette Club dinner, Feb. 12.

This at once woke up the friends of other Presidential candidates, and considerable confusion prevailed.

Mr. Bennett (Rep., N. Y.) shouted, "I object. I make the point of order that it is out of order."

"The point of order is ovverruled," said the Chairman.

"I incline to the belief that the Chair has made a mistake. The caucus does not begin until 8 o'clock to-night," remarked W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.)

The Clerk (Mr. Lampson of Ohio) began to read the speech, but was interrupted by Mr. Brewster, (Rep., N. Y.,) who made the point that the extract was out of order because it introduced politics into this hall." This was answered with loud laughter.

The reading was continued and was greeted with applause from members who agreed with the sentiment expressed. Proceeding with his remarks, Mr. Wilson declared, amidst applause, that deep down in the hearts of the American people the question of protection as a National policy was forever settled.

After further discursive remarks by Wilson, general debate on the bill was ended, and the reading of the bill for amendment was begun.

Mr. Flynn (Rep., Okla.,) moved to strike out the item appropriating $15,000 for the salaries of the five Indian inspectors provided for by law. He stigmatized them as "Hoke Smith's personal political bodyguard."

The fact that the committee reporting the bill had restored the salaries of these inspectors from the $2,500 provided in the appropriation bills of the Fifty-third Congress to the $3,000 fixed by the law establishing the office, gave rise to much discussion upon the matter of appropriating less money for salaries than the sum named in the law creating the office.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) moved to reduce the sum appropriated, from $3,000 to $2,500. This was antagonized by Mr. Sherman, who was in charge of the bill, and by Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) united with his colleague on the Committee on Appropriations, (Dockery,) in urging the reduction, and was joined by Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) The motion of Mr. Dockery was lost by a vote of 56 to 93.

TWO FINANCIAL HEARINGS.

Argument in Favor of Clearing House Currency in Time of Panic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—At a meeting to-day of a sub-committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, of which Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania is Chairman, Theodore E. Gilman, a New-York banker, made an address in support of the Fairchild bill for the establishment of Clearing Houses in the United States. The other members of the committee present were Messrs. Hill, (Conn.,) Cooke, (Ill.,) and Cobb, (Mo.)

Mr. Gilman made a clear statement of the principles upon which the banking system of the United States is founded, and argued that the one defect remaining to be removed therefrom was the absence of proper means of sustaining the commercial credit of the country in time of panic. The clearing house associations, for which the bill provided, he said, would be authorized to issue clearing-house currency to any bank, belonging to the association, to the amount of 75 per cent. of the commercial assets deposited with the clearing house. Under this plan the currency would be entirely safe, and no demands for money could arise under any crisis that would not be met by the issue of this safe clearing-house currency.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to-day took up the silver question. The consideration of the subject began by hearing Representative De Witt of Ohio in support of his bill "to coin silver and maintain the parity between gold and silver."

The measure directs the admission of silver bullion to coinage at our mints upon the surrender by the owners to the Government of the difference between the market price of the bullion and its face value when coined. The Secretary of the Treasury is required, when demanded by the owner of the bullion, to return any coins struck under this act, and to issue silver certificates for them. No action was taken on this measure.

PREPARING A BANKRUPTCY BILL.

No Trouble Anticipated in Securing a Committee Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee having charge of the subject of bankruptcy has about agreed to a measure on the subject. A number of bills regarding bankruptcy have been introduced in the House and referred to the committee. The sub-committee, in taking up the subject, decided to consider both "Voluntary" and "Involuntary" bankruptcy. After a careful consideration of the various measures the sub-committee has practically agreed to report a bill on the lines of the "Torrey bill." This provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, defines who may become bankrupts, the duties of bankrupts, the protection of bankrupts, and their extradition.

Mr. Bailey of Texas, a member of the sub-committee, does not favor the Torrey proposition, and will make a minority report to the ful lcommittee. His idea is to provide for purely voluntary bankruptcy, but he is willing to accept an amendment providing for involuntary bankruptcy in cases of actual fraud committed after the passage of the act.

It is thought that there will be no trouble in having the full committee agree to a bill.

Quay's Candidacy.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

There is still much doubt as to whether Senator Quay expects to use the Pennsylvania delegation as a footstool or a club.

VENICE AS IT IS TO-DAY

A British Tourist Sees Nothing There but Dirt and Barbarism.

From The Westminster Gazette.

When the train drew near, how eagerly I craned my head out of the window to catch the first glimpse of Venice, the Enchanted City! And this is what I saw: A stretch of yellow puddles, fringed by sour arid grass; beyond that a huddle of black chimneys vomiting out smoke; then a dingy confusion of dirty shipping, and beyond all a gray scrabble of warehouses and mean buildings. I rubbed my eyes and asked myself, Can this be "where Venice sits in state, throned on her hundred isles"?

We were hustled out of the station into a crazy gondola and paddled along the Grand Canal to our hotel. "So this is the Grand Canal!" we said, gazing at it in stony disappointment and sniffing at it suspiciously. It was infinitely dirtier than the Thames at London Bridge; up and down it tore and puffed cheap steamers, churning up the foul water into a deep brown froth. Very soon we turned into a side canal, and then, indeed, my heart sank. Was this really Venice, or was it a dreadful nightmare? Could this foul open sewer, with its unspeakable filth, be part of "that unsullied sea, with its eddy of green wave"? was this "the golden city," paved with emeralds? How often afterward I wobbled along this same canal, and others equally terrible in their wan misery, going home always crushed and broken in spirit! Here is a description of what these canals are, taken from my diary, and it is literally truthful, which the poets and painters never are.

On either side staggers a crowd of decayed buildings; from the roof downward they are a mass of squalid ruin, broken balconies cling to the stained and discolored walls, great scabs of plaster have fallen from their fronts as if a leprosy had eaten into them; for a foot above the water the walls are black with slime, the broken windows are stuffed with rags or paper, the shattered steps lead up to doors that swing by one hinge; the steps themselves are slippery with a greasy scum; to the edge of the lower stair there is a fringe of foul, green weed—it swings slowly in the crawling water; the iron grilles, once so beautiful, are eaten by bitter salt rust; the shutters hang at all angles, flapping and creaking in the wind; in the crazy balconies there is a lumber of broken flower pots, with dead flowers in them; and through all these reeking alleys the greenish-gray water slowly pulses and oozes, covered with straw, eggshells, cabbage stalks, and nameless refuse. Over all this brood a hundred filthy and obscene smells, each canal contributing a particularly putrid stench of its own.

No longer does Venice sit in state; hour by hour and stone by stone she is sinking into her dishonored grave. Then there is the other side of the shield—Modern Venice seized with the accursed craze for restoration, daubing her lovely old pictures with new paint, tearing down her old mosaics, and sticking up ridiculous modern rubbish. Why, I myself saw the Bellini in St. Giovanni Crysostomo in actual process of so-called restoration. All the world knows what has been done at St. Mark's and at Torcello, and actually a few years ago there was some talk of pulling down the Ducal Palace and rebuilding it!

Do you know the little church of St. Andrea, in Western Venice? For me, it had associations sacred and beloved, and I particularly wished to see it. I made my pilgrimage to it through the usual net of pestiferous canals, thinking much of the "little grass-grown campo opening to the lagoons and the Alps." Like everything else, it is a shame and a desolation; a huge railway bridge shuts off lagoon and Alps, the little campo is green no longer, it is trodden into black slime; the poor little church stands shamefaced, crowded round by factories and tall chimneys.

Then Torcello—what memories gather round it, and though restoration has been cruelly busy there, the ineffable pathos and peace of its life in death still move one's very heart. Coming back from a long day there, I read my Shelley, and, looking up from the ideal to the real, this is what I saw: In the far distance the usual defilement of ironworks and factories, in the middle distance a string of filthy coal barges dragged by a puffing tug, nearer still a frightful steam dredger scrabbling up the mud and vomiting out a volcano of black smoke, and all around me were big steamers polluting air and water, and little steamers scuttling along, shrieking, squeaking, and puffing. I read no more Shelley.

Night in Venice and music on the canal—that surely would have its old charm. I had pictured the soft air pulsing with sweet voices, and over all a sky "thick inlaid with patines of bright gold." Well, every night about 8 the singing certainly began, guitars tinkled, and now and then one heard a fairly good tenor voice, but as a rule the men's voices were harsh and worn, and the women's indescribably shrill, and the songs they sang were Verdi and Bellini at their worst—"Ah che la Morte," and its companion absurdities. And when once they began they kept on; no sooner had one boatload of singers exhausted its repertoire than another took up its place, and repeated the same songs with the same quaverings and tinklings.

Wife Ordered to Pay Alimony.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

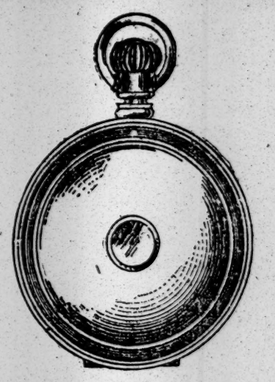
By an order entered by Judge Gibbons in the divorce case of Emilie Groth against Heinrich Groth, the wife must pay alimony of $20 a month to her husband pending the trial. Affidavits were filed by the attorneys for the husband, who is contesting the suit, alleging that he is sixty-five years old, feeble, and destitute, and would be compelled to apply to the county for support unless his wife came to his aid. There was an affidavit of the old man stating that since he left his wife last Summer he has been living with a friend, Henry Schrader, at 351 Jane Street. Groth declared that his wife had property from which she receives an income of $60 per month, and that she put him into the street. On the bill which she filed for divorce she obtained an injunction which prevented him from returning to her home. The attorneys for the wife objected to any order compelling the wife to pay alimony, but Judge Gibbons said that in a divorce case, or in any other circumstances, the same duty rests upon the wife to provide for a sick, helpless husband that rests upon a husband under the same circumstances.

The Elections in Pennsylvania.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The Spring elections throughout the State have been about even in their division of the prizes. In the twenty-one cities out of thirty-one electing a Mayor, the Democrats carried ten and the Republicans eleven. In Harrisburg, Chester, Lebanon, Easton, Altoona, and Pittsburg, which now have Democratic Mayors, the Republicans are successful. In Scranton, Reading, York, Erie, and Johnstown, where a Republican Mayor was chosen three years ago, the Democrats are the victors. Williamsport is a surprise of the day in that the Prohibitionist candidate for Mayor is elected, where it was not considered that a Prohibitionist had a chance. The A. P. A. figured in the election only in York and Reading.

The situation in Erie is peculiar from the fact that the Democratic candidate for Mayor, a Protestant, was elected over a Hebrew, the Republican ticket otherwise having overwhelming majorities. Covering the general results over the State the Democrats have made gains and are stronger in their local organization. They have been successful in the borough towns generally.



GOLD WATCHES FREE.

When you have a good thing push it. We had an immense line of good clothing, we pushed it with an elegant watch, and a vast number of men are well dressed and carrying one of our watches by reason of it.

We give to every purchaser of a ready-to-wear winter suit, overcoat, or ulster a handsome gold-plated, stem-winding and setting, Swiss movement, open face or hunting case watch free.

Clothing and watch guaranteed.

Special price Suits, $15 to $25.
Special price Overcoats, $15 to $35.
Special price Ulsters, $15 to $35.
Special Shoe Sale. See display in our large window. 1,500 pairs men's French and Harvard Calf Storm Shoes (some calf lined) reduced to $4; 1,000 pairs fine Calf Shoes reduced to $3; 500 pairs reduced to $2.50.

Open to-morrow until 6 P. M.

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S OUTFITTERS.
NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

A COUPLE OF CURIOUS COINCIDENCES

How Mr. Clinton Was Astonished and Mr. B. of Baltimore Startled.

From The Boston Transcript.

Here are two veritable coincidences related at a Boston dinner table erstwhile. Both might have been based upon any kind of uncanny, fateful manipulation of circumstances, seemingly impossible in the natural order, had they been introduced by any such motive. They are simply rare and curious sequences of facts, true in everything but names of persons.

Mr. Clinton lived in Dorchester, where he had a large establishment. One night his child's nurse was taken suddenly ill with a kind of spasm. The woman's services to the infant had been invaluable and her faithfulness had won her the respect and affection of her master. As the coachman happened to be away that evening and the necessity for the services of a physician was urgent Mr. Clinton saddled his horse and rode hastily into town, and was very soon ringing at the door of the family doctor, in Boylston Street. His inquiry of the servant maid who opened it if the doctor was at home was met by a reply which stupefied him for a moment, so that he fell back against the wall of the passage and forgot the exigency of his errand. "Dr. J. is out," said the girl. "Mr

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S — Gismonda — 8:00. Matinée Phedre—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00, 8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Cinnmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Hamlet—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—9:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Piano Recital—2:30.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:30.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	30	12	18
6 A. M.	30	11	15
9 A. M.	30	11	15
12 M.	38	14	19
4 P. M.	35	18	21
6 P. M.	42	16	21
9 P. M.	38	14	18
12 P. M.	35	12	16

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....17.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....14.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....36.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....33.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 16, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

NON POSSUMUS.

The suggestion of the English papers that it would be much better for Great Britain to settle the Venezuelan question, by arbitration or otherwise, directly with the United States cannot be entertained. There is no probability that it will be seriously proposed by the British Foreign Office. Should the Government of the United States undertake to agree with that of Great Britain upon a final settlement of the differences between Great Britain and Venezuela, it would be doing precisely what it has protested against in the past conduct of Great Britain. It would be assuming to dispose of the essential rights of Venezuela without her consent. That would be not only a wrong to Venezuela, but a great mistake on our own part, for we should be bound to guarantee the settlement we had ourselves made. We should be forced to assume a protectorate over Venezuela, which we do not desire any more than does that country.

Undoubtedly the Government of the United States can and should exert its influence with Venezuela, as it has tried to exert its influence with Great Britain, to secure a fair and peaceful settlement. But there its interposition must necessarily cease. The suggestion referred to springs from a radical misunderstanding of the original position of the United States, which has consistently been maintained. That position was that our Government would do all in its power, in any controversy involving the essential rights of Venezuela, to see justice done. It was to this end that it asked for arbitration as the best means of ascertaining the essential rights of Venezuela. It has not prejudged those rights and does not intend to do so. Its sole object in the future, as in the past, is to secure a fair determination of them, and, when determined, due respect for them.

PREPARATORY MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Stanchfield bill, now before the Committee on Judiciary of the Assembly, relating to the general subject of medical instruction, is an important measure. It is, unfortunately, one of the not infrequent cases where "doctors disagree" and where laymen may be pardoned for not wishing to form a definite opinion. The statement made by the advocates of the bill, the most authoritative of whom seem to be those connected with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, is, in substance, that the provisions of the present law do not secure a higher grade of education among the graduates of medical colleges in this State, while they do discourage the attendance at our medical colleges of students from other States. This latter result they assert is brought about by the fact that the conditions imposed at entrance to the medical colleges are arbitrary, indefinite, and annoying; that students intending to apply for entrance cannot distinctly ascertain what the conditions are, cannot, though quite competent, readily comply with them, and are subject to unnecessary and oppressive delay, inconvenience, and expense. These evils they propose, as we understand the matter, to remedy by providing by law the general subjects in which intending students shall be examined by the Faculty of each medical college, reserving to the State the thorough inspection of the colleges and the right of complete examination of the graduates of the colleges before granting the license to practice medicine.

It seems to us, despite the arguments of the opposition, that this, on its face at least, is a reasonable proposition. If it be true—and the statement is not, we believe, disputed—that the attendance of students from other States has been largely reduced by the present law, that is clearly an evil. The medical schools of this city are self-supporting. They are, beyond all question, of very great value to the community as well as to the whole country. It is of the greatest importance that they should be able to make the best possible use of the extraordinary opportunities and facilities of a great city for giving the best instruction. They depend largely for their support on the attendance of "foreign" students, to whom they are able to offer unusual advantages. Without this they must, their managers say, gradually become unable to afford instruction of the proper character to the students from the city itself.

There is no difference of opinion among reputable physicians as to the necessity or duty of maintaining a high standard of preparation for their profession. On the contrary, for many years there has been a steady advancement of the standard, not only with the consent of the profession, but by the active and unselfish efforts of its members. This advance has not been imposed by law. The law has simply carried out, and not very successfully, the purpose of the great body of physicians. An agency has, however, been established by law, in the Regents of the University, for administering its requirements as to education generally, including medical schooling. That agency has been a very valuable one. It has gradually been developed, extended, and strengthened, until it has become in many ways an admirable and in some an unparalleled institution. Its general system is excellent. If in the present matter its requirements are ill adapted to the conditions of medical education, it ought not to be difficult to modify them. The problem is how to get the best-educated doctors with the greatest degree of prosperity for good medical colleges. Physicians and instructors of competence and authority must be in entire harmony as to the end to be attained. They ought to be able to devise and agree upon the means by which it can be attained.

THE "BETTER ELEMENT" SUBMITS.

The "better element" of the Republican Party in this city, as the anti-Platt men have called themselves, have been "kicked into submission." This vigorous expression has been quoted as that of "one of the Platt men," and whether he used it or not it expresses the fact. PLATT and LAUTERBACH have had nothing but kicks and cuffs for men like ROOT and BROOKFIELD and SMITH and BLISS and the whole Union League Club "gang" ever since they began to resist the machine. If they had been mere Mugwumps and reformers they could not have been treated with more contumely.

The result is submission, because a Presidential campaign is at hand and the precious interests of the sacred party require harmony. Harmony means the triumph of PLATT, but party loyalty requires it once more, and the spoilt boss is allowed to have his way. There will be no contest either within or without the party lines.

This vindicates PLATT's sagacity, so far as the kickers who have become the kicked are concerned. He counted on their "loyalty," and he knew it meant submission to him in the end. He knew just how to treat them in order to bring them to terms. His method was that of the horse tamer. Now he will take his delegates to the Grand Central Palace in March, and he will take his delegates to St. Louis in June, and WILLIAM BROOKFIELD and CORNELIUS BLISS will grace his chariot wheels.

If there be Republicans who wish to get rid of bossism they cannot accomplish it through the "better element" in the organization, but only through the defeat of the party when the organization comes to serve only the purposes of the boss. They can find redress only in their own votes.

A STATE LIQUOR MACHINE.

The Raines Liquor Tax bill has been developed into a monstrosity. It was bad enough as originally framed, but its iniquitous character has been magnified by amendment. Its main purpose seems now to be the creation of a new political engine as an attachment to the Platt State machine. That part of the scheme started somewhat modestly. The bill was disguised as a measure of taxation, though more restrictive and vexatious in its "regulation" of the liquor traffic than any excise law we ever had, and a bureau was created in the office of the State Controller to have charge of the collection of the tax. The head of that bureau was to be a subordinate of the Controller, appointed by him, and he was authorized to appoint also fifteen special agents to look after the collection of the tax and compliance with the law throughout the State. The tax was to be paid to the City Controller in this city and to County Treasurers elsewhere. These officers were to issue the certificates to liquor sellers and to receive a percentage of the tax and of penalties for the trouble and expense of collection.

This was suggestive of considerable power and patronage, and when PLATT came to contemplate its possibilities he seems to have been so astonished at his own moderation that he set about to correct its consequences. Controller ROBERTS is not much of a Platt man, and has some sense of decency in politics and official life. Hence there must be an independent State Commissioner of Excise to take charge of this scheme, to be appointed by the Governor, by the advice of PLATT and with the consent of his Senate, and he must have a high-priced deputy. The collection of the tax in the big cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo will be too good a thing to be left to local officers, and so the State Commissioner shall have a special deputy in each of those rich fields. Moreover, he shall have, not an insignificant fifteen confidential agents to look after the liquor sellers, but sixty of them, with goodly salaries and expenses paid, who shall pervade the State under his direction, and he may likewise appoint attorneys in the various counties and fix their salaries.

All this will cost quite a pile of money, but the expenses are to be paid out of the proceeds of the liquor tax before they are divided between the State and local Treasuries, and they will come mostly from the large cities and be distributed mostly elsewhere. The State Commissioner of Excise and his subordinates will form an official machine extending all over the State, the like of which we never saw before, and it will be geared to the Platt political machine in such a way as to do much of its work at the public expense, mainly of the cities. And its chief work will be to see that the power and influence and the contributions of the liquor traffic are on the side of the "boss" and his party.

Incidentally this machine will be used to extract a heavy tax from the cities down to the 50,000 limit and a light tax from the towns up to the 5,000 limit of population, and a moderate tax from the villages and cities between. In large cities the local expenses are very heavy and the burden of taxation is mainly to meet them, while in rural communities local expenses are small and the State tax is felt more sensibly. So half the proceeds will be taken by the State, which will make the general burden of taxation heavier in cities and lighter in towns and villages.

The cities are expected to stand this scheme of robbery and of the usurpation of administrative functions from local to State authority, though they contain more than half the population of the State and have a majority of representatives in the Legislature, because, forsooth, it is a scheme of PLATT's for maintaining his control of the Republican Party and the Republican Party's control of the State, and PLATT assumes to direct legislation this year for his own ends. But will the voters of the cities put up with such an outrage when the time comes for expressing themselves at the ballot box? It looks as though the gods had made Boss PLATT mad with a view to settling his fate one of these days, as the fate of other bosses has been settled when they got too arrogant.

OFFICIAL CUBAN NEWS.

The fine old crusty seventeenth-century Castilian view of his functions as a Spanish Viceroy taken by the new Captain General of Cuba may meet the approbation of the more hidebound official circles of Madrid. The French branch of the Bourbon family is tolerably set in its way, but it cannot altogether evade the fact that this is the nineteenth century. It was ridiculous enough to describe the late Comte DE PARIS as "Philippe VII." and to pretend that he was King of France by the grace of GOD and without any reference to the will of the French people. But even the people who made that pretense were aware that it was looked upon by the great majority of their "concitoyens," whom they would humorously have described as their fellow-subjects, as merely a huge joke, and they could not remain wholly insensible to the comic aspects of the situation. In Madrid it is much easier than in Paris to "play" that rulers who are in fact the creatures of compromise nevertheless rule by divine right, and that the people have nothing to do in the premises but to obey. There seems to be no way for the dissatisfied classes in Spain to inculcate a different view except by exploding dynamite in the resorts of the satisfied classes.

As a representative in Cuba of the Spanish Bourbons who have learned nothing and forgotten nothing WEYLER is an extremely curious and interesting specimen. His appearance as a dispatcher of news of the insurrection is especially curious. In the first place, WEYLER causes to be sent out of the island all persons who show a disposition to tell what is happening in Cuba. Next, he issues proclamations setting forth that anybody who shall belittle the Spanish troops or exalt the Cuban troops shall suffer death. And, finally, he appears as an author of military news.

Of course, the news is discredited in advance. Nobody wants to know the Spanish official view of what is happening in Cuba. What people want to know is what is really happening in Cuba, and nobody expects WEYLER to tell him that. It is painful to remark that WEYLER's news is precisely what the official news was before WEYLER's advent. Spanish detachments attack or are attacked by insurgent forces from four to ten times their number, and disperse and rout the same with frightful slaughter, they themselves suffering few or no casualties. The objection to this kind of news, besides that it is monotonous, is that nobody will believe it. Also that it reflects very seriously upon its author. If Spanish troops, which outnumber the insurgents, on the whole, four or five to one, are outnumbered in detail whenever they meet the insurgents, how incompetent must their General be! If the insurgents, besides being fewer in numbers, are beaten in every engagement, how does it happen that the insurrection has extended from the eastern end of the island to the walls of Havana? These are questions necessarily raised by WEYLER's dispatches as well as by those authorized by his predecessor. WEYLER talks more ferociously than his predecessor, but his actions do not seem to be any more alarming. So far, the difference between him and CAMPOS consists in his greater willingness to kill non-combatants, not in his greater ability in the way of killing combatants.

THE "SANTA MARIA" AT CHICAGO.

Our Minister in Spain seems to have taken rather too seriously some remarks made before a geographical society by the skipper of the caravel Santa Maria. The Santa Maria, it will be remembered, was the junk constructed in Spain and sent to Chicago in more or less conjectural reproduction of the vessel in which COLUMBUS made his voyage of discovery, and was accompanied by colorable imitations of the Nina and the Pinta. If they had sailed across the Atlantic in the track of COLUMBUS, their voyage would have been more interesting. In fact, they were towed by a vulgar modern tug. The contrast was too much for the facile humorists of Chicago, who made rudely merry with these ridiculous craft, instead of doing them reverence. The facility of the joke was enhanced by the ease with which they could be miscalled "caramels," and indeed they were not known at the World's Fair by any other name.

The skipper of the Santa Maria may well be excused if his disappointment has taken the form of anger. But he pretends, before the Spanish Geographical Society, that his anger is not on his own account, but on that of the Duke of VERAGUA, and at that point we must really draw the line. The Duke of VERAGUA was treated with a consideration so distinguished as to be ridiculous, considering the conduct of the bull breeder in question. He was entertained in the most lavish manner and never had occasion to spend a dollar during his sojourn on these shores. There was even a subscription started to endow him permanently, on Columbian grounds, and it might have come to something if a kinsman of his had not sprung upon the committee his claim to be supported for life by the people whose country his ancestor had discovered. In fact, no official Spanish visitor had any reason to complain. We know of no other evidence in behalf of the civilization of Chicago so strong as that furnished by the stories which the press of that wonderful town refrained from publishing about the visit of the Infanta. Still, our Minister at Madrid has been ill advised in making any official representations to the Spanish Government concerning the unofficial statement of grievances by the skipper of the Santa Maria.

Rarely, if ever, was the exact equality between six and half a dozen more clearly illustrated than it is in the suit of GUNNING vs. GUNNING.

Mr. SIMON SIEBERT of Buffalo thinks that every theatrical advertisement should state exactly where the theatre is, the hour at which performances begin, and the price of tickets. Mr. SIEBERT has a perfect right to his opinion on these points, and probably most people will agree with him in regard to them all, but why he should have proceeded to introduce in the Senate at Albany—of which body, by the way, he is a member—a bill declaring that every manager who puts an advertisement in the newspapers must, whether he coincides with the Buffalonian's views or not, include in it the above-mentioned information, and why he should have expected the other legislators to help pass a measure so inexcusable and indefensible—these are problems beyond the powers of solution. There would certainly be as much reason for dictating to dealers in dry goods or hardware as to how they should word their appeals for patronage as there is in the case of theatrical managers. With so much public business that demands attention, it is certainly lamentable that statesmen from Buffalo or anywhere else should fritter away so much of their time in meddling with the private affairs of private persons.

Owners of sugar estates in Cuba must be at their wit's end just now. Gen. WEYLER orders them to resume the grinding of cane, and threatens to confiscate their property in case of refusal, while Gen. GOMEZ has conclusively proved that the penalty of obedience will be the destruction of factories and the devastation of fields by fire. Obviously the only escape from this dismal alternative lies in openly joining the insurgents at once, and so by hastening the success of their cause, making the incidental confiscation a merely temporary misfortune. Many of the planters seem to be doing this, much to the disgust of the Spanish parasites who have been draining the island's resources for so many years, and thus WEYLER's refusal to recognize the rights of would-be neutrals is having an effect exactly contrary to what he hoped and expected.

Assemblyman AUSTIN, who introduced "by request" the same bill for the enrichment of private persons at the public expense which Mr. PAGE, also "by request," started on its way through the Senate, has been moved by the instant indignation which that bill excited to admit its wholly indefensible character and to promise that he will oppose its passage to the extent of his ability. Senator PAGE will, no doubt, do the same thing immediately, and then Mr. ALEXANDER DE FOSSEZ and his anonymous partners will see that their bright dreams of easily acquired fortune can never materialize. Yet part of their scheme—the part that did not relate to the erection of "kiosks" for the sale of newspapers and any other merchandise in which they chose to deal—was a very good one, good, that is, if carried out by and for the public. This impertinent attempt to acquire for practically nothing a valuable franchise may, therefore, have an excellent effect, for, by drawing attention to a real need, it may lead to the taking by the cities and town in this State of action like that which has supplied Paris and many other European municipalities with structures that are, exactly as the DE FOSSEZ bills declare, essential to public health and convenience.

PERSONALS.

—One peculiarity of Max Nordau's manuscript is its exceeding fineness; sometimes it is almost microscopical. He sends all his manuscript as it is written off to the printers, and has it sent back as soon as the work is composed. He then has the complete manuscript bound into a volume, joining the "takes" into which the original pages have been cut with pieces of stamp edging. He can tell by the look of his writing what degree of "concentration of spirit" he had reached while writing such or such a passage. "The Paradoxes," which he wrote in 1884, is a printed volume of 414 pages. The manuscript is contained in sixty-five pages!

—Whist players will be sorry to hear of the death of John Petch Hewby, who wrote under the assumed name of "Pembridge" several able treatises and articles on the game in its more scientific aspects, and was also the author of the amusing and satirical essay entitled "Bumble-puppy." Like the still greater authority, "Cavendish," Mr. Hewby was a member of the medical profession, and practiced for many years in Bayswater, where he died after a long illness at the age of sixty-one. The name "Bumble-puppy," by the way, was not his invention, for a game thus called has been in vogue from time immemorial, but it is not played on the board of green cloth.

—The electors of Montavon, near Bassecourt, in the Swiss Canton of Berne, have elected the following officials: Mayor—Joseph Montavon; Assistant Mayor—Victor Montavon; Councilors—Pierre, Jules, and Ernest Montavon; Clerk of Court—Joseph M. Montavon; Night Watchman—Montavon. All the inhabitants of the commune are named Montavon; they are distinguished from one another by their first names only.

—It seems that there is no reason in the state of his health why Sir John Millais should not succeed Lord Leighton if the Royal Academicians think fit to elect him. His general health is excellent, and he is suffering only from a form of hoarseness which is neither severe nor alarming. Sir John is well over sixty years of age, but that is no reason why he should not fill the chair, and retain it for a considerable period.

—Mme. Doche had a fabulous success in the title rôle of "La Dame aux Camélias." One of the love letters that she received was as follows: "To-morrow our school will pass under your windows. You will recognize me by my pallor."

—Mr. Alfred Austin has gone to Nice to recuperate after the excessive toil incident to answering the numberless congratulations which his appointment to the Laureateship brought him.

—Prince Murat's nephew is to be examined for admission at the Saumur Cavalry School. He is a Quartermaster of Dragoons at Angers, and took part in the Madagascar campaign.

THE REICHARD PICTURES.

Mr. Gustave Reichard, the one time well known art dealer, who for the last year or more has been less prominent in picture circles, has brought together a collection of 160 paintings, by modern men, both native and foreign, which he now shows at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, (Ortgies & Co.,) near Thirty-fourth Street. They will be sold by auction at Chickering Hall on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 26 and 27.

The list of painters, which is a considerable one, includes many prominent names, and a number of important examples. The pictures are generally of modest size, frequently bright in color and interesting in composition; many are what are known as dealers' pictures, appealing to the popular taste, if not too profound in sentiment or choice of subject.

By Daubigny, for example, there are five canvases—landscapes—after his usual manner; some are good, others fair; and by Jules Dupre there is a characteristic "Moonlight in Mid Ocean," together with "A Storm." There are four works by Diaz: "Bohemians," "Moorish Children," "Love's Whisper," and a landscape. A characteristic Corot is a pond near his native Ville d'Avray. Rosa Bonheur has a somewhat early landscape, with cattle, and Gustave Courbet is here with "The Surf," a broadly, if somewhat heavily painted, study of the sea.

By the more modern men, Knaus the German has a little picture of incident called the "Unwilling Model"; Eastern pictures by Gérôme, show "Women of the Harem Feeding Pigeons," wherein an enormous flock of these birds is cleverly grouped together, and there is, as well, a mosque interior, in his usual highly finished manner. There is, by Anton Mauve, a picture called "The Gardener," and by Lerolle, a more important combination, of two figures in late evening, called "The Lover's Walk." L'Hermitte has an unusual departure, "The First Communion," gayer in color than are most of his pictures. Three pictures by Jacque, "Sheep Feeding," "Poultry," and "A Sunlit Stable," are more or less representative.

The public will probably be interested to know that there is here a picture by Middleton Jameson, who is a brother of Dr. Jameson of Transvaal fame, now so much in evidence before the world. This painting, which won an honorable mention in the Paris Salon of 1888, is of Breton peasants, and is entitled "Prayer for the Boats." By Edelfelt, there is a bright, sunny, woodland interior, with two figures of girls; Bougureau has a "Charity," and some girls "Going to the Well"; both are highly finished, carefully executed, and differ little from his known manner.

"The Tired Reaper" is by Jules Breton, an early but not particularly important work; there is also a landscape by this same man. There is a dainty Heilbuth, a colorful Huguet, an excellent Josef Israels, "Waiting for the Tide to Fall"; and by Montenard and Monchablon there are two sunny stretches of road and country. Pelouse has a low-toned, attractive bit of mountain scenery; there are large canvases by Schenck and Schreyer, of considerable importance, while by Troyon there are two pictures, the more important of which is "Sheep Going to Market." Other foreigners include Boudin, Bereaud, Cazin, Casanova, Pasini, Ricci, an excellent Roybet, Vibert, Vollon, and Ziem.

Among the Americans there is nothing more satisfactory in color nor standing out with more vigor than a landscape by George Inness, called "Coming Storm on the Coast of France"; Homer Martin has also a dignified piece of color work, "Near Newport." There is a landscape by William M. Chase, "Near Orange"; a capital twilight by Charles H. Davis, and two examples by Wyant, of Autumnal scenery. Other Americans include: Bruce Crane, Arthur Parton, Charles Warren Eaton, E. L. Henry, Harry Eaton, and Robert W. Van Boskerck. These, with some pictures by Carlton Wiggins, of sheep and cattle, about complete the list. The pictures completely fill both galleries, and will remain on free exhibition until the day of the sale.

ART NOTES.

—Cleveland's Architectural Club will have its first annual exhibition in about a week. It will consist of architectural drawings, (pen, pencil, and water color,) models, casts, photographs, &c., contributed by the members of the club, the leading architects of the country, the architectural clubs of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Detroit, exhibits by the mural painters of New-York, the landscape architects of the World's Fair, the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania, and a special collection loaned by the City of Boston, consisting of drawings of many of its park improvement buildings and the proposed new City Hall. The drawings will be displayed in five rooms. One of these rooms has been set apart for the display of work by Cleveland men. In the New-York room will be exhibited the work of the mural painters. A decoration entitled "Venice," by Kenyon Cox, for the Walker Art Gallery of Bowdoin College, will be displayed here. Works by J. & R. Lamb will also be shown in the New-York room. Among the drawings is an altar decoration for St. Michael's Church, New-York, representing a chancel enrichment. Among the other drawings is a design for a memorial mosaic pulpit alcove, for the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. Another drawing represents a chancel decoration, consisting of mosaic panels. Two large cartoons for windows, in large figures, by F. S. Lamb, will also be on exhibition. Fred Crowninshield will have drawings of heroic figures for window decorations.

—By the death of Mrs. Mary Gibson the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts will receive a collection of paintings valued at $300,000. The majority of them are by French artists belonging to the period which marked the revival of romanticism in that country, and this is just the period of which the academy has few examples. During the lifetime of Mr. Gibson his gallery at the house 1,612 Walnut Street was open on certain days for the benefit of picture lovers. Since his death, however, the collection has been out of sight of the general public. Among others are works by Fortuny, Courbet, Bonnat, Munkacsy, Couture, Auguste and Rosa Bonheur, Isabey, Millet, Bréton, and Meissonier.

—The Section of Fine Arts of the Institute of France has elected as Foreign Associate, in the place of the late Richard M. Hunt, the distinguished German painter, Adolf Friedrich Menzel. This leaves only one foreign architect member of the institute, the venerable da Silva of Lisbon, who, although he is eighty-nine years old, still retains his interest in his profession and the arts, and has already signified his intention of being present at the meeting to be held in October, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the institute.

—The Century Company offers three prizes of $125, $75, and $50 for the best three designs for a poster for the midsummer number of their magazine. It must be suggestive of the season and bear the words "Midsummer Holiday Number," "August," and "The Century," and will be printed not over 15 by 21. Designs must be in before April 30. No signature should be on the design, but the name and address of the artist should be placed in an envelope and sent with the sketch. Three well-known artists will be judges.

—R. W. Vonnoh's portraits and pictures will remain on view at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, 389 Fifth Avenue, until the end of this week.

A Suggestion for Theatregoers.

From The London Daily News.

Frequenters of theatrical performances who have suffered from the huge hat annoyance may perhaps be disposed to borrow a hint from an anecdote related in the St. Petersburg papers. A gentleman at the Michael Theatre in that city, having appealed politely, but in vain, to the mercy of two ladies who were seated immediately in front of him, bethought him of the expedient of putting on his own hat. The action was followed by so loud and general a shout of "Hats off!" from the spectators behind him that the ladies, not doubting that the remonstrance was directed at them, yielded at once to the wishes of the majority. Their neighbor immediately followed their example.

BIRRILL ON CARLYLE

Thinks the Sage Had a Mission, but Don't Know What It Was.

In the course of a lecture on Carlyle, delivered at Toynbee Hall, Augustine Birrill, who is a member of Parliament with a literary turn, said that the reputation of Carlyle was to all intents and purposes as great to-day as it ever had been. Though he was not a great philosopher, a luminous teacher, or a model thinker, he was a great force, a mighty influence, and a most tremendous preacher. He flung himself athwart the stream of his time until the waters foamed and bellowed around him.

During the last forty years of his life Carlyle attracted attention by his fiery eloquence, his potent humor, and his boisterous laughter. He enjoyed during that time a great and world-wide reputation, but then, as now, if any logically minded persons had insisted upon knowing precisely what Carlyle proved, what was the upshot of his teaching, what was the creed he would have his readers believe, what were his politics, his precise hopes and aspirations, and what particular thing he would have them do, these were questions which had always been and were still difficult to answer categorically. Persons were to be found in earlier days, and they still existed, who asserted that Carlyle was all sound and fury, rhetoric and rhodomontade. Any person who cared to play the part of the devil's advocate would have no difficulty in preparing for himself or his cynical and sneering master a bulky brief stuffed full of Carlyle's reckless sayings, harsh judgments, and false verdicts; but as the trial of Carlyle had proceeded during the fifteen years since his death, the impression grew stronger and stronger that, in spite of grave faults of temper and disposition, he was no child of the devil, no denizen of the plains, but that he belonged to the high lands of truth and lofty endeavor, and looked to the hills whence cometh salvation.

In considering Carlyle, people must ask themselves, What was the true view of this world and of man's life in it from the cradle to the grave? Carlyle belonged to the class who, in much doubt and anxiety, and amid great uncertainties as to the future, and therefore unable positively to state their creeds, nevertheless did adhere loyally to the greatness of man's soul, to the possibilities of his future, and to the necessity of his always remaining true to the God-given voice that he found within him. "Let us strive to think well" was the text from which Carlyle preached many a magnificent sermon, and he was heard asserting and constantly affirming the spiritual nature of man. He never wrote a book in which that doctrine was not writ large from the first page to the last. "Sartor Resartus" from first to last reverberated with this message, and from first to last he affirmed in it the spiritual nature of man and the supernatural character of his destiny.

In this respect Carlyle differed from his contemporary, John Stuart Mill, and the Utilitarians. Carlyle proceeded always on the assumption that man had a conscience contributed to him by the Almighty, and not evolved from his special environment. During the whole period of his literary life, Carlyle was a great and strong religious force in the sense that he ever taught the doctrine that man came from on high, and that he was traveling, or might hope to travel, in that direction, provided he never lost sight of spiritual things, and was never induced to believe that this world was nothing but "a large cooking range."

Carlyle also laid enormous emphasis upon man in his social relations; he was fascinated by the spectacle of man living in society. He was never infected with the vulgarity of London life. He had not the faintest desire to live after the fashion of his better-to neighbors; he never aped the habits or the customs either of the middle or of the upper classes. He lived his own life, pursued his own thoughts, smoked his own kind of tobacco to the last day of his life. Hence he brought to bear upon the problems of his age all the freedom of a peasant. He was never intoxicated by the enormous strides of wealth and manufactures that were made during his life. He looked on the structure of society, and not on its output. When he saw a piece of yarn he thought of the millhands who produced it, and his sympathies were from first to last with the laboring man as opposed to the idle man. He recognized that if society was to remain bound together, if it was to discharge those duties which only could be discharged by men living in a social state, there must be between all classes of the community some tie capable of bearing a severer strain than could be borne by that very slender thread which was composed simply of "cash payment." All classes alike, he said, must be permeated by a sense of duty one to the other, and all class distinctions must be based upon justice.

A STOPPER TO THE CENTURY

Dec. 31, 1900.

From L'Echo de Paris.

Men and Women Walking in the Streets—At last, the nineteenth century is at an end. It is not too soon.

A Man—I had enough of it.

Mounet-Sully—Ladies and gentlemen, the century which we have had the honor to produce was by Napoleon Bonaparte and Victor Hugo.

All—Bravo!

(Some hisses are mingled with plaudits.)

A Man—When will the next century begin?

Another—In fifteen minutes.

A Woman—How long these fifteen minutes are!

The Crowd—There it is! Twelve o'clock is ringing.

(Universal amazement. The twentieth century does not appear.)

A Voice—Well, what has happened?

A Policeman—Move on, gentlemen, move on.

A Passer-by—Where can we go? We can't stir.

A Student—Something extraordinary must have happened. I'll go and see. Great Scott!

All—What!

The Student—All is lost! The century is stopped.

A Woman—Stopped! By whom?

The Student—I can't see by whom! It is too dark. Oh! I see now.

All—Well, who is stopping the century?

The Student—Emile Zola!

(On the horizon appears the profile of a big disquieting mass.)

The Crowd—Get out of the way! Let the twentieth century pass.

Emile Zola—Never!

A Policeman (taking him by the collar)—Get out of this.

(The policeman compels the celebrated author of "L'

JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS

Successor to Leighton as President of the Royal Academy.

CAREER OF A SUCCESSFUL PAINTER

An Infant Prodigy and a Founder of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood He Yielded to the Temptation of Favor.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Sir John E. Millais was to-night unanimously elected President of the Royal Academy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lord Leighton.

Of all the long list of English painters, none has achieved a greater popularity or a more substantial, material success than John Everett Millais. It may also be added that none has had greater temptation to stray from the higher ideals, paint for the market and meet an almost insatiable demand. That he was not able to withstand the blandishments of financial success is, of course, to be regretted.

Perhaps no lad ever gave greater promise than young Millais. From his boyhood he showed evidences of wonderful artistic instincts. At ten he drew astonishingly well. At twelve he would compose

Sir J. E. Millais, R. A.

intricate arrangements of figures and horses that would have been creditable suggestions for a man of thirty. At nine he won the silver medal of the Society of Arts with a drawing from the antique, and when eleven years of age he became a student in the Royal Academy, where, at fourteen, he took the silver medal. Four years later he received the distinction of the gold medal, the greatest honor that the school can bestow.

He was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy before he was out of his teens, and as a lad, in connection with Dante G. Rossetti, Holman Hunt, and others—they were seven in all—he helped to found the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, a curious organization, whose motto was "Truth," and whose aim was to generalize nothing, but paint the detail of everything, a plan, by the way, that resulted in anything but the truth, for giving the same importance to everything and painting distant objects with the same fidelity that was bestowed upon those in the immediate foreground, the pictures lost entirely the qualities of air, perspective, and relation, ending in a confused mass of little things and having none of the larger attributes of great art.

It was during this period that Millais produced his "Christ in the House of His Parents," a picture that attracted much attention, and which was shown thirty years later, in 1881, at an exhibition of his work held in London. In quick succession followed his "Huguenot," "Ophelia," and "Order of Release," the last enjoying the distinction of being protected at the Royal Academy by a rail to keep back the crowds of people that thronged about it. After various and numerous portraits and compositions, in 1870, there came the famous landscape, "Chill October," a splendid performance and wonderfully accurate study of English scenery, that added materially to the man's fame. The next year brought forth "Yes, or No," a single figure of a woman, standing before the fire, thoughtfully studying a letter, and which became instantly popular; in 1874, "The Northwest Passage," with the motto, "It can be done, and England shall do it."

Now came "Effie Deans," "Jersey Lily," "Princes in the Tower," "The Bride of Lammermoor," in the Vanderbilt collection, portraits of Tennyson, Lord Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, Henry Irving, Gladstone, and a host of others of people prominent politically and in social circles. But it must be added that his great popularity and enormous production was at the expense of his art; the work showed signs of haste, of carelessness, and a lack of preliminary preparation.

He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1854, at the age of twenty-five, being, with the exception of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the youngest artist to attain that dignity. He became an R. A. nine years later. In 1885 he was created a Baronet. He had been awarded a medal in Paris in 1855; in 1878 he received a medal of honor and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. In 1883 he was chosen a member of the Institute of France. Furthermore, he is a member of the Academies of Edinburgh, Antwerp, Madrid, and Rome.

He married the wife of John Ruskin, whose marriage with the great writer had been annulled for statutory reasons, and has a large family of children, one of his daughters having married Lieut. William Thompson of the army; a son is an occasional writer on art topics in the English magazines. It is not generally known that Sir John Millais is the brother of Mrs. Lester Wallack of this city, wife of the late famous actor-manager. Living in palatial quarters, in a magnificent house in Palace Gate, Kensington, Sir John entertains lavishly, receiving the most prominent people in London, royalty frequently honoring him by its presence.

Of splendid build, strength, and health, an engaging talker, a strong and virile personality, handsome of face and charming of manner, bearing his sixty-seven years easily, Millais more nearly approximates the late Lord Leighton as the ideal head of Burlington House, and the chief executive of Great Britain's official art institutions, than any of his colleagues. Much as may be regretted his deliberate choice of worldly prosperity and the accumulation of wealth, at the expense of the development of his higher art instincts, Sir John, nevertheless, will grace the office to which he has just been elected, a position, after all, requiring, in addition to distinguished talent, those qualities of tact, elegance, good comradeship, diplomacy, and finesse, that he possesses to so eminent a degree.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20.—The verdict in the Armstrong will contest was given this afternoon, the will of Alonzo Armstrong being sustained. Miss Elizabeth Armstrong of Brooklyn was the contestant. The estate involved is worth $500,000. The contestant was a daughter of his second wife, from whom he was divorced. His heirs are the children of his first and third wives.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 20.—A. B. Williams, late cashier of the Traders' National Bank here, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with embezzling $35,000 of the bank's funds. He gave bail before United States Commissioner Colbern in $15,000 to answer at the March term of the United States District Court.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Superintendent of Public Works Aldrich to-day awarded the contract for the construction of two masonry bridge abutments and one iron and steel bridge over Falls Creek, at Havana, N. Y., to White & Coughlin of Watkins, N. Y., for $3,972.

Notice to Mariners.

PLUM BEACH SHOAL, WESTERN CHANNEL OF NARRAGANSETT BAY, RHODE ISLAND.—The lighthouse establishment, Third District, notifies mariners that on the 18th inst., a gas-lighted buoy, painted black, without number, was established in 17 feet at low water, on the eastern edge of Plum Beach Shoal, western channel of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, about 100 feet to the southward of the bell buoy, which had previously marked the shoal, and which will be retained in position. The magnetic bearings from the gas buoy are: Wickford Harbor Lighthouse, north by west five-eighths west; Dutch Island Lighthouse, south by west; Warwick Lighthouse, north by east five-eighths east.

A NEW SUDERMANN PLAY

"Das Glueck im Winkel" Receives Excellent Presentation at the Irving Place Theatre.

Judged by the amount of applause won by the play presented at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, it was something very like a complete and dismal failure; taking as a standard the quality and the continuity of the attention which the audience gave it, the play was a masterpiece of construction, with all its personages instantly recognizable as living men and women, and all its episodes the inevitable consequences of their characters, their education, and their environment. In other words, in "Das Glück im Winkel" Hermann Sudermann has written a work of intense and unbroken interest for both the thinking and the unthinking playgoer, but one which does not move the latter to any outward demonstration of approval because in it there is no single object upon which his sympathy can concentrate, no hero or heroine whose virtues are unalloyed with weakness, and no culminating event, definitely triumphant or definitely disastrous, to close for good and all the conflict which has gone on before the speaker's eyes.

When the curtain falls for the last time there is no doubt that the author has accomplished the purpose with which he started out—the presentation, with absolute fidelity, of one of life's possibilities. He has dared to make his characters, or, at least, some of them, conduct themselves as every one knows real men and women often do, illogically and inexplicably. He shows a good woman, loving her husband with sincerity, and yet confessing another and not less real love for another man, who, she knows, is that husband's moral and intellectual inferior, but whose will and personality conquer her own, and force her to consent to an elopement that will bring ruin and desolation to five persons, whose claims to her fidelity are of the strongest and most sacred kind. He shows her thus consenting, yet preferring death by suicide to the execution of her wicked promise, and, after all, neither killing herself nor flying with the masterful lover, but resuming her life with the commonplace husband on the old terms, and under conditions not appreciably different from those which she had just found unendurable.

Perhaps it was because the audience could not deny the essential verity of all this, as Sudermann tells it, that they watched the play in almost unbroken silence, and only rewarded the admirable presentation which the actors gave it with single, perfunctory recalls after the first and second acts. They were interested, and deeply, during all the unfolding of the story; but they were disconcerted, as well, by the unsparing, revelation of real humanity and by the unaccustomed inconclusiveness of the action. For it is an immemorial convention of the stage that things should end, one way or another, and Sudermann's drama leaves the spectator wondering what will be the outcome of the drama, of which this one is but a single chapter.

The title, "Das Glück im Winkel," is cynical. The "corner" which he reveals the home of a poor schoolmaster who has married a girl, poor herself, but of much higher social rank than his, contains no "happiness." She chafes constantly over the narrowness of her life, and he, helpless, sees her discontent and understands its cause. Then appears the Baron von Roeckwitz, whose wife is a relative of the schoolmaster's wife. The Baron is of a fibre coarse, but strong; he covers passion with a levity that is often cruel, sometimes savage. The man's iron will has reduced his own wife to a silent submission that is full of agony. He has determined to substitute for the slave of whom he is weary another who, he confidently believes, will be as docile. He finds little difficulty in forcing from the schoolmaster's wife an avowal of her infatuation for him, and a promise to abandon her husband and her husband's children. The husband discovers the intrigue, tells the wife to go if she will —and she stays.

That is the play. There are half a dozen minor characters, two of whom—a blind girl, in love with an assistant teacher, and a pompous, patronizing Inspector of Schools —are particularly well studied out, but their participation in the action has only one object—to make absolutely clear what the principal antagonists are, and why Sudermann condescends to no sub-plot, to no "comic relief," but moves straight along his chosen path, until he has made the progress that seemed proper to him. Then he stops, and the play stops, for no other reason than that he chose. It is the "new drama," as understood by him and a few other dramatists. It is not likely to be popular for some little time to come.

As already stated, the acting last night was thoroughly satisfactory. Manager Conried knows the capabilities o fall his comedians, and rarely makes a mistake in the allotment of parts. Charlotte Durand played the schoolmaster's wife with fine appreciation of the rôle's meaning and possibilities. Hubert Reusch, as the baron, made at least two of his scenes truly impressive by his skill and sincerity. The blind girl, portrayed by Hilma Schlüter, had some wonderful touches of reality and a consequent pathos that raised the part to deserve prominence. Bruno Geidner was the schoolmaster, Anna von Romanowska, the Baroness, and Max Hanseler, the Inspector, and each of these deserved admiration.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD BOOKS

Some Early American and English Publications.

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Company, were the following:

Brooklyn City Directory, 1841-2-3-5, City Register or Guide, 1848, and Consolidated City Record, 1855, five volumes, $7.50, an advance: The Christian Union, 1870-91, twenty-three volumes, $13.80.

G. H. Hollister's "History of Connecticut," portraits, two volumes, 1859, $5.60; Edwin Hall's "The Ancient Records of Norwalk," map and plate, Norwalk, 1847, $5.25; C. J. Hoadley's "New-Haven Colonial Records, 1638-49 and 1653-65," two volumes, Hartford, 1857-58, $7.25.

"The Christian's Daily Walke," by John Davenport, (London, 1627,) $5; John Davenport's "The Saint's Anchor-Hold in All Storms and Tempests," (London, 1661,) $7.50; Davenport's "Essay for Investigation of the Truth," (Cambridge, 1663,) from the Brinley Library, $76; "A Sermon Preached at the Funeral of the Reverend Mr. John Davenport, Late Pastor of the Church in Stamford, who died on Fryday, Febr. 5, 1730-1, in the 62 Year of his Age and 36 of his Ministry: and was decently interred on Munday following," by the Rev. Samuel Cooke, (New-York, 1731,) $26.

S. G. Drake's "History and Antiquities of Boston from 1630 to 1770," (Boston, 1856,) $7.25.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOFFMAN—Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y.

—BELVEDERE—Mayor Charles A. Born of Sheboygan, Wis.

—PARK AVENUE—Capitol Commissioner Isaac G. Perry of Albany.

—HOLLAND—Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, and Hugh McMillan of Detroit.

—PLAZA—G. W. Fishback, Secretary of the United States Legation at Buenos Ayres, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Charles Emory Smith and F. Carroll Brewster of Philadelphia, Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, and Milton H. Smith of Louisville.

—WALDORF—Gov. John W. Griggs of New-Jersey, Congressmen John K. Cowen of Maryland and E. F. Loud of California, and George Bleistein of Buffalo.

—CAMBRIDGE—Congressmen Richard Bartholdt, R. B. Mahaney, Lorenzo Danford, E. F. Acheson, R. J. Tracewell, B. F. Howell, John K. Hendrick, and Stanyarne Wilson of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and Herman Stump, Superintendent of Immigration.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—Charles H. Tweed, New-York.

—RIGGS—C. Henderson, A. C. Washington; Mr. and Mrs. C. Kentzen, New-York.

—COCHRAN—F. F. Gregory, M. Moran, D. M. Munger, Brooklyn; P. H. Marshall, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—R. L. Paterson, H. J. Morris, Charles H. Hoffman, C. D. Barrett, J. W. Nichols, New-York.

—EBBITT—A. McKinley, H. W. Watts, Mrs. E. Allen, New-York; John P. Frel, A. Anderson, M. E. Brady, Joseph Seth, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—Mrs. R. F. Munro and child and maid, Mrs. Moon, Mrs. M. E. Hanley, L. T. Chamberlain, Donald McLean, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Fetler, Mrs. J. C. Goodrich, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Theodore Gilman, M. Essker, Richards Neville, B. S. Rigon, L. Blumgart and wife, Miss M. N. Harttock, Mrs. Myles B. Corperten, Miss Corperten and maid, Gardner Colby, Edward Martins, H. C. Lohman, J. O. Wood, New-York.

ALDECOA DEFEATS GOMEZ

Discredited Rumor that the Insurgent Leader Was Killed.

MACEO'S FORCE IS MUCH FATIGUED

Captain General Weyler's Orders Not Executed in Time to Prevent Raid of Jaruco, but Rebels Are Pursued.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that Gen. Aldecoa has defeated Gomez with severe loss at Navio. The insurgents fought gallantly. It is rumored that Gomez was killed, but this report is not credited.

The dispatch adds that Maceo's force of 4,000 mounted men is much fatigued. He left Gomez on Tuesday at Santa Amelia, going toward Matanzas.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—An official report issued to-day states that Capt. Gen. Weyler, learning that the insurgents intended to make an attack on Jaruco, an important town on the railroad midway between Havana and Matanzas, sent a body of troops from this city at 4 o'clock yesterday morning to protect the town.

His measures to meet the rebels were, however, fruitless, for the attacking party, which was made up of men from the combined bands of Gomez and Maceo, moved so rapidly that by the time the troops arrived the rebels had done their work and disappeared.

They attacked the town at 9 o'clock Tuesday night, meeting with very slight resistance. In fact, the volunteers surrendered to the enemy. The insurgents marched to the jail and released the prisoners therein, after which they set fire to the structure and a number of other buildings, all of which were destroyed.

The train conveying the troops from this city was delayed en route, the rebels having torn up the track in several places. When the troops finally arrived at Jaruco, the rebels refused to fight and retreated.

They left one of their number dead in the streets, and a wounded rebel was subsequently discovered. It is believed that more were wounded, but were carried away by their companions. The Spanish loss was one volunteer killed and six regular troops wounded.

The column commanded by Col. Hernandez was sent from Jaruco in pursuit of the rebels, and managed to overtake some of them. They numbered 1,000 mounted men. In the fighting that followed twelve of the insurgents were killed, and many wounded. The troops had three wounded. Gen. Aldecoa's column, which also pursued the rebels, had an encounter with Gomez's party on the Morales estate, near Jaruco, and dispersed them, causing losses that are not known.

Gen. Linare's column found another body of the enemy and used cannon against them, with what result is not known. Col. Tort also met the rear guard of the rebel forces, but no details of the result are known.

Gen. Aldecoa, after the engagement on the Morales estate, had another fight with the forces of Gomez at Navio. One rebel was killed, and many wounded. The troops had five wounded. Gen. Aldecoa followed the rebels to the San Marcos ranch, where, after two hours' fighting, during which the troops formed a square and repulsed the furious charges made by the rebels, the enemy were compelled to retreat. The rebel losses are believed to have been heavy. The Spaniards lost two dead and four wounded.

This series of encounters occurred during the pursuit of the rebel forces which attacked Jaruco. It is rumored that Gomez was wounded in one of the fights.

Yesterday a soldier killed an unknown man, who was seated in a restaurant, on Reina Street, this city. The victim was wounded in the head, body, and legs. The soldier was placed under arrest. The authorities say he is demented.

EXPLOSION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Over One Hundred Persons, Mostly Poor Boers, Have Been Killed.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 20.—The explosion of dynamite which occurred at Viedendorp, a suburb of this city, last evening was more disastrous than was at first believed.

Eight railway cars loaded with dynamite were being switched from one track to another when the explosion took place. At the spot where the dynamite exploded a hole thirty feet deep was made in the ground and every house within a radius of half a mile was razed to the ground.

Forty bodies have been found, and the search is only just beginning. Two hundred injured persons have been taken to the hospitals, where several of them have died. Comparatively few white persons were killed.

As yet nothing is positively known as to what actually caused the explosion. Twenty tons of the dynamite had been exposed to the direct rays of the sun for three days.

The latest estimate places the number of the killed at over 100. Many persons are missing, and there is scarcely a doubt that they were blown to pieces.

The principal victims were poor Boers, very few foreigners living at Viedendorp.

Pacific Naval Station Commander.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Rear Admiral Henry St. Leger Bury Palliser has been appointed ot the command of the Pacific Naval Station in the place of Rear Admiral Henry Frederick Stephenson.

MR. VROOM MAKES A SPEECH

He Says He Never Said He Was Going to "Elevate" the Stage.

Edward Vroom made a reply to his critics at Palmer's Theatre last night. The lower part of the house was tolerably well filled. Mr. Vroom received some applause in the early part of the performance of "For the Crown," and at the end of the third act took a "curtain call." Between the tableaux of the fourth act he again came before the curtain, and said:

I feel it a duty I owe to many kind friends who have, by their earnest encouragement, cheered me on, as well as tothe great public, that I now ask your favor to clear myself and my undertaking from certain misrepresentations. I wish it understood, in as clear, pronounced, and unmistakable manner as the English language can convey, that I, a toiler in a profession that I love, have never, by word, act, or suggestion, declared that it was my purpose to elevate the stage, a charge upon which many critics seem to have based their attacks on me. I revere my work too highly to have been guilty of such a remark.

It would seem as if this misunderstanding had antagonized several of the theatrical critics, who have in the past said many encouraging things of the manner in which I have portrayed other parts in this city. On the occasion of my production of this play, which the literary and theatrical fraternity of the Old World considered a masterpiece, the newspaper contingent, with very few exceptions, voted my enterprise—a well, a mistake.

The opposition to this production seems also to have been inspired by anger at the fact that I was not making the venture with my own money, but with that subscribed by friends and people interested in my plans, which, had this first venture been well received, contemplated the establishment of a permanent stock company, devoted to the presentation of classic and standard plays, and the best attainable new material. In obtaining my financial support in this way, I am surely not more criminal than an operatic impresario who depends upon subscriptions and concessions of various kinds.

"So much for the newspapers," cried a man in the rear of the pit. The audience applauded Mr. Vroom, and he and Miss Coghlan took another call.

An Able Conjurer.

From Longman's Magazine.

Burmese conjurers are rather clever in excuses. One sold to a man a talisman to make him invulnerable. The conjurer let the customer have several cuts at his arm with a knife, and these cuts produced no effect. The customer paid a good price, went home, bared his arm, drew his knife, and asked his wife to make a chop at him. She nearly hacked his arm off. He therefore, went back in a rage to the conjurer, who only said: "Ah, the lady is in an interesting situation, which entirely nullifies all charms."

REED AND THE GRANITE STATE

Strength He Counts on Will Fail Him in the End—Delegates Chandler's Supporters.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 20.—New-Hampshire Republicans are for Reed for President, ostensibly, because it suits the purpose of the managers, of whom William E. Chandler is chief, to be for the "Czar" at the outset, not with any probable desire or purpose of securing his nomination, however.

In fact, Reed was never a favorite with the Republican rank and file in this State, though Senator Frye has many warm admirers here, and would be supported enthusiastically if he was a candidate.

The Reed boom is indorsed formally by the party press, and a Reed delegation will be sent to St. Louis, but there will be an ultimate object in view of those controlling it, with which not all the individual members may be familiar at the outset, but which will be developed in due season.

There is no expectation among Mr. Chandler's close friends here that Reed will secure the nomination. It is felt that the chances favor the nomination of a Western man—either Allison or some "dark horse"—and it is expected, in this event, that Chandler will either take second place on the ticket or get a plum in the new Cabinet.

There are some who do not hesitate to say that the Senator is not without hope of getting first place himself, now that the result is not likely to turn upon the election in any large pivotal State, as heretofore, and has adroitly trimmed his sails so as to gain the good will of the silverites without strongly antagonizing the soundmoney element of his party.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ACT.

A Caucus Arranges the Formation of a Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Republican Congressional caucus to-night adopted a resolution, offered by Senator Chandler of New-Hampshire, providing for the formation of a Congressional campaign committee for the Fifty-fourth Congress. The resolution provides that each State having Republican representation in Congress shall be entitled to a member of the campaign committee, and authorizes the various State Congressional delegations to nominate members therefor. These are to be named within ten days.

The following were chosen to-night:

Connecticut—C. A. Russell.
Idaho—Edgar Wilson.
Illinois—J. G. Cannon.
Indiana—Jesse Overstreet.
Iowa—J. A. T. Hull.
Kansas—C. I. Long.
Kentucky—D. G. Colson.
Massachusetts—L. D. Apsley.
Montana—C. S. Hartman.
New-Hampshire—Senator Gallinger.
New-York—J. S. Sherman.
North Dakota—M. N. Johnson.
Ohio—J. H. Bromwell.
Pennsylvania—J. E. Reyburn.
South Dakota—Senator Pettigrew.
Tennessee—H. R. Gibson.
Utah—C. E. Allen.
West Virginia—Warren Miller.
Arizona—N. O. Murphy.
New-Mexico—T. B. Catron.
Oklahoma—D. T. Flynn.

North Carolina has decided upon Senator Pritchard, but his name was not presented to-night.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio presided at the caucus, and no business beyond the formation of the Congressional Campaign Committee had consideration. The Senate was represented by Messrs. Chandler, New-Hampshire; Gallinger, New-Hampshire, and Pettigrew, South Dakota.

QUEER WORK FOR A LEGISLATURE.

Mississippi Lawmakers Issue a Presidential Pronunciamento.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 20.—The Mississippi Legislature has adopted a resolution declaring in favor of the free coinage of silver, and expressing the opinion that the Democracy of Mississippi should refuse its support this year to any Presidential candidate not favorable to free silver.

The resolution also advances the doctrine that the States which furnish the Democratic majorities in National elections should be allowed to select the Presidential candidates.

It is understood that the adoption of this resolution was due to the efforts of Senator-elect Money.

Indiana Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 20.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-day called the convention to nominate a State ticket to meet in this city June 24.

MANAGER PROCTOR WAS THE HOST

A Dinner Party for Performers at His Pleasure Palace.

A small dinner party was given by Manager Proctor in the German café of Proctor's Pleasure Palace last evening in honor of Marlo and Dunham and other performers. There was a fund of wit and story over the cigars. All the speakers expressed their appreciation of the efforts made to please the amusement-loving public. Business Manager E. D. Price responded on behalf of the management.

Large audiences continue to attend the continuous performances.

The Bengalis of Paris, midget comedians and singers, continue to prove a great attraction, and have varied their acts considerably since their first appearance. The Russell brothers, judging from the applause, have made a hit as "The Irish Servant Girls." The Mario-Dunham trio, triple horizontal bar performers, are still a great attraction. An aerial exhibition will be given by them next week. May Howard in her own characteristic songs retains her popularity and Prof. Lockhart's comic elephants are a show in themselves.

BANQUET OF DELAWARE SOCIETY

Many Prominent Men Attend Its Sixth Annual Celebration.

The sixth annual banquet of the Delaware Society of the City of New-York was held last night at The Arena, in Thirty-first Street.

Among those present were Luther Martin, Jr., President of the Sons of Delaware, of Philadelphia; Medford H. Cahoon of Wilmington, Del.; W. W. Smithers of Philadelphia, and E. N. Vallandingham, Wm. H. Stayton, Henry W. Smith, B. F. Williams, S. G. Nickerson, Warren Harper, J. W. Houston, Frank S. Melson, and D. S. Rockwell of this city. Letters of regret were received from Gov. Watson of Delaware, Congressman J. S. Willis of Delaware, John R. Nicholson, Chancellor of Delaware; Robert C. White, Attorney General of Delaware, and Lemuel Ely Quigg.

The present officers of the society are: President—J. W. Houston; First Vice President—W. H. Stayton; Second Vice President—J. A. P. Dilworth; Secretary—S. L. McGonigal; Treasurer—Frank Hofficker.

Marriages in Finistere.

Plougastel-Daoulas, in Finistère, has 7,000 inhabitants, and it celebrated in one day last year—Feb. 5—forty-eight marriages. The record was reduced this year, but the enthusiasm was greater. M. le Curé, the Abbé Illiou, blessed the thirty-four couples in a group; their parents and friends, numbering over 2,000, formed a procession, dressed in authentic Breton costumes and led by players of flutes and bagpipes. There were grand banquets and great dances. The Mayor of the town made a patriotic speech, and visitors came from miles and miles around.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—12:40 A. M.—212 West Sixty-first Street; Daniel Coleman; damage, $5.

—2:10 P. M.—Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street; two freight cars; damage, $500.

—9:15 P. M.—172 Worth Street; damage, $25.

—9:40 A. M.—Foot of East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Robert Gill; damage trifling.

—12 Noon—161 West Sixty-third Street; James Carroll; damage, $55.

—12:10 P. M.—168½ Delancey Street; Mrs. Appel; damage trifling.

—5:15 P. M.—836 Fourth Avenue; Halmar Grofors; damage, $10.

—6:15 P. M.—523 Water Street; J. Kelly; damage, $2.

—7:20 P. M.—331 First Avenue; damage unknown.

—7:25 P. M.—536 East Seventy-second Street; J. Lucasch; damage, $25.

—8:15 P. M.—48 Park Avenue; Mrs. O. E. Jennings; no damage.

10:25 P. M.—2,032 Amsterdam Avenue; Max Lederer; damage, $1,500.

M. J. POWER IS SANGUINE

Is Confident that Mr. Woodruff Will Have to Pay His Bill.

HIS MANY SUCCESSFUL CASTINGS

Whether the Bas-Reliefs in Dispute are Artistic or Not, He Says the Official Sculptors Modeled Them.

A dispute has arisen between United States Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power and Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn respecting the artistic merit of bronze bas-reliefs of Lincoln and Grant, which have been placed in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, in the Prospect Park Plaza.

Commissioner Woodruff says the bas-reliefs are so poor that he will not pay Commissioner Power $7,500, the balance due to him for the work, which was executed at his fine-art foundry, in East Twenty-fifth Street, this city, unless the courts direct him to do so.

"A commission was given to Maurice J. Power to supply the bas-relief during ex-Mayor Boody's term of office," said Commissioner Woodruff yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and the price was to be $17,500. Such a sum should have secured fine works of art, but instead two very inferior bas-reliefs were delivered and set up. They were delivered while ex-Commissioner Squier was in office, and as soon as he saw them he pronounced them as unworthy of acceptance. Commissioner Squier was obliged, under the terms of the contract, to take the bas-reliefs and to pay $10,000, because they were certified by John H. Duncan, who designed the arch, as fulfilling the requirements. Mr. Squier refused, however, to pay the balance, and now the matter has been presented to me, and I shall not pay it unless obliged to do so."

"The rest of the statuary which is to ornament the Memorial Arch has been designed by MacMonnies, and will represent the best work of that sculptor. When it is placed in position these bas reliefs will look worse, even by contrast, than they do now. I don't know why the City of Brooklyn should pay $17,000 for work that will have to be destroyed and replaced with other bas reliefs.

"The architect's certificate recommending the payment of the bill in full does not convince me that the work is what it should be. Everybody who has seen the bas reliefs have condemned them. I can't understand how Maurice J. Power secured the contract in the first place, except on the theory that he was a Democratic politician, and the Brooklyn ring was anxious to show its friendship for him. It was a political job."

Commissioner Power was not inclined to discuss the matter yesterday, because, he said, he did not want to complicate affairs by talking.

"I don't know Commissioner Woodruff," he said, "but his criticisms are in the same strain as those of Commissioner Squier. I want it understood that no fault is found with the casting of the bas reliefs, but with the designs, which are said to be not up to the artistic standard.

"Well, who fixes the artistic standard? It is usually supposed that the artistic standard of a work is the best that the artist is capable of putting into it, so that it is rather indefinite. In this case, I am not to blame for any lack of merit in the bas reliefs, because I did not select the sculptors. They were William R. O'Donovan and Thomas Eakins, and were selected by the commission which gave me the contract for the casting.

"The $17,500 was to pay for the designs and all the work in connection with them. That arrangement was made in order to simplify the making of contracts. I was to receive the money and pay the sculptors as well as myself. The money now due to me represents my bill for the castings.

"If fault was to be found with the work why did not those having the matter in charge criticise it in the clay instead of waiting until the bronze bas reliefs were delivered? It seems to me they are late. I have performed my part of the contract, am entitled to my money, and I have no doubt that I will get it.

"I do not think Mr. Woodruff has read the contract with me very carefully, or he would not imagine he can withhold the money. The two bas reliefs is the only work I have done for the Brooklyn Memorial Arch. When I receive my money I will be through with it.

"I have been in the bronze-casting business twenty-five years," continued Commissioner Power, "and this is the first time the quality of anything I have had to do with has been adversely criticised. I cast the monument for the Monmouth battlefield at Freehold, N. J., and the bronzes for the Battle Monument at Trenton. The Andé Monument at Tarrytown was made at my works, and so was the Tower of Victory at Newburg.

"The monument on the battlefield of Oriskany, at Utica, was cast by me, and also the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Buffalo. I also cast some of the bronzes on the Saratoga battlefield monument. Statues and monuments from my foundry are to be found in every State this side of the Mississippi, and north of the Potomac.

"I also cast the statue of Washington now at Caracas, Venezuela, which has been so handsomely decorated by the Venezuelans lately, and which was designed by Mr. O'Donovan.

"In view of these facts, I do not understand the present criticisms of the work for the Brooklyn Memorial Arch. Why, only a short time ago a prominent magazine published a special article, praising the same bas-reliefs which Commissioner Woodruff now condemns. But, as I said before, the question is not whether the bronzes are artistic, but whether I am entitled to my money, and I think the courts will decide that I am."

Architect John H. Duncan declined to say anything concerning the merits of the bronzes.

"The dispute lies between Commissioner Woodruff and Commissioner Power. They must settle it in or out of court, in their own way. I have nothing to do with it."

OBITUARY RECORD.

Benjamin Marston Watson.

Benjamin Marston Watson died yesterday in Plymouth, Mass. He was seventy-six years old. He was well known in literary circles, having been an intimate friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry D. Thoreau.

He was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1839. He was in business for many years as a grower of nursery stock. His widow is a sister of Judge Thomas Russell and of the late William G. Russell of Boston.

A son, Benjamin N. Watson, is a professor at the Hussey Institute, in the Roxbury district of Boston. Mr. Watson was much interested in historical subjects and was a Trustee of the Pilgrim Society.

Hamilton Morton.

Hamilton Morton, son of Gen. Jacob Morton, died Wednesday night at Flushing, L. I. He was ninety-one years old. He was a lawyer. At one time he belonged to the New-York Yacht Club, and was its Secretary in 1849. He was made an honorary member of the club in 1876. He had lived in retirement for many years. Gen. Morton, the deceased's father, was a Trustee of the American Museum of the Tammany Society in 1791, formed to collect and preserve hisorical data. He was also one of the committee in charge of Gen. Washington's funeral procession, and was later made Military Commander of New-York City.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Samuel S. Rhame, a prominent and well-known resident of Hempstead, L. I., died at his home in East Rockaway Wednesday night. He was at one time Assessor of Hempstead, and was a large property owner. He was born in Monroe County, Penn., in 1820. For many years he was Treasurer of the Sunday school connected with the Bethany Congregational Church. Part of his fortune was made in the oyster business.

—Justice John B. Grace of the Kentucky Court of Appeals died yesterday.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Matsen, Rio de Janeiro Jan. 28, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen Feb. 11, via Southampton 13, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:40 A. M.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS DINE

The Advantages That Cheap Paper Have Conferred Upon the World Outlined by Charles Emory Smith.

The American Paper Manufacturers' Association had its annual dinner at Delmonico's last evening. Col. A. G. Paine presided, and with him at the main table sat Mayor Strong, William A. Russell, Eugene F. Loud, Amos J. Cummings, Warner Miller, Charles Emory Smith, Isaac H. Bromley, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, and E. N. Gibbs.

There were six more tables, at which, among others, were W. H. Parsons, Jr., David S. Cowles, M. C. Parsons, B. D. Rising, H. A. Moses, C. A. Spalding, P. V. Brown, W. H. Pusey, James T. Coogan, F. B. Smith, H. H. Nelson, W. H. Sharp, E. E. Hamilton, D. W. Evans, Thomas S. Safford, William Garrett, Charles H. Mullin, David M. Patton, Sydney F. Walker, George R. Vernon, W. B. Dillon, G. H. Parks, C. L. Carter, George A. Squire, J. B. Halstead, Charles P. Flower, A. W. Hitchcock, Frank Gilbert and C. H. Delano.

Samuel P. Train, Col. Charles B. Wing, James D. Tanner, B. F. French, E. H. Haskell, J. E. Hall, E. B. Denison, J. C. Morgan, W. D. Judd, W. A. Stuart, Judge L. S. Conlan.

George F. Perkins, E. P. Nixon, H. K. W. Welsh, Warren Curtis, A. B. Paddock, John Duffy, H. W. Quimby, Frederick Vilmar, Frank Squier, Robert B. Atterbury, Spencer Lathrop, Col. J. W. French, W. M. Crane, Z. Crane, M. B. Sloat, M. M. Armstrong, H. S. Morgan, William H. Dickey, W. H. Taylor, Charles F. Hoagland, Franklin Weston, M. S. Flint, and others.

Two hundred and fifty covers were laid. There were several elaborate floral pieces on the tables, and devices appropriate to the paper trade.

The toasts and those who responded to them were: "The Three P's—Paper, Pulp, and Pulpit," the Rev. Minot J. Savage; "The Press," Charles Emory Smith; "Uncle Sam's Mail Bags," Gen. Thomas L. James; "Navy," Amos J. Cummings.

Col. A. G. Paine introduced Mayor Strong, who spoke briefly and welcomed the members of the association to the city.

In responding to the toast "The Press," Charles Emory Smith said: "The bond between the paper manufacturers and the editors and publishers is a close one. The reduction in the cost of blank paper was a godsend to the press and to the people. It has enabled the publishers to enlarge the newspapers, and the number of separate publications in all branches of periodical literature has been greatly augmented. Nearly all of the journals in the country have been doubled and quadrupled in size.

"With increased facilities the light of knowledge is diffused. The individuality of editors is lost. The press is controlled not by a few powerful minds, but a multitude of writers are at work, and individualities are for the most part lost sight of. We are living in an age of progress."

The annual meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association was held yesterday at Delmonico's. Col. E. H. Haskell read a paper on the "Export of Paper," and W. H. Parsons read one on "Profit Sharing." A committee was appointed to confer with the Department of State on exportation, with the object of creating a larger European demand for American paper. The association elected George F. Perkins of New-York President.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Addresses Before New-York Section—Young Woman Attacked with Hysteria, and One Paper Was Not Read.

A general meeting of the New-York section of the National Council of Jewish Women took place last night in the vestry room of Temple Emanu-El. The attendance, which was large, was made up of many of the prominent Jewish men and women of this city, who had assembled to listen to addresses by some of the council's most brilliant speakers. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. A. Kohut, President of the local organization.

The meeting was opened by Mrs. Kohut, who briefly explained the objects of the council, which, she stated, were to promote a thorough, systematic, and widespread knowledge of Judaism, and to elevate the standard of Jewish women

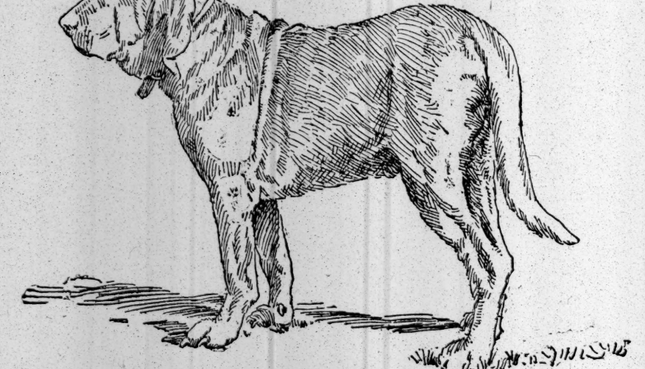
SOCIETY PETS THE DOGS

A Brave Display of Millinery in Madison Square Garden.

MR. MORGAN'S BATCH OF COLLIE PRIZES

Mrs. Frederick Neilson Takes First Prize for French Bulldogs with Bellechose — Handsome Dan Badly Beaten.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was a much happier man yesterday than he was on Wednesday, the day on which the Westminster Kennel Club opened its show at Madison Square Garden. The reason for it was that his famous kennels of collies had passed the tests applied to them by the judge at the show, and had captured about all the prizes that were worth the capturing. He had won seven of the first prizes, a number of minor awards, and it was

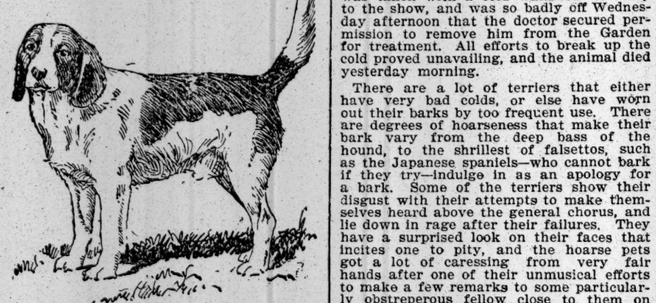


English Bloodhound.
Champion Victor.

certain that there were others in store for him when the announcements of the special prizes should all be made. Sefton Hero had again won in the challenge class, because no one would enter a dog to compete against him in such a hopeless race, and had also won in the veteran class.

There was also joy for Mr. Morgan in the fact that he has in Rufford Ormonde, a young dog, another that is fit to take the place of the famous Hero, when the latter shall be too old for bench competitions. Mr. Morgan was probably content with the honor he had won. But there was vexation in the heart of the manager of his kennels because he had not won the Collie Sweepstakes with Robin Gray.

Mr. Armstrong was sure that he had entered the dog for the stakes, but his name did not appear in the official entry list, and



Harker,
Winner of First Prize Beagle's 15-Inch Class.

he was not allowed to compete, so that the stakes went to Hempstead Yokel, a dog that Robin Gray had easily beaten in the novice class. Mr. Morgan's kennel superintendent was sure that Robin had been entered in the class, and insisted on his right to show the dog. This having been refused, he is going to protest the award, as he is sure that he has a receipt for the entrance money, and for the entrance of Robin in the class, and has sent to the kennels to get it. Then, if he is right, he will ask for a rejudgment for the sweepstakes, which every breeder is especially anxious to win.

The judging of collies was the special feature of the show in the morning, and the ringside, where the dogs were shown, was crowded while Mr. Raper was making his examinations of the candidates for the prizes. Judge Hilton was in the Garden watching the progress of events, as the Woodlawn Park Kennel, in which he has a passing interest, is an exhibitor of collies, as well as of bulldogs. "Jim" Robinson, the veteran athletic trainer, has the kennel in grand shape, and he made a good fight in all of the classes, and got his share of the minor prizes. But his heart was broken when he saw his pet, King Orry, about as repulsive a bit of dogflesh as ever saw daylight, beaten in the challenge class for bulldogs by W. R. Travers's pet, His Lordship, a frequent winner in the classes in

Father and Son.
Champion Mastiffs Black Prince and Black Prince Brampton.

which he has been a competitor for a number of years.

But "Jim" Robinson's disappointment was as hilarious enjoyment compared with the wave of grief that swept over Yale College. There was a goodly crowd of Yalensians, who had cut recitations to Yalensians, who had cut recitations to come to the show to see their "mascot." Handclasses in which he was entered. They were sure that he could not be beaten on his merits, any more than their crew of 1895 could have been on theirs.

Great was their astonishment, and magnificent was their grief, then, when they saw Handsome Dan ignored absolutely in the posting of the awards. It was bad enough to have him run second to any dog on earth in their opinion, but to have him beaten out of sight, ignored absolutely, was too much for the Yale undergraduates to stand. So they returned to New-Haven broken hearted, and vowing vengeance on the "blasted Englishman" who had passed judgment on the dogs. It was utterly impossible to convince them that the defeat of their "mascot" was not due to a spirit of revenge that filled the bosom of Mr. Raper. In the defeat of Dan they found English revenge for the thrashing Yale had administered to the team of Cambridge before that had come to this country last Fall for an international athletic contest.

There was no possible way, in their opinion, for Dan to have been honestly beaten, for he is, in their belief, the homeliest as well as the luckiest dog on earth. Those two are the reasons advanced why he should have the prize over everyone else's dog. It may not be logical, but it is Yalensian. Yale will be in sincere mourning from now on. It was bad enough to have Harvard and all the rest of the colleges give them the cold shoulder. That was a matter that might be overlooked, but to have their mascot beaten in a dog show was too much. It made the outlook for baseball and football seem dark.

While the Yale men had their grievance the breeders and fanciers of the wire-haired terriers were having their trouble. They have bred and bred and kept blood pure and carefully selected and have spent thousands of dollars on their kennels, only to have a dog without any pedigree, and whose parents, even in the nearest generation, are unknown, come into the show and beat all the dogs with pedigrees as long as Philadelphians think that of the Biddles to be. This dog that has created such a stir, and which is said to be the best type of the wire-haired fox terriers ever seen in the Garden, is called Endcliffe Teazer, and was picked up by Toon & Thomas of Salem, Mass., in one of their expeditions abroad in search of likely winners of this type. He is only a puppy, but he is enthusiastically described as a "bummer." He is nearly all white, and has a head that will make any man who has a fancy for dogs stop to take even more than a second look at him, and wonder how such a perfect dog can be bred. Breeders expect him to make a stir at all future bench shows throughout the country so long as he lives.

Society is as much in evidence at the dog show as it is as the horse show, though the former is much less of a distinctively social function. But the petted darlings of Delmonico's, the Waldorf, and Sherry's dances and recreations are all dog fanciers that occasionally break out into demonstrations when they are in the presence of the dogs they specially admire. These society women make a brave display of millinery and fine dresses in the afternoon, when they throng the Garden to see the animals they own or those owned by friends. There is more to be seen in the way of styles for the street at the Garden just now, even if it is the penitential season, than can be found on Fifth Avenue, and as one woman who was plainly a "modiste" from out of town, was overheard to put it yesterday, "One may see more real style here in an afternoon than she could see by visiting a dozen of the stores. Why, I am simply chuck full of ideas."

Many of the fashionable ladies are not above going into the ring with their pets when the classes in which they are entered are being judged. This was particularly the case when the French bulldogs, which are the very latest "fad" of society, were being passed on. There are seven dogs entered in the class, and every one is exhibited by a lady. So, when it came to passing judgment on them they were shown by their fair owners, and the ringside was crowded while this decidedly unusual picture was to be seen. The contest was a close one. Mrs. Frederick Neilson was successful in capturing the first prize with Bellechose, whose pedigree is unknown. The other exhibitors were Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, who won the second prize; Mrs. J. E. Smith-Hadden, whose dog was placed third; Mrs. Peter Cooper-Hewitt, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., and Mrs. W. W. Watrous.

Dr. C. A. Lougest of Boston was called upon to mourn the loss of $1,000 worth of dog yesterday. It was his bloodhound, Berry's Bradshaw, who had won first prize in this city and Chicago two year ago, and first at Danbury last year. The dog was taken with a cold while on the way to the show, and was so badly off Wednesday afternoon that the doctor secured permission to remove him from the Garden for treatment. All efforts to break up the cold proved unavailing, and the animal died yesterday morning.

There are a lot of terriers that either have very bad colds, or else have worn out their barks by too frequent use. There are degrees of hoarseness that make their bark vary from the deep bass of the hound, to the shrillest of falsettos, such as the Japanese spaniels—who cannot bark if they try—indulge in as an apology for a bark. Some of the terriers show their disgust with their attempts to make themselves heard above the general chorus, and lie down in rage after their failures. They have a surprised look on their faces that incites one to pity, and the hoarse pets got a lot of caressing from very fair hands after one of their unmusical efforts to make a few remarks to some particularly obstreperous fellow close to them on the bench. There is a suggestion for a new comic opera in their discordant music.

The American Kennel Club held its annual meeting during the afternoon. August Belmont was re-elected President, H. Brooks of Boston Vice President, A. P. Vredenburg Secretary and Treasurer, and the following Chairmen of committees: Stud Book Committee—James Watson; Constitution and Rules—F. S. Webster; Field Trial and Coursing—H. F. Schellhass; Finance—A. C. Wilmerding; Membership—E. M. Oldham. Three Chairmen and the President and Vice President are the Chairman of the associate members, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., form the Advisory Committee.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the American St. Bernard Club: President—W. H. Joeckel; Vice Presidents—Miss Whitney, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and R. J. Sawyer; Secretary—Robert H. Burrows; Board of Governors—H. B. Turner, A. C. Shallenberger, W. C. Reick, D. S. Waters, C. A. Pratt, E. H. Moore, E. Sauerhering, K. Hopf, and H. S. Pitkin.

The prize-winner in the open class of beagles, Harker, is by Bowman-Spinaway, and is now the property of George F. Reed of the Crystal Lake Kennels, at Barton, Vt. He is a first-class field dog, as well as a bench dog, and stands 14½ inches in height, with a fifteen-inch spread of ears, and is white, black and tan in color.

The following additional prizes were awarded:

COLLIES.

Class 108, Challenge. Rough-Coated Dogs.—First prize, $15, J. Pierpont Morgan's Sefton Hero.

Class 109, Challenge, Rough-Coated Bitches.—First prize, $15, J. Pierpont Morgan's Charlton Phyllis; second, $10, S. B. Stannard's Lady Gay.

Class 110, Open, Rough-Coated Dogs.—First prize, $20, J. Pierpont Morgan's Rufford Ormonde; second, $15, Woodlawn Park Kennel's Hempstead Chief; third, $10, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Predominator; fourth, $5, Henry Jarrett's Domino II.

Class 111, Open, Rough-Haired Bitches.—First prize, $20, Woodlawn Park Kennel's Hempstead Dorothy; second, $15, Woodlawn Park Kennel's Scottish Gem; third, $10, Woodlawn Park Kennel's Flora May; fourth, $5, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Blue Ruin.

Class 112, Veterans, Over Five Years, Dogs and Bitches, Rough-Coated.—First prize, $15, J. Pierpont Morgan's Sefton Hero; second, $10, Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Zulu.

Class 113, Juniors, Rough-Coated, Under Two Years, Dogs.—First prize, $15, J. Pierpont Morgan's Robin Gray; second, $10, Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Yokel; third, $5, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Predominator.

Class 114, Juniors, Rough Coated, Under Two Years, Bitches.—First prize, $15, John Black's Maid of Bute; second, $10, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Blue Ruin; third, S. B. Stannard's Lady Gay.

Class 115, Rough-Coated Puppies, Under Twelve Months, Dogs.—First prize, $15, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Predominator; second, $10, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Bruno; third, $5, P. H. Montoulet's Ralph Takana.

Class 116, Rough-Coated Puppies, Under Twelve Months, Bitches.—First prize, $15, James Black's Maid of Bute; second, $10, Robert Buckle's Hazlewood Victoria; third, $5, Henry Jarrett's Dorothea.

Class 117, Rough-Coated, Novice Dogs.—First prize, $15, J. Pierpont Morgan's Robin Gray; second, $10, Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Yokel; third, $5, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Hempstead Chief.

Class 118, Rough-Coated Novice Bitches.—First prize, $15, John Black's Maid of Bute; second, $10, Robert Buckle's Hazlewood Victoria; third, $5, R. G. Steacy's Lustre of Maple Grove.

Class 119, Smooth-Coated Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $15, Joe Caner's Ben; second, $10, Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Maid; third, $5, Hempstead Farm's Blue Light.

Grand Annual Collie Sweepstakes of 1896.—First prize, Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Yokel; second, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Predominator; third, Robert Buckle's Hazlewood Victoria; fourth, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Black Diamond.

BULLDOGS.

Class 134, Challenge Dogs—First prize, $15, W. R. Travers's His Lordship; second, $10, Woodlawn Park Kennels' King Orry.

Class 135, Challenge Bitches—First prize, $15, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Salem; second, $10, W. R. Travers's White Venn.

Class 136, Open, Dogs, 45 lb. or over—First prize, $20; Woodlawn Park Kennels' Facey Romford; second, $10; C. G. Hopton's L'Ambassador; third, $5, Charles Parson, Jr.'s Sheriff.

Class 137, Open, Bitches, 40 lb. or over—First prize, $20, Woodlawn Park Kennels' Hucknall Gypsy; second, $10, James Sheldon's First Attempt; third, $5, Louis Batjer's Betsy Green.

Class 138, Open, Dogs, under 45 lb.—First prize, $20, C. A. J. Smith's Heathen; second, $10, E. K. Austin's Baron Killarney; third, $5, Henry C. Beadlestone's Wrinkles.

Class 139, Open, Bitches Under Forty Pounds—First prize, $20, E. K. Austin's Princess Venn; second prize, $10, C. G. Hopton's Lady Monarch; third, $5, J. H. Winslow's Maggie Murphy.

Class 140, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Dogs—First prize, $10, A. C. Ledyard's Eli Yale; second, $5, J. H. Congdon's King Cole.

Class 141, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Bitches—First prize, $10, R. S. McCreery's Belle Venus; second, $5, John C. Piper's Gold Nugget.

Class 142, Novice, Dogs—First prize, $10, C. G. Hopton's L'Ambassador; second, $5, Charles Parsons, Jr.'s Sheriff.

Class 143, Novice, Bitches—First prize, $10, James Sheldon's First Attempt; second, $5, Louis Batjer's Betsy Green.

Class 144, French Bull Dogs, Dogs and Bitches—First prize, $15, Mrs. Neilson's Bellechose; second, $10, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan's Margot; third, $5, Mrs. J. E. Smith-Hadden's Biblot.

FOX TERRIERS.

Class 175, Challenge, Smooth Dogs.—First prize, $15, Blemton Kennels, Blemton Stickler; second, $10, F. A. Bowersock's Ripon Stormer.

Class 176, Challenge, Smooth Bitches.—First prize, $15, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Captive; second, $10, same owners' Warren Captious.

Class 177, Open, Smooth Dogs.—First prize, $20, Toon & Thomas's Dudley Stratter; second, $15, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sage; third, $10, William Wheeler's Beverly Victor; fourth, $5, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Rector.

Class 178, Open, Smooth Bitches.—First prize, $20, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence; second, $15, same owners' Warren Cautious; third, $10, Toon & Thomas's Dudley Saunter; fourth, $5, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Leaflet.

Class 179, Puppies, Smooth Dogs.—First prize, $15, William Wheeler's Beverly Victor; second, $10, T. J. Sullivan's Black Leo McGregor; third, $5, Clarence Rathbone's Beverwyck Patrician.

Class 180, Puppies, Smooth Bitches.—First prize, $15, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sterling; second, $10, Weeks & Turner's Spring Hill Daisy; third, $5, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Dial.

Class 181, Novice, Smooth Dogs.—First prize, $15, Toon & Thomas's Dudley Stroller; second, $10, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Rector; third, $5, William Wheeler's Beverly Victor.

Class 182, Novice, Smooth Bitches.—First prize, $15, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence; second, $10, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Cautious; third, $5, Toon & Thomas's Dudley Saunter.

Class 183, Challenge, Wire-haired Dogs—First prize, $15, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s Cribbage; second, $10, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s Oakleigh.

Class 184, Challenge, Wire-haired Bitches—First prize, $15, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s Surrey Janet; second, $10, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Fidget.

Class 185, Open, Wire-haired Dogs—First prize, $20, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Brisk; second, $10, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Scorcher; third, $5, A. Bostwick's Fartney Greggie.

Class 186, Open, Wire-haired Bitches—First Prize, $20, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s Bushy Bramble; second, $10, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Nimble; third, $5, Rochelle Kennels' Brittle Bee.

Class 187, Puppies, Wire-haired Dogs—First prize, $10, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Teazer; second, $5, G. W. H. Ritchie's Mr. Bully Rag.

Class 188, Puppies, Wire-haired Bitches—First prize, $10, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Nimble; second, $5, A. M. Young's Bally Lass.

Class 189, Novice, Wire-haired Dogs and Bitches—First prize, $10, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Scorcher; second, $5, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s Hill Hurst Brick.

First Division American Fox Terrier Club Produce Stakes—First prize, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Sterling; second, Clarence Rathbone's Beverwyck Patrician.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.

Class 197, Challenge Dogs.—First prize, $15, Sidney D. Ripley's Glenwood. No competition.

Class 198, Challenge Bitches.—First prize, $15, Dr. H. W. Lincoln's Broomfield Madge.

Class 199, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Raven Kennel's Rhodes Orme; second, $10, Henry Rogge's Razzle: third, $5, Ed Mack's Dandy.

Class 200, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Sidney D. Ripley's Surrey Gem; second, $10, S. V. R. Cruger's Crafty; third, $5, Marshall & Dixon's Beachgrove Nancy.

Class 201, Uncropped Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, John B. Hefter's Olata; second, $5, R. B. Blageman's Lady Jess.

WHIPPETS.

Class 202, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $15, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Rompaway; second, $10, E. A. Boutelle's Fanny: third, $5, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Fireaway.

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIERS.

Class 203, Dogs.—First prize, $15, H. Fred Church's Star of the East; second, $10, L. A. Van Zandt's Tommy Atkins; third, $5, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan's Spring.

Class 204, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan's Nellie; second, $10, L. A. Van Zandt's Blink Bonny.

Class 205, Uncropped, Dogs or iBtches.—First prize, $10, Mrs. F. J. Hopkins's Nobility; second, $5, John Wersching's Spring II.

DANDIE DINMONTS.

Class 206, Dogs.—First prize, $15, W. M. Dunnell's Tweedside King; second, $10, same owner's Kelso Count. No other competitors.

Class 207, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Toon & Thomas's Lothian Judy; second, $10, W. M. Dunnell's Kelso Queen; third, $5, same owner's Kelso Countess.

SKYE TERRIERS.

Class 219, Challenge, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $15, C. A. Shinn's Queen of Skyes; second, $10, same owner's Elphinstone. No competition.

Class 220, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Mrs. George Heritage's Prince George. No competition.

Class 221, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Mrs. George Heritage's Princess Maud; second, $10, Hempstead Farm's Wheel of Fortune; third, $5, Mrs. George Heritage's Princess May.

BULL TERRIERS.

Class 145, Challenge, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Dr. R. S. Huidekoper's Cardona; second, $10, H. Fred Church's Little Flyer.

Class 146, Challenge, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Castle Point Kennel's Castles Edgewood Tipsy; second, $10, Frank F. Dole's Starlight.

Class 147, Open, Dogs, Over Thirty Pounds.—First prize, $15, Christopher Wolfe's Trafalgar; second, $10, Frank F. Dole's Victor; third, $5, Perry Tiffany's Brady.

Class 148, Open, Bitches, Over Thirty Pounds.—First prize, $15, Harry Thompson's Marie Goddess; second, $10, Frank F. Dole's Green Hill Empress; third, $5, T. Given's Queen Lilly.

Class 149, Open, Dogs, Twenty Pounds and Not Over Thirty Pounds.—First prize, $15, Thomas Holden's Ben Brush; second, $10, James Hunter's Garfield; third, $5, Frank F. Dole's Pedler Palmer.

Class 150, Open, Bitches, Twenty Pounds and Not Over Thirty Pounds—First prize, $15, H. Fred Church's Sabutia; second, $10, Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Lily.

Class 151, Open, Dogs and Bitches Under Twenty Pounds—First prize, $15, Thomas Holden's Lily Belle; second, $10, Thomas Holden's Bonnie Belle; third, $5, Rochester-Pittsburg Bull Terrier Kennel's Topaz.

Class 152, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Dogs and Bitches—First prize, $10, Castle Point Kennel's Castle Bit of Fashion; second, $10, Frank F. Dole's Masterpiece.

Class 153, Novice, Dogs and Bitches—First prize, $10, Christopher Wolfe's Trafalgar; second, $5, Frank F. Dole's Greenhill Empress.

Class 154, Uncropped, Dogs and Bitches—First prize, $10, James Patterson's Bessie Darling; second, $5, Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Lady.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.

Class 212, Challenge Dogs.—First prize, $15, Brooks & Ames's Tiree; second, $10, Brooks & Ames's Rhudunan.

Class 213, Challenge Bitches.—First prize, $15, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Diana.

Class 214, Open Dogs.—First prize, $15, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Tam; second, $10, Brooks & Ames's Kilcree II.; third, $5, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Caddie.

Class 215, Open Bitches—First prize, $15, Brooks & Ames's Clutha; second, $10, Brooks & Ames's Miss Ted.

Class 216, American-Bred Dogs—First prize, $15, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Tam; second, $10, Brooks & Ames's Kilcree II.; third, $5, George Hatch's Kilrain.

Class 217, American-bred Bitches—First prize, $15, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Nettle; second, $10, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Diana; third, $5, Brooks & Ames's Miss Ted.

Class 218, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Dogs and Bitches—First prize, $10, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Nettle; second, $5, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Scamp.

IRISH TERRIERS.

Class 190, Challenge, Dogs.—First prize, $15, W. J. Comstock's Dunmurry; second, $10, Toon & Thomas's Briggs Best.

Class 191, Challenge, Bitches.—First prize, $15, G. Gordon Hammill's Hill Top Surprise; second, $10, Toon & Thomas's Gessela.

Class 192, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $20, Toon & Thomas's Briggs Blazer; second, $10, Kinkora Kennel's Canadian Ambassador; third, $5, H. T. Bevan's Tariff.

Class 193, Open Bitches.—First prize, $20, O. W. Bonner's Milton Drolcen; second, $10, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Maggie; third, $5, M. Bruckheimer's Blackbrook Bracket.

Class 194, Puppies Under 12 Months, Dogs.—First prize, $10, Charles Lyndon's Owen Rowe; second, $5, J. A. Garland's Blarney Boy.

Class 195, Puppies Under 12 Months, Dogs.—First prize, $10, Toon & Thomas's Briggs Babie; second, $5, John Herlihy's Breda Ino.

Class 196, Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Maggie; second, $5, Toon & Thomas's Briggs Blazer.

POODLES.

Class 122, Challenge, Dogs, Curly.—First prize, $15, Morey Kennel's Rajah; second, $10, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Diamond.

Class 123, Challenge, Bitches, Curly.—First prize, $15, H. Trevor's Champion Dinah; second, $10, H. G. Trevor's Champion Chloe.

Class 124, Challenge, Dogs and Bitches, Corded.—First prize, $15, William Hitchcock's Lion.

Class 125, Open, Dogs, Black, Curly.—First prize, $15, H. G. Trevor's Cesar; second, $10, H. G. Trevor's Emperor; third, $5, H. G. Trevor's Bijou II.

Class 126, Open Bitches, Black (Curly)—First prize, $15, Morey Kennels' Snowball; second, $10, H. G. Trevor's Diane; third, H. G. Trevor's Cybele.

Class 127, Open, Dogs and Bitches—First prize, $15, William Grebe's Tell I.; second, $10, Charles W. Trippe's Lady Marquise; third, $5, William Grebe's Flora G.

Class 128, Open, Dogs, (Other than Black.)—First prize, $15, Miss Agnes Blackinton's Feydeau; second, $10, Mrs. F. H. Benedict's Zip; third, $5, Dr. Ludwig Pelne's Swell.

Class 129, Open, Bitches, Other than Black.—First prize, $15, H. H. Hunnewell Jr.'s, Hill Hurst Fluff; second, $10, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Gipsy; third, $5, John Caswell's Brownie.

Class 130, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Dogs, Black.—First prize, $10, Thomas Mooney's Taffy; second, $5, Morey Kennel's Morey Fiat; third, Morey Kennel's Morey Perot.

Class 131, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Bitches, Black.—First prize, $10; Morey Kennel's Morey Neva; second, $5, H. G. Trevor's Phoebe; third, H. G. Trevor's Black Pearl.

Class 132, Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, Morey Kennel's Morey Fiat; second, $5, H. G. Trevor's Bijou II.

ENGLISH FOXHOUNDS.

Class 42, Dogs.—First prize, $15; Pennbrook Hunt's Mainstay; second, $10, W. Braydan's Songster.

Class 43, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Pennbrook Hunt's Larceny; second, $10, Noel S. Money's Friendly.

ENGLISH SHEEP DOGS.

Class 120, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Woodlawn Park Kennel's Boxer IV.; second, $10, J. Pierpont Morgan's Herdsman II.; third, $5, Dr. Finn Foshelm's Trofast.

Class 121, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Woodlawn Park Kennel's Mayoress of Newport; second, $10, John Casswell's Trilby; third, $5, Francis A. Watson's Clarissa.

DEERHOUNDS.

Class 34, Challenge, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $15, Albion L. Page's Dunrobin.

Class 35, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Albion L. Page's Bruar II.; second, $10, Joseph H. Zahn's Sir Wallace.

Class 36, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Albion L. Page's Dunrobin Duchess; second, $10, Joseph H. Zahn's Queen of Atwood.

BLOODHOUNDS.

Class 129, Challenge, Dogs.—First prize, $15, E. L. Winchell's Victor.

Class 20, Challenge, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Kaween.

Class 21, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Simon de Sudbury; second, J. L. Winchell's Jason.

Class 22, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $15, J. L. Winchell's Sue; second, $10, S. B. Christy's Layswood Chorus; third, $5, Dr. A. F. Stahl's Stately Girl.

GREYHOUNDS.

Class 37, Challenge, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Dr. J. H. Lyke's Southern Rhymes; second, $10, Woodhaven Kennels' Lord Neverstill.

Class 38, Challenge, Bitches.—First prize, $15, J. H. Lyke's Bestwood Daisy.

Class 39, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Mrs. William W. Green's Puck; second, $10, Maybrook Kennels' Salutation; third, S. Dickson Bow's Duke of Morningquest.

Class 40, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Toon & Thomas's Southern Belle; second, $10, H. M. Nelson's Miss Dollar III.; third, $5, Toon & Thomas's Southern Gay Girl.

Class 41, Puppies Under Twelve Months, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, Maybrook Kennels' Salutation; second, $5, N. Q. Pope's Jo Boy.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.

Class 30, Challenge Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $15, Henry W. Sharpless's Argross; second, $10, Henry W. Sharpless's Princess Irma.

Class 31, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Henry W. Sharpless's Avos; second, $10, Henry W. Sharpless's Kazak; third, $5, Mrs. George M. Keasbey's Optimist.

Class 32, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Weeks & Turner's Lady Deltz; second, $10, Henry W. Sharpless's Koneta; third, $5, Weeks & Turner's Queen Catherine.

Class 33, Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, William L. Andrews's Ivan; second, $5, Weeks & Turner's Prince.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.

Class 208, Challenge Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $15, John Hopkinson's Beech Grove Blue Belle; second, $10, C. W. Louget's Mount Vernon Tibbie.

Class 209, Open, Dogs.—First prize, $15, William H. Russell's Epicure; second, $10, William H. Russell's Broker; third, $5, M. A. H. Theiberg's George W.

Class 210, Open, Bitches.—First prize, $15, William H. Russell's Polly Warkworth; second, $10, H. R. Childs's Parilla; third, $5, John Hopkinson's Medical Wasp.

Class 211, Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, William H. Russell's Farmer; second, $5, C. W. Louget's Mount Vernon Pride.

DACHSHUNDE.

Class 164, Open, Dogs—First prize, $15, C. Pfleiderer's Walmon P; second, $10, Hempstead Farm's Tack; third, $5, Richard L. Annesley's Albany Toby.

Class 165, Open, Bitches—First prize, $15, Venlo Farm Kennel's What's Wanted; second, $10, Windbrush Kennels' Janetta; third, $5, Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer's, Daughter.

Class 166, Puppies, Dogs and Bitches—First prize, $10, Windrush Kennel's Mimic; second, $5, Venlo Farm Kennel's Venlo Squaw.

Manice Challenge Cup—Won by Winrush Kennel's Janetta.

Special—Best Four, Owned by One Exhibitor—Windrush Kennel.

SPANIEL SPECIALS.

American Spaniel Club Sweepstakes—All Sporting Spaniels Bred in 1895.—Won by George Douglas's Woodland Belle; same owner's Black Duke II., second, and Woodland Duchess, third; Mrs. Rowland P. Keasley's Saybrook Tommy, fourth.

American Spaniel Club's Novice Sweepstakes, (Open to All.)—Won by A. C. Wilmerding's Watnong; George Douglas's Viscount, second.

American Spaniel Club's Novice Sweepstakes, (for Members Only.)—Won by G. R. Preston, Jr.'s, Susie; Wee Wah Kennel's Black Night, second.

American Spaniel Club Trophy.—Won by George Douglas's Black Duke.

Brace Challenge Bowl.—Won by Dr. S. J. Bradbury's Drayton Warwick and Drayton the Shrew.

Smith Trophy.—Won by T. McKean's Robertson's Red Dolly.

For Best Four over 28 pounds.—Won by Wee Wah Kennel's, with Staley Baron, Wardleworth Sweep, Midnight III., and Dark Despair.

For Best Four Cockers.—Won by George Douglas.

American Spaniel Club's Trophy for Best Field Spaniel over 28 Pounds.—Won by Wee Wah Kennel's Staley Baron.

Sunninghill Challenge Cup for Irish Water Spaniel.—Won by Miss Anabel Green's Dannis.

Sunninghill Brace Challenge Cup, for American-bred Blackfield Puppies.—Won by Wee Wah Kennels.

Saybrook Trophy, for Best American Field Spaniel.—Won by Dr. S. J. Bradbury's Drayton the Shrew.

Bell Cup, for Best Brace of Cockers.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels.

Whitehead Trophy.—Best Cocker, with Two of His Get.—Won by George Douglas's Black Duke, Woodland Belle and Woodland Princess.

Pocket Camera for Best "Any Other Color" Cocker Spaniel Bitch.—Won by T. McKean Robertson's Red Dolly.

Special, for Best Parti-Colored Cocker Dog.—Won by W. T. Payne's Lorraine.

Special, for Best Red Cocker.—Won by T. McKean Robertson's Red Dolly.

Special, for Best Black Cocker Dog, Puppy Dog.—Won by A. Clinton Wilmerding's Whatnong.

Special, for Best Cocker Dog and Two of His Get.—Won by George Douglas's Black Duke.

Special, for Best American-Bred Cocker Bitch.—Won by Megal Kennel's Baby Ruth.

Special for Best Brace of Cockers of Opposite Sexes—Won by George Douglas's Black Duke and Woodland Princess.

Special for Best Parti-colored Dog in the Open Class—Won by John H. Matthews's Poker Dot.

LARCHMONT YACHTSMEN MEET.

Harry M. Gillig Re-elected Commodore for This Year.

The annual meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club was held Wednesday night at Delmonico's. It was well attended, and some important business was transacted. The reports of the Treasurer, Secretary, and different committees were read, and showed that the club had made big strides during the last year. There are now 550 members in the club, and 291 yachts in the fleet.

Several amendments to the racing rules were considered and passed. These rules were published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Sunday. The changes made make the Larchmont racing rules the same as those of other large clubs. Some changes were also made in the yacht routine rules.

The following officers were elected for the year: Commodore—Harry M. Gillig, schooner Ramona; Vice Commodore—Clarence A. Postley, schooner Colonia; Rear Commodore—Edward S. Hatch, cutter Huron; Secretary—Charles C. Little; Treasurer—William Murray; Measurer—John Hyslop; Trustees, to serve three years—Francis M. Scott and Edward J. Greacen.

Several pictures which will be added to the club's collection were shown. One was of the Defender and Valkyrie and another was of the Britannia and Alisa. This was draped with the British flag. The Art Committee—Theodore D. Rich, Horatio R. Harper, and E. F. Caldwell—are having prepared a pictorial history of the America's Cup. All the pictures of this series will be hung in the clubhouse. The Art Committee reported that $11,000 worth of pictures had been added to the club's collection last year. This collection is now worth $50,000, and is the finest lot of marine black and whites in the country. The Library Committee reported that the books in the club were worth $10,000, and several hundred volumes were to be added this Spring.

The addition to the new clubhouse is fast approaching completion, and it is expected that it will be ready by about May 20 for the opening ceremonies. The prizes won by yachts in the regattas last year were exhibited. They made a fine display.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—F. S. Douglass of Newark, N. J., who is a resident of Monmouth Beach during the Summer months, is having a catboat built by A. Jorulomen & Son of North Long Branch from a design by A. Carey Smith, and when completed it is expected that she will be the fastest catboat on the Shrewsbury River.

—H. & R. Schumacher's sloop Tip Top is at Bowery Bay being fitted with new spars and standing and running rigging. She is to have a new suit of sails.

—H. D. Stillman's thirty-five foot sloop is hauled out at Steinway. She is to have a new keel, new centreboard trunk, and thoroughly overhauled.

—F. A. Schermerhorn's steamer Free Lance is at Greenport being thoroughly overhauled and having some slight changes made in her machinery.

—The second regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for this year will be held at Delmonico's next Tuesday evening.

—W. Gould Brokaw's schooner yacht Amorita is hauled out at Greenport, having some alterations made in her companionway and forecastle.

—Anthony Barrett's schooner Winona is hauled out on Fordham's marine railway and is to have extensive alterations made.

—The New-Rochelle Yacht Club is considering the advisability of enlarging its clubhouse at Hudson Park.

—James Parker of Greenpoint is building a thirty-three foot catboat.

Domino Out of the Suburban.

Secretary Fellowes of the Coney Island Jockey Club announced to-day that Domino has been declared out of the Suburban Handicap.

WHEELMEN ARE ANXIOUS

Secretary Bull Confident of Success for the Baggage Bill.

THIRTY THOUSAND SIGNATURES FOR IT

As Defined by the Courts Bicycles Are Considered to be Legitimate "Baggage" by the State Wheelmen.

The activity displayed on the part of the wheelmen throughout the State in securing signatures for the monster petition favoring the Baggage bill, is something remarkable. About 30,000 names have already been obtained, and they are pouring in at Division Headquarters in the Vanderbilt Building in unexpected numbers.

Said Secretary-Treasurer Bull yesterday: "I never saw anything like it. It seems as though every cyclist in the State had made the issue a personal affair, and was endeavoring to do his level best to have the bill go through. The sentiment against the railroads is growing stronger every day, and although they will make a stubborn assault on the bill, I feel that we shall win. Chief Consul Potter, who at the hearing in Albany next Tuesday will present the reasons why the bill should become a law, has in his possession come important statistics, and it is hinted that they will create a sensation. Of course the wheelmen realize that they have a hard fight on their hands, but they have prepared for it, and confidently hope to land very near the coveted goal."

Vice President Voorhis of the Riverside Wheelmen said he felt positive that every member of that organization was friendly toward the bill, and he hoped that the legislators at Albany would heed the 70,000 wheelmen of the Empire State, and give them what they asked for.

Wheelmen have been "kicking

MYSTERY STILL BAFFLES

The Eglau Murderer Apparently No Nearer Justice.

TRACES OF THE CRIME REMOVED

Rooms Where the Old Artist Was Killed Cleared Up—What Mr. Scheele's Analysis Does Not Show.

"I feel satisfied in my own mind that there is no foundation for any suspicion against any one in this institution, be they employes, officers, attachés, teachers, or pupils."

This was the declaration last night of David Greene, Principal of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

It was made after Mr. Greene had read several newspaper stories which harped on innuendoes, more or less broad, that a needy person, having unhindered access to all parts of the institution, murdered Maximilian Eglau some time after noon, Feb. 10.

Mr. Greene afterward took the census of the institution, and canvassed the character of every person against whom rumor has vaguely or otherwise attached suspicion, and he reasserted his declaration of faith in all.

"While I hold to this opinion," he added, "I will not permit my views to interfere with police action. Of course it's a great misfortune to have the crime not cleared up, and to be constantly required to give it attention, but my hope is that I do not labor in vain, and that we shall see light."

Every trace of the murder was obliterated yesterday in the clay modeling and painting rooms by cleaning up. This was acquiesced in by the police. The jury, which will be impaneled on Monday by Coroner Fitzpatrick, would have received eye inspiration in a visit to the scene of the slaying of the old artist if it had been left untouched. Now they will have to be content with photographs and plans.

In spite of Mr. Greene's loyal declaration, it was evident that the local police were still interested in the institution and its personnel. Acting Captain Casey visited it with Ward Man Campbell and Central Office Detective Price and devoted more than an hour to the object of their errand.

Sergt. Casey, however, said there was nothing new, and no one under surveillance. All sorts of stories reached him, and it was his duty to investigate them. During the day the names of three persons had been given him as the actual murderer, with a reason for each denunciation. He was, he said, content to let the Coroner's jury take care of the Fitzgerald boys, and ready to follow any clue that did not appear too ridiculous to notice.

The subpœnas for the witnesses at the inquest in the case of Eglau were prepared yesterday. There will be eighteen persons who will give testimony, including the brothers William Mortimer and James Cæsar Fitzgerald, so that their counsel, Isaac Fromme, will be present.

An effort was made Wednesday night and yesterday to determine if the murderer, on leaving Eglau's body, escaped by the stairs leading from the landing of the fourth floor of the annex building to the dormitory floor. Every square inch of the walls of these stairs and the passages beyond was carefully explored, but not a fleck or smear of blood was found.

Lawyer Fromme said he had ceased to bother about the case, so far as his clients' safety was concerned. He had not been visited by detectives, and refused to make public the name of the person who, he is convinced, had a motive for the crime and could have committed it and escaped without fear of surprise and identification.

Detective O'Brien was persistently yesterday because of popular opinion not siding with his theory that the Fitzgeralds "had a hand in it."

"If they had been poor boys," he complained they would not be at liberty. Do the cuffs, the revolver, and the blood on William's shoes prove nothing? In my opinion they prove that the brothers know more about the murder than they ought."

George Gordon Battle, District Attorney Fellows's assistant, expressed himself forcibly on Wednesday in regard to Detective Price, because he had brought about the "analysis-while-you-wait," made by Mr. Scheele. Col. Fellows's representative said yesterday that Price's act was rather in the interest of the Coroner than for the District Attorney's office, so that no cognizance would probably be taken of it by Col. Fellows. Mr. Scheele had come to be recognized in the District Attorney's office through work he did on the case of Mary Alice Almont Fleming, for Coroner O'Meagher, so that he would be the expert witness for the People at the Bliss murder trial.

Mr. Scheele had not last evening filed with Coroner Fitzpatrick his formal report of his examination of the scraping from the Fitzgerald boys' footgear. It is not likely that it will ever be a service to the prosecution.

It was ascertained yesterday that the same knives, uncleaned, were used by the detectives to obtain the scrapings from the shoes of the Fitzgerald boys and Eck, Pfandler, and Wolfe. The officers did what they were told, but had no scientific knowledge or guidance.

When it is established by the highest authority that in a cubic inch of human blood there are 171,500,000,000 corpuscles, or about 6,000,000 in a cubic millimeter, the number that can be unwittingly carried on the blade of a knife may be estimated. This fact should be coupled with the usual showing on the microscopic slide of an expert when 100 corpuscles is the maximum exhibit.

Everybody who went up or down the stairs of the annex building, where is Prof. Elmendorf's class room, might have picked up blood. Eglau's body was removed at 1 A. M. that day, and it was shipped, placed on a rubber sheet in the clay modelling room, and made a rough bundle of to be carried down the stairs to a coffin. Blood was then welling from the wounds, and bespattered both the walls and the stairs to the ground floor. The class room of the Fitzgerald boys was under the clay modeling room.

DR. SAMUEL F. SMITH AND HIS SISTER

The Latter Still Living and Noted for Her Great Charity.

From The Boston Transcript.

There is living in Roxbury, Mrs. Susan E. Parker, the only sister of the author of "America," the Rev. S. F. Smith. She is in her ninetieth year, and is in good health. With unimpaired eyesight, she employs, it is said, her time mainly in sewing for the poor. She buys the material with her own money, and makes it up into all sorts of garments. She has been very properly called a genuine Dorcas of the New Testament type. She has done very much for the Marshallville Colored School, in one of the Carolinas, and has furnished, with her own money, one of the rooms in that institution, which is called the "Susan E. Parker room." Her husband, the late Jonathan Parker, who was a hardware merchant in this city, left her a small property, which she faithfully uses in doing good.

Dr. Smith was, at one time in his early life, pastor of the village church in Waterville, Me., and was at the same time professor in Colby University. Miss H. K. Smith relates in The Golden Rule a most interesting incident which occurred while he was quite a young man. The President of the college was accustomed to conduct each morning the chapel worship, but being ill for several days, he requested Dr. Smith to lead the service. The students thought they would have a little fun at the expense of the youthful professor, and spirited the Bible away from the chapel pulpit. Dr. Smith, losing no time in hunting for the hidden book, repeated from memory an entire chapter. The next day, the Bible still not appearing, the doctor repeated another chapter from memory. On the third morning he repeated a longer chapter, without apparently noticing the absence of the book. On the fourth morning, the Bible still in its hiding place, the professor repeated, entirely from memory, seventy-one verses from one of the longest chapters in the Gospel of Luke. He spoke with great deliberation, taking very much more time than was usually allotted to Bible reading. The students found that Dr. Smith was too much for them. Not a word was said, but the Bible reappeared the next day on the desk. Dr. Smith related this incident to a company of friends not long before his death. "The crowning joy of our lives," said the surviving sister, Mrs. Parker, "has always been my brother's and my own familiarity with, and accurate knowledge of, the entire Bible."

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING

Scores of Companies I and C for the Kemp and Clark Trophies.

The match for the Kemp and Clark Trophies was continued on the Seventh's range last evening, Companies I and C taking part. Summary:

COMPANY I.

Rank.	Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp.	J. L. Roberts, Jr.	24	25	49
Corp.	O. H. Keep, Jr.	23	23	46
Corp.	B. B. McAlpin	21	25	46
Private	G. Du Val	21	25	46
Corp.	C. F. Muller	21	24	45
Private	A. B. Ashforth	21	24	45
Corp.	G. W. Little	21	24	45
Private	J. Seward	21	24	45
Lieut.	H. C. Du Val	20	25	45
Private	G. D. Arthur, 2d	20	25	45
Private	H. P. Caverly	21	23	44
Corp.	T. B. Taylor	21	23	44
Capt.	F. G. Landon	22	21	43
Private	G. A. Nicoll	22	21	43
Corp.	W. H. Clark	20	23	43
Private	C. Cragin	19	24	43
Sergt.	M. Osborne	19	24	43
Corp.	H. Groesbeck	20	22	42
Private	W. A. Belden	20	21	41
Lieut.	J. W. Cleveland	20	21	41
Private	B. Houston	18	23	41
Private	T. D. O'Conner	22	18	40
Private	A. D. Owen	18	20	38
Private	E. B. Browner	20	14	34
	Total	516	561	1,077

CLARK TROPHY MATCH.

Private	C. E. Lyall	23	23	46
Private	L. Williams	21	22	43
Private	A. Coppell	19	24	43
Private	J. W. Clark	20	21	41
Private	E. G. Foster	19	21	40
Private	G. Perrine	18	22	40
Private	H. H. Adams, Jr.	18	22	40
Private	W. H. Peckham	19	20	39
Private	W. B. Cowperthwait	17	22	39
Private	H. V. Keep	18	20	38
Private	L. C. Berrian	17	21	38
Corp.	W. B. Stewart	20	17	37
Private	P. A. Pattison	19	18	37
Private	T. Clark, 3d	19	17	36
Private	C. N. Earle	17	18	35
Sergt.	D. M. Billings	16	18	34
Private	E. P. Hatch, 2d	13	21	34
Private	T. B. Aldridge	17	16	33
Private	G. G. Hayes	17	15	32
Private	M. L. Fouguet	14	18	32
Private	J. S. Foster	14	16	30
Sergt.	B. H. Nicoll	17	12	29
Private	A. B. Nichols	18	10	28
Private	J. A. Le Boutillier	8	20	28
Private	C. E. Beebe	13	12	25
	Grand total	947	1,027	1,974

KEMP TROPHY MATCH.

Private	J. W. Halstead	25	24	49
Sergt.	W. T. Smith	24	25	49
Private	W. N. Bavier	22	25	47
Corp.	F. X. O'Connor	24	22	46
Private	G. D. White	22	24	46
Private	A. Balthuser	21	25	46
Private	H. Heese, Jr.	21	25	46
Private	O. Wuerz	21	25	46
Sergt.	E. C. Robinson	21	24	45
Corp.	O. W. Uhl	21	24	45
Private	W. H. Hanley	20	24	44
Corp.	T. D. Scoble	20	24	44
Private	A. B. Risley	20	23	43
Sergt.	N. Engle, Jr.	19	24	43
Corp.	S. S. Van Kirk	21	21	42
Lieut.	M. Crane, Jr.	19	23	42
Sergt.	W. H. Brainard	19	23	42
Private	W. B. Greeley	20	20	40
Private	C. J. Austin	20	19	39
Private	L. B. Rader	17	21	38
Private	M. Uhl	19	18	37
Private	J. H. Little	18	18	36
Private	D. C. Meyer	16	20	36
Private	T. Wessell	17	18	35
Private	A. C. Knowles	16	16	32
	Total	503	555	1,058

CLARK TROPHY MATCH.

Private	G. C. Schmittberger	21	24	45
Private	J. L. Norton	21	23	44
Private	F. W. Karsel	23	20	43
Private	H. T. Neidlinger	21	22	43
Private	C. T. Berg	21	22	43
Lieut.	J. W. McDougal	20	22	42
Private	C. G. Hault	20	22	42
Private	L. C. Reveke	21	20	41
Private	H. D. Urkak	21	20	41
Private	W. G. Schmittberger	21	18	39
Private	L. A. Grass, Jr.	20	19	39
Private	W. P. Smith	19	20	39
Private	E. V. Sperb	21	17	38
Private	F. C. Wessels	19	19	38
Private	E. H. Klotz	20	15	35
Private	J. W. de Vean	19	16	35
Private	G. Schwegler	17	17	34
Private	W. T. Bralsted	20	13	33
Private	H. M. Bristol	13	19	32
Private	R. A. Stewart	12	19	31
Private	J. P. Sherman	19	11	30
Private	P. Smith	14	15	29
Private	G. A. Saechl	15	25	40
Private	W. Scott	15	8	23
Private	C. F. French	4	10	14
	Grand total	960	996	1,956

ACTIVE ATHLETIC SEASON

An Alliance Between England, Canada, and America Probable.

From present indications an active season in track and field sports is promised. The proposed international alliance between America, England, and Canada will be arranged before next May, and the much discussed subject of allowing training tables to continue in the larger athletic clubs will be soon decided.

President Harry McMillian of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States recently instructed Secretary Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union to write to the different associations of the Amateur Athletic Union for the purpose of receiving from them their views on the advisability of calling a meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union for the last week in April in New-York City. President McMillian believes that an active campaign should be opened, and with that object in view, has suggested the calling of this meeting. Secretary Sullivan has received a reply from three associations, stating that they would be represented. When the Pacific Northwest, the Pacific, and Southern Associations are heard from, the Secretary will call a meeting for April.

The Committee on International Athletics, consisting of W. J. Lenhan, J. E. Sullivan, and Julius Harder have reported to President McMillian that negotiations have been entered into with the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain and the Canadian Athletic Association; favorable replies have been received. This matter will be discussed before the meeting in April, and further developments announced later. Secretary Higgenbotham of the Canadian Athletic Association expresses himself highly pleased with the proposed alliance, and declares that it will have an invigorating effect on amateur sports in Canada.

New Manhattan's Events.

The New Manhattan Athletic Club will hold two athletic meets in the gymnasium of their clubhouse, open to members of the schools whose teams are training there. The first will be held Monday, Feb. 24, at 8:15 P. M., and the second on Tuesday, March 3, at 8:15 P. M. The events the first night will be: Running high jump and pole vault, both handicap, and a twenty-five-yard dash, scratch. The second night the programme will be: Putting 12-pound shot, handicap, and running 880 yards against time, and 25-yard hurdle race, (3-foot hurdles,) scratch. A trophy will be given to the school scoring the most points in the two meetings, and prizes to winners of first and second in each event.

Wednesday, March 18, the in-door swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held under the auspices of the New Manhattan Athletic Club in its natatorium. The events will be 100 and 300 yards. On the same date a handicap race will be given, open to all amateurs at 200 yards. The entrance fee for the championships will be $2, and for the handicap race 50 cents. Entries will close on March 11 with J. W. Kelly, Jr., Chairman Swimming Committee Amateur Athletic Union, at 349 Madison Avenue, New-York City. There will be a number of entries from Philadelphia and the Chicago Athletic Association is considering the sending of Whittaker, its champion.

The bouts for the next regular boxing meeting have been arranged as follows: "Joe" Harmon and "Paddy" Purtell, at 145 pounds, for six rounds; "Tommy" White of Chicago and "Marty" McCue, at 125 pounds, for eight rounds, and "Steve" O'Donnell and "Jim" Dwyer of Elizabeth, ten rounds, at catch weights. This will be held Feb. 27.

Long Island S. A. Boxing.

The Long Island S. A. Club's show next Monday night promises to be an excellent one. The card is: Frank Patterson of Brooklyn vs. "Jerry" Sullivan of Brooklyn, eight rounds, at 120 pounds; "Charlie" Miner of New-York vs. "Eddie" Sweeney of Brooklyn, eight rounds, at 128 pounds; "Joe" Hopkins of New-York vs. "Kid" McPartland of New-York, eight rounds, at 125 pounds. The bouts will take place at Palace Hall, on Grand Street, near Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn.

Maggioli's Billiard Challenge.

Frank Maggioli has challenged the winner of the Spinks-Gallagher billiard match, which will be played in Chicago to-morrow night, to a game in Maurice Daly's rooms, this city, for $100 a side, fourteen-inch balk line. Maggioli is ready to play either one night or six, the winner to take stake and gate money.

Harlem Lyceum Incorporated.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Harlem Lyceum Athletic Club of the City of New-York has been incorporated, with particular objects to establish a club for social purposes and to encourage manly sports and physical culture, and to maintain a clubhouse for such purposes. The Directors are Walter R. Brasie, William Ahearn, Everitt W. Day, William Fallon, Charles W. Brundage, Richard Tevelin, John A. Benney, Peter Keegan, and James Quigley.

Atlanta's "Darktown Smoker."

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The Atalanta Wheelmen will give a "Darktown Smoker" tomorrow night at their clubhouse, 37 Rector Street. The name was suggested by the fact that all the "talent" will be colored men. A programme of ventriloquism, prestidigitation, vocalism, and boxing has been arranged.

ERROR IN SCHOOL CENSUS

A Discrepancy of over 65,000 Between Two Enumerations.

WHO MADE THE BLUNDER NOT KNOWN

Supt. Jasper Unwilling to Blame the Police Department Without Investigation—Chief Conlin Puzzled.

A peculiar condition of affairs was disclosed yesterday, when the report of the school census made last Fall by employes of the Board of Education and by policemen was transmitted by John Jasper, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to Mayor Strong.

The report shows between 65,000 and 70,000 fewer children in the city last Fall than were reported in the census taken by the police in April, 1895, for the Health Department. It is conceded, that this discrepancy is due to a stupendous blunder by somebody connected with either the collection or the tabulaion of the figures.

Superintendent Jasper was at a loss yesterday to account for this blunder. He said last night that he believes the tabulation by the employes of the Board of Education of the figures received from the Police Department is correct, but he did not care to say, without investigation, that the police have blundered.

The police census of April, 1895, made for the Health Department, showed that the whole number of persons resident in this city between the ages of four and twenty years was 514,017, and the report of Superintendent Jasper shows that the whole number of persons between the ages of four and twenty-one years is now 448,493. The difference between these figures—65,524—is still further accentuated by the fact that six months elapsed between the first and second census, and that persons between the ages of twenty and twenty-one years are included in the later census.

This is the substance of Superintendent Jasper's report:

The thanks of the board and of all others interested in the valuable work performed in taking the census are eminently due to the Board of Police Commissioners, to the Superintendent, and to all the officers upon whom devolved so much additional labor.

Since the gathering of statistics for the census was completed, the attendance officers have been busily engaged in collating and summarizing the facts reported in the several census books.

The whole number of persons between the ages of four and twenty-one years was shown to be as follows:

Males, 222,351; females, 226,142; total, 448,493. The 448,493 persons were of the following races: Caucasians, 443,491; Ethiopians, 4,942; Mongolians, 59; American, 1.

Attending public schools	192,929
Attending other schools	65,285
At work	22,780
Truants	983
All others out of school	166,516
Total	448,493

Of the number attending the public schools 221 were reported to be under five years of age, and, consequently, were illegally in attendance. It is believed that a perfect record of the true ages of pupils admitted would show a much larger number under the legal limit of age.

Of the 22,780 who were reported at work 2,211 were between the ages of eight and fourteen years. According to the new Compulsory Education act, no children of that age should have been employed in the months of November and December, during which the census was taken, although they could have been so employed under the law in operation up to the time of the legislative session of 1895. The spread of knowledge of the new law will tend to lessen the irregularity reported through the census.

The 166,516 included under the heading "All others out of school," were divided according to age as follows:

Under five years	25,399
Between five and eight years	39,718
Between eight and sixteen years	6,949
Between sixteen and twenty-one years	94,450

It is pertinent in reporting upon a school census to make such comments as will indicate the application of the statistics to matters of administration, and, especially, to the subject of demands for increased school accommodation. In estimating such demands no consideration should be given to the number under five years of age, because the minimum age for admission to the public schools of this State is fixed at five years.

Practically, the number over sixteen years may be omitted for two reasons—the control of the Compulsory Education act does not extend beyond that age, and, furthermore, it is no at all probable that there would be any appreciable increase in the number of persons over sixteen years now attending our schools. The solution of the question of additional accommodations will be determined by the consideration of the needs of the following reported by the census: Nine hundred and eighty-three truants, 2,211 children illegally employed, 6,949 non-attendants between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and 39,718 non-attendants between the ages of five and eight—a total of 49,861.

When Superintendent Jasper was asked, last night, by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, how he accounted for the discrepancy in the figures, he said that he simply could not account for it.

"There are the figures as tabulated by the Attendance Officers of the Department of Education, and I feel confident that the tabulation is correct," said Mr. Jasper. "I am convinced that the census is wrong, but where the mistake is, I am not prepared to say. I was satisfied when the total of 448,493 was shown me that there was a mistake, for the estimate reported by me to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction before the census was taken was 521,000, and I did not think that I could be so far out. The public school attendance is given in the census as 192,929. The school registers on Dec. 31 last showed an actual attendance of 187,000, and in the corporate schools and in the College of the City of New-York, and the Normal College, there are reported 26,000, which should come under this head; and this makes the total 213,000 of public school attendance. There are, in my opinion, nearly 70,000 pupils in the parochial and private schools.

"The school census in the first six wards in the city was taken in October, 1895, by the Attendance Officers of the Department of Education. The enumeration was made by blocks, and each of the twenty Attendance Officers was given a single block. When he had completed that he was given another, until the enumeration in each of the six wards was completed. The enumeration of the rest of the city was made by election districts, and a separate book was provided for each election district. These books were sent by the police to our department to be footed up and tabulated, and the footings and tabulation were done by the Attendance Officers under careful supervision.

"I will endeavor to discover where the error was made, and for this purpose I will take the Health Department census and compare the figures by districts with our figures, and by that means the discrepancy may be discovered."

Superintendent Jasper was asked why, in view of his conviction that the figures furnished by the police were wrong, he came to offer the thanks of the Board of Education to the police. He replied that the police had done a great deal of work that did not really devolve upon them, and he thought that they were entitled to thanks, even if the result had not been satisfactory.

Chief Conlin said last night that he could not account for the great difference in the figures of the two censuses. Policemen of more than the average intelligence which prevails in the Police Department were selected for the work, and they were carefully instructed in the duty required of them. The men were given sufficient time to do their work properly, and he could not understand how they could have blundered, unless they had misconstrued the explicit instructions given to them.

The Health Department census of last April was tabulated under the supervision of Dr. Roger S. Tracy, the statistician of the department, and it has been published in a pamphlet. That census gave 50,069 truants, while the school census gives only 983. This is not so great a discrepancy as it appears to be. Only those children who will not go to school are classed as truants in the school census, while the Health Department classes as truants all who were not attending school at the time of the enumeration, either by fault of the parents, the children's willfulness, or lack of school accommodations. These classes in Superintendent Jasper's report number 49,861, so that in these figures the reports substantially agree. It is conceded that accommodations are badly needed for from 35,000 to 40,000 children in the densely populated districts in the city.

The Board of Education has in contemplation the establishment of a school for truants in an unused school building at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to which children who will not go to school of their own accord will be sent.

Bell Buoy Out of Place.

Capt. Keyes of the steamer Daniel S. Lamont, reports that the bel lbuoy off Coney Island is about 150 feet northwest of its usual position, and is practically useless in its present position. The buoy is broken and the bell rings very faintly. Capt. Keyes also reports that one of the scows reported as missing last night, drifted through the Rockaway Inlet and stranded on the inner beach, where it was found this morning.

HALL CAINE ON COPYRIGHT

He Tells the English Authors About Situation in United States and Canada, and of Outlook for Wise Action.

From The London Standard.

Hall Caine, in an address recently made before the Society of Authors at London, said that at a moment when the air was full of wars and rumors of wars it might appear untimely, and almost presumptuous, that English authors should intrude upon the public again a subject so limited in its class interest as the Canadian copyright question. But, in truth, this subject, which concerned themselves so closely, was very heavily charged with imperial issues.

There was nothing in the Venezuelan trouble, and certainly nothing in the trouble in the Transvaal, which was more liable to breed serious international and colonial dispute. The chief objections to the Canadian act of 1889 were, first, that it was opposed to the principle of copyright, by allowing that the publication of a book might be outside its author's control; second, that it required the multiplication of places of manufacture, and so limited literary activity; next, that it fostered a scheme of license which seemed to be little better than legalized piracy and paved the way for the ruin of the trade of bookselling; and, finally, that it offered temptations to dishonest traders from all parts of the world to make Canada the ground for invading the copyright territories of other countries.

With the co-operation of the Copyright Association and the London Chamber of Commerce, the English authors petitioned the Colonial Office to exercise its imperial veto. The results were what they, as students of history, should, perhaps, have foreseen. The Colonial Office tried to make peace between Canada and themselves. On going to Canada, he made it his first duty to see this question from the Canadian point of view, and he had not been many days there before he realized that there was much truth in Canada's complaint. He went to Montreal, searched Canadian newspapers for months and, perhaps, years, visited printers, booksellers, authors, and men in other walks of life, and came face to face with many startling facts.

The first of them was that Canadian copyright was a subject of which the Canadian people knew next to nothing at all, and cared nothing at all. What Canada did know of and cared for was the constitutional question whether Canada should enact what law she pleased, or whether England should interpose to prevent her. English copyright books pirated in the United States went into Canada, and American copyright books printed in Canada went into the United States. Canada made a show of taxing the stolen English books in the interest of English authors; America only taxed the stolen American books in the interests of American revenue. Then came the American act of 1891, and Canada went out, at the thin end of the wedge.

American copyright books being easily copyrighted in England, became thereby copyright in Canada also. English non-copyright books might still be appropriated in America, but in Canada they continued to be protected. The act of 1891 had left half the game of grab to the American pirate, but not one scrimpy handful of it to his Canadian brother. No doubt the ultimate truth was, as the American publishers said, that Canada suffered from the disadvantage of the smallness of its area as a reading country.

Canada was not a literary, but a political, expression. From the point of view of the English author, Canada was almost limited to the Province of Ontario. Taken as a whole, Canada, as a book-publishing country, had suffered by the accident that, while living under the shadow of English imperial copyright, she had, at the same time, been made the scapegoat of American copyright law.

He had to learn a third lesson before he was long in Canada, and it was that Canada, in this matter of copyright, as in some other matters, was ridiculously overgoverned. Whether it was true or not, that there is too much governing going on in Canada, it was the fact that there was too much copyright law in operation there. Every author knew that when a publisher in London made a contract with him for a book, he asked for the sole and exclusive right to publish it in the United Kingdom. That was as it should be, but, although Canada had its own copyright law, the sole and exclusive right to publish in Canada was more than any Canadian publisher could possibly demand.

When he reached Canada he found three copyright editions of "Trilby" on the bookstalls, and three of "Marcella," the American edition, the ordinary English edition, and the special colonial edition. What possible chance was there for a Canadian edition, unless these could be expelled?

Sometimes a Canadian publisher made an effort to live even under the shadow of English and American copyright. The Methodist Book Company of Toronto bought the Canadian copyright of Mr. Crockett's "Raiders," and published an edition at $1.50. But presently there came the colonial edition from England at 50 cents, and the Canadian book, at $1.50, was ruined. The Canadian publisher had purchased a territory which he could not hold. Why? Because Canadian law was living under the shadow of British copyright.

Such, then, were the lessons he learned in Canada, but they did not at all convince him that the Canadian copyright act of 1889 was a cure for the evils of the Canadian publishing trade, or the difficulties of Canada's position in relation to England and to America. The more he thought of that act the more sure he became that, while of incalculable danger to us, it was no good at all to Canadians.

There was still the United States to reckon with. The gravity of the Canadian copyright claims lay not so much in what English authors were to lose in Canada, but in what real Canadian book market was still a thing of the future; not so much in the possible injury to the Berne Convention, for, much as they prized its principle as the ultimate charter of their craft, its practical value was not great; but in the effect on the American Copyright act of 1891, which had increased the earnings of many authors by 20 or 30 per cent., and by 80 and 100.

Mr. Caine felt that his work would not be complete until he was in a position to return to his brother and sister authors in England with the assurance that, if Canada adopted the compromise which had been proposed their market in the United States would no longer be imperiled. Therefore, on their way home through New-York, Mr. Daldy joined with him in asking the two Copyright Associations of the States to say if the proposed measure removed the objections which they had urged so strongly against the act of 1889.

The answer was generous, prompt, and satisfactory. Through Mr. Putnam, representing the Publishers' League, and Mr. Underwood Johnson, representing the Authors' Association, they received resolutions of congratulation and general approval. They brought the Draft act back to the Colonial Office, and Mr. Chamberlain expressed his gratification at the prospect of an amicable adjustment of what threatened to be an awkward question. Parliamentary counsel had since revised it with great insight and wisdom, and it had been returned to Ottawa.

Since their return to England, however, there had arisen in Canada a Ministerial crisis of some gravity, involving two changes of importance to their interests. Dr. Montague had become Minister of Agriculture, (the official who had charge of copyright,) and he was a man of much literary culture, in whose hands the interests of authors would, he trusted, be safe. But Sir Charles H. Tupper, who had spent much energy on the copyright question, had resigned his position as Minister of Justice.

Mr. Caine promised, however, that he would give all the help he could to authors' interests consistent with the just claims of Canada. He thought they might fairly wait for the new Copyright bill that was now being drafted by Mr. Newcombe, the Canadian Deputy Minister of Justice. Meantime, after five years' fruitless agitation, he thought they might congratulate themselves on some results. They had secured the abandonment of the act of 1889; they had shown Canada a way to protect herself, yet held on to the Berne Convention, and enabled them to retain the substantial advantages of United States copyright; they had come to terms of peace and good will with the interested classes in the Dominion, and, above all, they had held fast to the great principle that an author had an inalienable right to the property he created in books.

The Late Senator Ben H. Hill's Son.

From The Savannah (Ga.) Press.

"Young Ben Hill," as his friends call him, has filled a good niche of public honor in Georgia. For one or two terms he was elected Solicitor General of the Atlanta Circuit, and in 1885 was by President Cleveland appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia. These positions he filled with ability and integrity. To-day he has a good law practice in Atlanta. Like his distinguished father, he believes in an honest dollar.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE

Commissioners Appear Before Secretary Lamont and Other Officials.

ASK TO HAVE PLANS APPROVED

Want the Height Above High Water Reduced from 140 Feet to 135 Feet—Would Thus Save $1,000,000.

No one appeared in opposition to the plan of making the new East River Bridge only 135 feet high in the centre of the span, when the engineers of the New-York harbor line board, who are to fix the height of the proposed structure convened in the Army Building, on Whitehall Street, yesterday to listen to arguments for and against the plans as approved by the Bridge Commissioners.

The full board was in attendance. It is composed of Col. H. M. Roberts, who presided; Col. G. L. Gillespie, Major H. M. Adams, and Major C. W. Raymond. They sat behind a long table, upon which was spread a number of maps submitted by Chief Engineer Leffert L. Buck.

Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont and Brigadier Gen. W. P. Craighill, Chief of the Army Engineers, came on from Washington to hear the arguments. The Secretary did not express any views upon the subject at the meeting. He said that in view of the fact that the matter would come before him for final determination, he would simply be a listener.

The Commissioners present were President Andrew D. Baird, Henry Batterman, Salem H. Wales, Richard Deeves, and Francis B. Thurber. H. C. M. Ingraham and ex-Judge William G. Choate, Counsel to the Commissioners, were also present.

Col. Robert, in opening the proceedings, read a letter from Col. A. D. Baird, addressed to the Secretary of War, asking that the assent given to the East River Bridge Company in 1893 be made equally valid for the East River Bridge Commission, which had acquired, by purchase, the charter and rights of the old company. Col. Robert said that the Secretary of War in 1892 fixed the height at 140 feet, after the Board of Army Engineers had recommended a height of 150 feet. All interested parties were then invited to express their views.

Mr. Ingraham, one of the counsel to the commission, was the first speaker. He said that it had been deemed best to depart somewhat from the Uhlmann line, and that, therefore, for various reasons, it was thought the distance from the water should be reduced to 135 feet at the centre of the span, and to 120 feet at the piers.

"We learned yesterday," he said, "that the height of the present bridge at the towers is 117 feet."

Col. Gillespie here interrupted Mr. Ingraham, and asked the source of his authority for the figures.

"It is shown that the height of the bridge on Mr. Roebling's plans is fixed at 116.11 feet," said the lawyer. "Mr. Martin and Mr. Probasco, the engineers, so informed me."

Mr. Probasco, who has been employed on the bridge engineer corps since 1868, said in reply to a query by Mr. Ingraham, that he had made the measurement himself.

A committee from the Maritime Association, consisting of Alfred D. Snow, W. L. Gerrish, and F. A. Dayton, favored the erection of the new bridge at the height proposed by the Commissioners. Mr. Snow said that the height of the present bridge is satisfactory, and that vessels which now pass under it with safety can do so without any difficulty under the new bridge if it is of the same height.

Mr. Ingraham said that the bridge could be constructed in the form of an arc rather than in that of a true circle, so that 400 feet on either side of the centre, if the height were figured at 135 feet, would not be lower than 134 feet.

W. Irving Cones of the New-York Pilot Commission stated that his board would in no way object to the proposed height of the bridge, as it would be no lower than the present structure.

Bridge Commissioner Thurber said, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, that no objections would be raised by that body to fixing the height at 135 feet.

Stephen M. Hoye, a Brooklyn lawyer, urged the board to allow the commission to do anything that would save the overtaxed people of Brooklyn a little money. He said that it was very seldom any commission tried to save any money for the Brooklynites. He announced that he was representing an association of property owners.

Andrew H. Green, President of the Consolidated Commission, took Mr. Hoye's expressions up rather sharply. He said that the personnel of the Harbor Board and of the Bridge Commission was a sufficient guarantee that it was not likely that anything detrimental to the public interests would be done.

"We must not try to economize," said Mr. Green, "when the public interests will suffer thereby. If we had bridges between Ward's Island and the Battery as close as they are in London we should have twenty-two of them. No reason occurs to me why the height of this bridge should be 140 feet if the present bridge is only 135 feet."

Mr. Ingraham spoke further on the plans, and said that the difference of five feet in height would make at least a difference of $1,000,000 in price.

Engineer Buck said that he would prefer to build the bridge at a height of 120 feet above the mean high-water mark in the centre of the arch, which would make the approaches and the grade easier. He submitted the plans, approved by the commission calling for a height of 135 feet, and providing for room for a trolley car.

Commissioner Deeves favored the plans, and estimated the cost of property for the New-York approach at $2,000 per running foot.

J. T. Whittlesey of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad objected to a heavy grade, and explained that trolley cars could not be stopped when going at full speed in less than 10 feet.

Col. Roberts asked if there was any opposition to the plans. Nobody responded. The Colonel then announced that the hearing was adjourned, and that the board would forward its decision to the Secretary of War.

TWELFTH REGIMENT GAMES

Interesting Contests of Company F and the West Side Athletic Club.

A very successfully managed set of indoor games was given last night by Company F, Twelfth Regiment, in conjunction with the new West Side Athletic Club, at the regiment armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street. A typical west-side crowd attended in good numbers. Large fields and good competition was the order of the night, and, while no indoor records suffered immediate danger, yet the preformance in most cases was of a high standard.

The bicycle race was a big success. It was a two-mile handicap event, and it took five heats to decide a winner, who turned up in the person of F. F. Goodman of the Riverside Wheelmen. In the final heat he cut a moderate pace throughout, but in the last lap came through his field with a splendid dash, and crossed the line amid thunders of applause. A. H. Sayer rode in the third heat, but was unplaced.

The one-mile novice walk was the subject for a good laugh. The strange gestures and entirely unique method of progression at times reminded one of a cake walk, and at others a fantastic skating race. Following are the summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. Cohen, New Manhattan A. C., (10 feet;) C. H. Bjork Wall, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (8 feet,) second; P. A. Sayles, Pastime A. C., (14 feet,) third. Time—0:6 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. B. Cannon, National Association Letter Carriers, (45 yards;) A. R. Tomlinson, St. Michael's Athletic Club, (50 yards,) second; G. W. Hjertsberg, New-Jersey Athletic Club, (10 yards,) third. Time—2:23 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Handicap.—Won by F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, (scratch;) O. V. Babc

NEED OF BIG DRY DOCKS

The Proposition to Have a System Under the City's Control.

WHERE OPPOSITION WOULD ARISE

Facilities Now Lacking in This Harbor, and What Could Be Accomplished—What Engineer Greene Says.

The proposition that the city should build one or more dry docks, to be operated in connection with its dock system, has excited but little general interest in shipping circles, and for the reason, perhaps, that the scheme has assumed no tangible shape beyond the mere recommendation of the special Board of Consulting Engineers called in by the Dock Department to consider improvements and make suggestions on the plans adopted and now being followed by the department.

Specifically considered, the proposal appeals to certain classes, among whom may be found a few who will oppose the scheme. Considered aside from any opposition that may develop among those who will look upon it is involving a principle of government, and who will be asked if it is inconsistent with a condition under which the city is at present acquiring the waterfront and already controls the major part of it, any legislation looking to its consummation is likely to be fought by those whose private interests will be confronted with a strong competitor.

"It is by no means certain that we shall be authorized to construct such docks," said Engineer Greene of the Dock Department yesterday. "Shipping people have noted the fact, however, that the recommendation has not been without immediate effect. Already owners of private docks have announced their intention of improving facilities by lengthening and otherwise enlarging their dry docks."

An official of the Maritime Exchange said yesterday: "Shipping people would welcome any addition to the present facilities of the port, because they are lamentably inadequate at the present time. They would also approve municipal ownership, because they would be secured against extortionate charges."

There are at present about forty dry docks in New-York Harbor, on the city's water front, in Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, Perth Amboy, and Staten Island. They are of every variety, floating and graving, and the number includes marine railways. Of them all, however, only the sectional docks near Pier 42, East River, and the two graving docks in the Erie Basin can accommodate vessels of more than 225 feet in length, and these larger docks are now under the consolidated management of the Dry Dock Trust. Heretofore there was a charge of 10 cents a ton for "taking up" or placing a vessel in the dock, and 8 cents a ton for each day a vessel remained in the dock thereafter. The rate has now been increased to 16 cents a ton for each day a vessel is in the dock, and there is an additional stipulation that all under-body repairs shall be done by the works connected with the docks, and this generally carries with it all other repairs.

A member of the Maritime Exchange said: "Formerly outsiders were bidders for such work, and these have now been thrown out. Among such concerns who formerly did much of this character of work were the Quintard Iron Works, the Morgan Iron Works of this city, Fletcher & Co. of Hoboken, and the Columbia Engine Works of the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. Fletcher & Co. formerly did all work on the Fall River boats, which were constructed with a view to their docking in the sectional dry docks on the East River. When the Puritan was recently in need of repairs, after grounding at the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, the trust was the only concern that could handle her, and she was docked by them in their Erie Basin graving dock, and the work was done by their own shops."

It can readily be seen, therefore, that various interests will be heard from in opposition to any protest that may emanate from the owners of the present large docks.

It has been said that the large docks were formerly operated at a loss, but John McNeill and Columbia Engine Works is authority for the statement that a dock can profitably be operated at a charge of 8 cents a ton, and cites a project now under way—the building of another dry dock by Townsend & Downey of Pier 2, Erie Basin, who have secured from the warehouse company which owns the basin a refusal of sufficient water front for the location of a graving dock, and they propose to charge 8 cents a ton. The dock is to be only 400 feet long, however.

While these considerations may bring about agitation for and against the city's owning a dry dock, the consulting board of the Dock Department has considered the matter on a broader plane. Whether or not such a dock would be self-supporting, and it is doubted by many practical persons, the department's purpose is to attract business to this port and to provide for suitably caring for it in the matter of docks.

The consulting board, consisting of Thomas Lincoln Casey, George S. Morison, and William H. Burr, called attention to the fact that foreign seaport cities had their own dry docks, and recommended that New-York shrould maintain one or more, suggesting the North River front, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-third Streets as a suitable place.

Engineer Greeno said yesterday: "It must be remembered that with the advent of steel vessels the need of dry docks has enormously increased. Not only does steel foul more readily than did the copper bottoms of the old wooden vessels, so that they must dock once in six months, or at the most once in a year, when the others could go three years, but accidents to the modern pripeller are a frequent cause for dry-docking that was unknown to the paddle wheel and the sailing ships. Not only therefore are more dry docks necessary, but they must also be larger. If the larger docks do not now pay, that's because so much of the tonnage is foreign, and the foreign vessels do most of their own docking in their home ports. But they are frequently compelled to dock here. I have no data to judge whether or not it would pay, but my idea is to make the port attractive; to be able to handle not only the largest vessels now afloat, but as large ones as may be constructed during the next twenty-five years, though in an age of such tremendous strides it is difficult to tell what the future will bring.

"It was fortunate that the St. Paul was so little injured by her recent stranding on the Jersey coast, that she was able to take a sea voyage of 300 miles to the Newport News dry dock. Suppose, however, that she had suffered more serious damage. She would have been in a pretty predicament here in the great port of New-York, and no means to care for her."

Mr. Greene then gave some interesting data. Four years ago he compiled some figures which showed that Liverpool, noted solely for its shipping, had thirty-five miles of wharfage, while New-York had fifty-five miles, now increased to about sixty. And Liverpool had only one-third the number of vessels entering the Mersey that came into New-York harbor, and a vastly less tonnage—domestic tonnage being included in New-York's figures. Yet we had only four paltry docks capable of taking in big sea-going vessels.

A map of the docking facilities of the Mersey, on the Liverpool and the opposite Birkenhead shores, showed one graving dock of 930 feet flow length, one of 768, one of 758, one of 753, two of 750, two of 500, and a dozen others of from 286 to 467.

As compared with these are two graving docks at Erie Basin—one 560 feet on the floor, 50 feet width, and 25 feet draught at mean high water, and a smaller one of 445 feet length, 45 feet width and 21 feet draught at mean high water.

The St. Paul is 554 feet in length and 63 feet beam. The German lines, owing to absence of suitable docks at their home ports, dock most of their vessels here for cleaning, but the longest of the North German Lloyd's fleet is the Spree, of only 463 feet length and 51 feet beam, while the largest of the Hamburg-American boats is the Fuerst Bismarck, of 514 feet, and a beam of 55 feet.

The larger boats, which could not be docked if accident to propeller or the underwater body occurred, and which would consequently be in a sorry plight, are the Lucania and the Campania of the Cunard Line, 625 feet in length; the Teutonic and the Majestic of the White Star Line, 665 feet; the New-York and the Paris of the American Line, whose length is but 527 feet, but whose beam is 63 feet, and of the same line, the St. Paul and the St. Louis. There are others whose beam would preclude their being placed in one of the local docks.

With the exception of Newport News, where there is a graving dock 609 feet in length, the other cities of the coast are no better provided for than New-York. The best dock in Boston Harbor is at East Boston, and has a length of only 460 feet. Philadelphia's longest dock, at the Cramps' yard, is but 428 feet long. Portland, Me., has a 400-foot dock.

The Government is not better provided. For the docking of the battle-ship Indiana it had to resort to the private dock at Newport News, though its new dock at Port Royal will be of the same size. In the New-York Navy Yard there are two graving docks, but the largest is little more than large enough to accommodate the cruiser Columbia, of 412 feet length. A new dock in process of construction will be long enough to hold the Campania, but merchantmen would have to await the convenience of the navy requirements before securing the use of it.

"To accommodate the shipping which will be berthed on the North River," say the Dock Department engineers, "the graving docks should be located on the North River, where a steamer could be taken from her berth to the dock on a single tide, with the least possible expense and delay, and brought back to her berth in the same manner."

The report also says: "These docks should not be private enterprises, but a part of the New-York dock system, under the control of the Department of Docks; the charges being made with reference to the encouragement of the commerce of the port, rather than to the profit of their owners."

MRS. GUNNING MAKES DENIALS

REFUTES TESTIMONY GIVEN BY HER HUSBAND'S WITNESSES.

Miss Gurney Saved Harry's Change for Him After He Had Taken Her Out for Ice Cream.

Mrs. Mary C. Gunning's suit for a separation from her husband, the Rev. Dr. Josiah H. Gunning, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Van Wyck, for the past eight days, will, in all likelihood, be brought to a close to-day.

Mrs. Gunning was on the stand part of the day yesterday in rebuttal, and Miss Gurney, who is said to be Harry's "girl," also testified.

Isaac M. Lawrence, formerly a member of Dr. Gunning's church, testified that he once visited Dr. Gunning's house, and that Harry, at Mrs. Gunning's request took a drum into the parlor to accompany her on the violin, and Grace on the piano. Harry was sent to his room because he did not beat the drum hard enough.

While at Nantasket Beach, Mass., one Summer, the witness said Mrs. Gunning urged her sister to go in bathing, and her sister replied: "You need not think because you can boss and bully Dr. Gunning's children that you can do it to me. You would like to do it; you've tried it often."

Witness testified that on one occasion he heard Dr. Gunning say to one who was criticising Mrs. Gunning, "You must not criticise her; she is my queen."

Frank W. Fisher, an usher in one of the theatres, who said he formerly kept a gambling den on Myrtle Avenue, testified that he heard Mrs. Gunning say, "There's the loafer now." He did not think the remark referred to himself.

Albert E. Blum of 910 De Kalb Avenue testified that he had heard Mrs. Gunning call the children "brats," and Harry "a red-headed brat."

Mr. Jenks here rested the case for the defense, and Mr. Tenney called Miss Gurney, who during the trial has been referred to as "Harry's girl."

Miss Gurney testified that Harry did not tell her that the opera glasses, silk shawl, and souvenir spoon belonged to Mrs. Gunning. She said that Harry never loaned her the money which he said he did, but on one occasion gave her 50 cents to take care of for him. This was after he had treated her to ice cream, and she had told him that it was foolish to thus spend his money.

The reason she had discontinued her relations with Harry was because Deacon Harley and Deacon Hague had told her Harry was not a proper young man for her to associate with.

Harry was then called to the stand, and he said that while he was brushing his hat Mrs. Gunning had seized the brush, and in her struggle to get it accidentally fell.

Mrs. Gunning was then recalled. She was pale, and looked tired, and her voice was very low.

She said that she had never called Harry a loafer, and had never called the children "red-headed brats."

Mrs. Gunning was asked if she had ever said that she would poison the children were it not for the law. She replied:

"After Mrs. Mann had been working for me some time, one afternoon I complained to the doctor about the children, and went up stairs to a room next to the one where Mrs. Mann was working. As I was washing my hands at the basin Dr. Gunning said: 'You hate my children. I believe if you dared you would poison them.' So it was Dr. Gunning's expression, and not my words at all."

Neither had she ever said that she would ruin her husband, or that Harry needed a club. She said that she had said in a good-natured way that Gussie was a flat-chested arrangement. This, she remarked, she said while fitting Gussie with a dress.

As for Harry's doing the washing, she said it was true, that the wash was in soak, the washerwoman had failed to call at the house, and all the members of the family excepting Dr. Gunning had turned in to do the washing. It was a merry affair, she said.

Mrs. Gunning denied that she ever threatened to stab Harry. She acknowledged having hid the pudding and pie from Harry.

As to the medicine, she said, she never told the children not to use it. She told Dr. Gunning that she thought he was giving the children too much medicine for their own good.

Mrs. Gunning said she never pinched or scratched the children or her husband. She acknowledged that she fondled her husband, but denied that she bit his ear.

Dr. Gunning, she testified, refused to eat anything she cooked in 1894. She said she never used a whip on Marion. The children were spanked at times, but by Dr. Gunning.

Mrs. Gunning denied that she had called her husband "an old fool."

"I never tore the marriage certificate," said Mrs. Gunning. "I gave it to Dr. Gunning in 1893, and he returned it to me in 1894, and it was then torn."

She had gone to New-York with her husband at times, but he had always taken another car, and she had to travel alone and pay her own fare, she said. At times, when they were out for a walk, he would walk very fast, and when the witness asked him to walk more slowly, he replied: "Walk faster; I'm out for my health."

Mrs. Gunning testified that Deacon Harley told her that the members of the church were talking about the troubles in the family, and that Deacon Harley told her she would have to stop, and advised her to go away.

The case was then concluded for the day, and to-day Mr. Jenks and Mr. Tenney will sum up.

ARRESTED FOR HAVING A PHONOGRAPH

The Rev. F. B. Russell Shocked by the Songs that Viemeister's Sang.

August Viemeister, a saloon keeper at Broadway and Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court, before Justice Harriman yesterday, and held in $500 bail to answer to the charge of keeping a nickel-in-the-slot phonograph in his saloon.

The Rev. F. B. Russell, who had such a novel experience in a Washington Street saloon Sunday night, while a policeman was held prisoner by his coat tails being caught in the closed door, made the complaint against Viemeister.

He and T. De Quincey Tully visited the saloon, put a nickel in the slot, said they heard songs that shocked them, and then obtained the warrant.

When the police visited the saloon they could not find the phonograph. Viemeister said he had heard the phonograph play religious hymns, but no bad songs.

Mrs. Morgan's Expected Guests.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Cragstons, J. Pierpont Morgan's Summer home, has been filled with mechanics during the past week preparing for the arrival of Mrs. Morgan and her family, who will spend Washington's Birthday in the country. More than a score of guests will enjoy Mr. Morgan's hospitality for the next few days. A wagonload of tobogganing sleds and golf sticks arrived at the West Shore station yesterday. A baggage car filled with cases bearing foreign labels was also received. Mrs. Morgan and the Misses Morgan arriver here on an early train to-day. They always spend Washington's Birthday in the Highlands.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The exodus from town of fashionable folks this afternoon and to-morrow will be very large. The various country clubs near New-York have arranged for plenty of gayety on Washington's Birthday. The largest party will probably go to Tuxedo, where the postponed ice carnival will take place to-morrow night. The ice, owing to the extreme cold weather of the past few days, is in fine condition, and a great deal of sport is expected. Nearly all of the cottagers will entertain large house parties, and every room at the Tuxedo Clubhouse has been engaged. A number of large dinner parties will be given to-night and to-morrow night and on Sunday, and there will be informal dancing at the clubhouse on Saturday night. The clubhouse is to be handsomely decorated with flowers and palms, and the lake will be brilliantly illuminated. One of the jolliest celebrations to-morrow will take place at the Storm King Club, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. A number of guests have already arrived at the quaint little clubhouse upon Storm King Mountain, and many more are expected to-morrow morning. It is probable that the arrivals will be so many as to make necessary the opening of several of the club cottages. There will be skating and coasting there to-morrow. The mountain streams are ice-bound, and there is plenty of snow. The gayeties will terminate to-morrow evening with a dance, for which an orchestra of ten pieces will furnish the music. Among those who will entertain at the club are Dr. and Mrs. Albert R. Ledoux, Mr. and Mrs. Collis H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Anthony, Mrs. Edward Anthony, Cornelius Powers, and Mr. and Mrs. William Van Vorst Powers.

—The most interesting bit of society news which has been sent by cable from London of late is the engagement of Lady Randolph Churchill to William Waldorf Astor. This report will not occasion much surprise, for Mr. Astor's attentions to Lady Randolph Churchill have been so marked as to create no small amount of gossip. Letters received in New-York by prominent people from friends in London from time to time, have contained hints of the probabilities of such an alliance. The announcement of the engagement will undoubtedly be received with enthusiasm by New-York society. Although Lady Churchill, who is a daughter of the late Leonard Jerome, and Mr. Astor, who is the son of the second John Jacob Astor, have lived a long time in England, they are thorough Americans. Had it not been for an unfortunate family jar, several years ago, Mr. Astor might never have decided to make England his home. Lady Churchill, who is a cousin of Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore, Mrs. David Thompson, and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, is a most charming woman, and has been in the past somewhat of a power in English politics, her late husband owing much of his promotion to her influence, notwithstanding she is an American. It has been said that Lady Randolph Churchill, who is an aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, did much toward bringing about the marriage between the young Duke and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

—The important social incident of to-night will be the initial meeting of the new roller skating club, which was organized by Murray Strong, R. Horace Gallatin, John T. Wainwright, Russell H. Landale, and Fanueil S. Weisse. This club differs from the first roller skating club, which was organized by F. Raymond Lefferts and which is still in full vigor, as it is intended for an older set of people. Among the members are a number of young married people. It is intended to have the meetings take place at the Berkeley Armory every Friday evening, from 8:30 to 11:30 o'clock, from now until April 10. The membership is limited to 200, and very soon there will be a waiting list. The patronesses are Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. Frederic Dent Grant, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. John Alsop King, Mrs. John T. Hall, Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin. As is customary with the roller skating clubs, it is probable that the new organization will close the season with a dance.

—Mrs. William Atwood Shelton will give the third of a series of four at homes this afternoon at her residence, 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The drawing rooms of the house will be handsomely decorated with pink roses, and on the tea table will be clusters of the same flowers and draperies of delicate ferns. Mrs. Shelton's sister, Miss Thurston, will assist in receiving, and Miss Bowers of Jersey City Heights will pour tea.

—A luncheon party was given by Mrs. Newhall yesterday afternoon at her residence, 126 Rich Avenue, Mount Vernon. Many guests were present, among whom were quite a number from New-York.

—Mrs. John D. Wood and Miss Wood of 38 East Thirty-ninth Street were at home informally yesterday afternoon, when a large number of callers were received.

—The second of two afternoon receptions was given yesterday from 3 to 6 o'clock by Mrs. William H. Frame at her residence, 236 West Seventy-first Street. The drawing rooms and the halls were decorated with pink roses and tropical plants, and the table was entirely in pink, pink roses and ribbons being used. The hostess wore a gown of pink satin, the bodice being trimmed with quantities of point lace. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Edward Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Abbett, Miss McCord, the Misses Johnson, Mrs. Charles Lyons, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Madison C. Peters, Mrs. T. M. Pell, Mrs. T. C. Wightman, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Baggs.

—Mrs. Streatfield Clarkson and the Misses Clarkson of 22 West Twenty-seventh Street received informally yesterday afternoon.

—Mrs. Cyrus Field has entirely recovered her health.

—The marriage of Miss Louise Robb, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, to Goodhue Livingston will take place on Easter Monday, April 6. It will be a church marriage, and many hundred cards are to be sent out. The ceremony will be followed by a large reception and a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, at 23 Park Avenue.

—Mrs. Nathaniel L. McCready has cards out for a dinner party at her new home, 4 East Seventy-fifth Street, on Friday evening of next week, when the table will be decorated with ferns and American Beauty roses.

—Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb are arranging to entertain a series of house parties at Shelbourne Farms, their country establishment in Vermont, during the Lenten period, as has been their custom for several years. The guests of the Webbs are always treated royally. They are usually invited for a visit of from seven to ten days, and make the trip to and from Vermont on special trains. A party left town yesterday for Shelbourne Farms, to remain until the latter part of next week.

—The dancing class which was organized by Miss Jeanette Tyson will give a german on Saturday night of next week, when the cotillion will be led by Edward Marsden, who will have for his partner Miss Anna Beales.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence Gray, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Parsons Gray, of Cleveland, Ohio, to William F. Lowery, formerly of New-York, and now of London. Miss Gray is a tall blonde of the pronounced type, and is very pretty. The marriage is expected to take place soon after Easter, after which the newly married couple will make a tour of this country, going afterward to London, where they will make their home.

—One of the largest afternoon receptions next week will be that of Mrs. James A. Blanchard of 3 East Seventy-seventh Street, on Tuesday afternoon.

—Mrs. Orlando B. Johnson of 640 Madison Avenue was at home informally last evening. The large company was entertained with some delightful music by Franklin Sonnekolb and others.

—The following well-known people are acting as patronesses and patrons for the benefit which is to be given for the Babies' Wards of the Post Graduate Hospital next week in the Berkeley Lyceum: Mrs. William D. Barbour, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Charles E. Pellen, Mrs. Horace J. Hayden, Miss Ethel Cram, Mrs. Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., Mrs. Frederic Lisman, Mrs. Edward P. Dickey, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. A. L. Phillips, Mrs. Frederic Edey, Miss Ella E. Russell, Mrs. Gouverneur Carnochan, Mrs. Otto Kiliani, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, Major Thomas E. Sloane of the Old Guard, Col. F. V. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Major C. F. Roe of Squadron A.

—The season of roller skating, badminton, bowling, and sewing has been opened, and the younger element in society will be kept exceedingly busy for some time. The first of the sewing classes to start the season is the Knickerbocker Sewing Class, which met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Francis H. Saltus of 105 East Eighteenth Street. There are at least a dozen sewing circles, and in the course of a fortnight they will all be hard at work for various charities. The majority of the classes provide some charity each season with a large quantity of clothing. One of the most important sewing circles in New-York furnishes clothing for the babies' ward of the Orthopedic Hospital. Another sewing society furnishes vestments for poor parish priests, and still another organization furnishes and cuts material, which is then sent, with the necessary needles and thread, to industrious poor women to be completed, the women being well paid for their services. As a general rule, the various classes occupy about two hours in sewing, after which the men drop in for five o'clock tea. The first meeting of the "O. N. Class," which was founded by Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs and Mrs. Fredic Neilson, and which contributed clothing for the Foundling Asylum in Eighty-sixth Street, will soon have its first meeting. The class is one of the largest and most popular in the city. Among the hundred and fifty members are Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mrs. William P. Bull, Mrs. John Lawrence, and Mrs. Whitney Warren.

PATRIARCH.

WHY CAPT. O'BRIEN DOUBTS

Sylvester, He Says, Could Have Had $10,000 if His Story of the Burden Robbery Were True.

Capt. O'Brien was asked at Police Headquarters yesterday what he had to say regarding the "confession" made in the Tombs by Clarence Rown, alias Joseph Sylvester, who is under arrest for robbing boarding houses. It was said that Sylvester had given the police information that should quickly lead to the arrest of the burglars who got $45,000 worth of diamond jewelry from the residence of I. Townsend Burden on the night of Dec. 17.

According to Sylvester's story, the robbery was done by three out-of-town thieves, who disposed of some of the jewelry to a "fence" in the Nineteenth Precinct.

"The statement was not made to us," Capt. O'Brien said, "but we know the nature of it."

"In your mind, is there any truth in it?" he was asked.

"There is no credence to be placed in it," he answered. "As far as regards the Burden robbery, I am satisfied he has no knowledge of it."

"Is it likely," he added, "that a man possessed of knowledge for which he could obtain $10,000 would waste his time committing small robberies in boarding houses?

"He knew," continued Capt. O'Brien, "there was a reward of $10,000 offered for any information that would lead to the recovery of the stolen jewelry. If he had the information he claims he has, why did he not look for the reward?"

Capt. O'Brien was asked if he had anything to say about the other part of Sylvester's story referring to the disposal of the stolen jewelry to the "fence" in the Nineteenth Precinct. He said he did not care to discuss that as yet. His detectives, he said, were making an investigation in that direction, and he was not prepared to make any statement about the matter. He was asked if Sylvester was a first-class thief, who would be likely to associate with the daring robbers who burglarized the Burden residence. Sylvester will probably feel aggrieved when he learns that the Chief of the Detective Bureau does not know him. Capt. O'Brien said no arrests had been made because of the statement.

District Attorney Fellows was asked about the revelations. He said there was just enough importance in the matter to cause the District Attorney's office to investigate it. The investigation had not proceeded far enough to tell whether the statements of Sylvester were truthful or mere moonshine. District Attorney Battle, who was supposed to be working on the case, is really at home ill.

Sylvester was taken in the afternoon from the Tombs, at the request of Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, and put in the jury room of Part II., General Sessions. When court adjourned, Lawyer Gignoux and Detectives Evanhoe and Daly of the Central Office went into the jury room and locked the door.

Sylvester told a long and rambling story which gave the detectives little to work on.

FOR THE EDUCATION OF COLORED FOLK

Meeting in Aid of Hampton and Tuskegee at Madison Square Garden.

The Madison Square Garden Concert Hall will be given over this evening to friends of the Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, who will hold a meeting for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of New-Yorkers in the work of educating the colored folk of the South.

The meeting will be under the auspices of the Armstrong Association, named after Gen. Armstrong, and formed to aid Hampton Institute. Chauncey M. Depew and Booker T. Washington, the celebrated colored orator from Tuskegee, will speak in behalf of the work. Dr. H. B. Frissell, in a series of stereopticon views, will illustrate the various phases of the great institutions on the Virginia coast, the expansion of the redman and the negro under the influences of education, and the delightful scenery of this old-time Southern neighborhood. The Hampton male quartet will sing plantation melodies.

After the programme is completed the audience will be asked to attend the formal opening of the exhibition of industrial work by the students, which has been installed at the Victoria Hotel Building, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. The exhibit is the same as that which attracted such favorable comment at Atlanta. The patronesses for the evening include a large number of well-known New-York women.

Following are officers of the association: President—William Jay Schieffelin; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Peter M. Bryson, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mr. Almon Goodwin, and Mrs. C. A. Runkle; Corresponding Secretary—George McAneny; Recording Secretary—Miss Edith Bryce, and Treasurer—A. S. Frissell.

COMING EVENTS.

—Armstrong Association meeting in aid of Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, to-night.

—Entertainment in aid of Industrial Christian Alliance, 28 West Eighty-eighth Street, this evening, 8:15.

—Booksellers' League smoker, Hardman Hall, 4 West Nineteenth Street, this evening, 8:15.

—Blossom Club masquerade ball, Tammany Hall, to-night.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Life Insurance Association, composed of the general and special agents of the various regular life insurance companies, will hold its annual meeting in the "Astor suite," at the Waldorf Hotel, and subsequently enjoy a banquet Tuesday evening. It will be the association's tenth anniversary, and President John F. Makley and Chairman George E. Koues of the Executive Committee are working hard to make the occasion successful. Among the guests and after-dinner speakers will be ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts; Major George S. Merrill, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Insurance Department; Prof. J. A. De Boer, the Rev. O. A. Glazebrook of Elizabeth, N. J., and the Rev. Merle St. Clair Wright of this city.

—The Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows of Chicago, who was at the head of the Parliament of Religions, will sail for India on Tuesday next to conduct the lectureship in India, as endowed by Mrs. Haskell of Chicago. To give him a proper farewell, and to allow the friends of missions to hear him, a meeting has been arranged in the chapel of the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Monday next, at 3:30 P. M. Dr. Barrows will speak at that time upon the "India Lectureship and the Triumph of Christianity." Representatives of the Foreign Boards of the different denominations will be present, and all interested are invited.

—W. & J. Sloane, Broadway, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, have issued a handsomely illustrated little book in which is given a good general history of Oriental carpets and rugs such as they are renowned for always having in stock—none but the most artistic and ancient that it is possible to collect among the strange peoples by whom they are made. The book contains information which will interest every owner of an Oriental rug or carpet.

—The annual dinner of the New-York Lafayette College Alumni Association will be held this evening, at the Hotel Savoy. Among those present will be Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey, Mayor Strong, Warner Miller, ex-Attorney General Kirkpatrick of Pennsylvania; Prof. Francis A. March, Burr W. McIntosh, the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, the Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw, Senator Frank D. Pavey, and George C. Austin.

—Magistrate Brann, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday discharged from custody, John Talbott, alias Taylor, of 167 East Seventy-seventh Street, the notorious thief, arrested two days ago on suspicion that he was implicated in the Dennett robbery. The detectives had no evidence against the prisoner.

—The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New-York will be held at Delmonico's to-night at 6:30 o'clock. Gen. Miles, Joseph H. Choate, Lieut. Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, and other prominent speakers will be present.

—There will be a special half-hour Lenten service for business men and boys, consisting of the Litany, hymns, and address in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, at 12:05 o'clock, noon, to-day.

—It is announced that visitors to the exhibition of the American Water Color Society, in the Academy of Design, will be received at all hours from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Washington's Birthday.

Brooklyn.

—Surrogate Abbott of Kings County has marked for a decree the accounting of Walter Henry, administrator of the estate of Charles W. Henry, who was murdered last June at 95 South Portland Avenue. The schedule of the personal property is as follows: Stocks and bonds of the par value of $26,649, and estimated value of $29,106.25; cash on deposit in the Union Trust Company, $22,228.84, and $4,595.25 more on deposit in the Central Trust Company; jewelry, coin, silverware, &c., estimated to be worth $136.61, and furniture, &c., valued at $81.90, making a total of $56,148.85. The lots and bonds owned by the deceased are not mentioned in the schedule.

—Eldridge G. Rideout, President of the Deer Park Land and Investment Company, was attached in New-York yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Emma Weschi of 435 Hudson Avenue, who claims she purchased several lots and received a deed which stated that they were free and clear, but recently she found there was a mortgage upon the property. Mr. Rideout says it is a mistake; that he gave her a release on the property which she failed to record. He was held in $2,500 bail by Justice Walsh.

—Application was made to Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to direct Frank Squier to turn over to Park Commissioner Woodruff $490,814.44 now standing to Mr. Squier's account in various banks. The suit is a friendly one, the object being to have the courts pass upon certain questions of law. The money is for the purchase of new parks.

—The local Committee of Public School No. 43 has unanimously agreed to appoint as Principal of the school Prof. Charles D. Raine of Mount Holly, N. J. He is forty-five years old, and has been a teacher for twenty years. The Board of Education must pass upon the selection. This is the school of which William B. Ridenour was Principal.

—The will of Mrs. Ellen McMahon of Sheepshead Bay was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The estate, which is valued at $75,000, is left to his relatives, except the sum of $6,000, which is bequeathed to Bishop McDonnell for the purpose of building a parochial school for St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church, at Sheepshead Bay.

—Justice Clements, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied a motion in the suit of W. D. Marose against the executors of the estate of George F. Stone, to make definite and certain the complaint. The property involved in the suit is worth $3,000,000, and consists of mines and railroads in Spain.

—The second suit of August Meidling, Jr., against the New-York and Sea Beach Railroad Company, to recover $50,000 damages, due to the accident at Woodlawn Station, Labor Day, 1895, was called in the Supreme Court, before Justice Gaynor, yesterday. In the first trial the jury disagreed.

—The Rev. W. C. Blackeman, pastor of the Islip Methodist Episcopal Church, has received a call to the Lenox Road Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Twenty-ninth Ward. The present pastor of the Lenox Road Church, the Rev. J. W. Couch, is to go to the Beekman Hill Church in New-York.

—Thomas A. Moore of 142 Fourth Avenue yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court pleaded guilty to stealing silverware worth $32.75 from J. D. Falkart of 471 Fulton Street. He was remanded for sentence.

—There was a slight fire in the City Clerk's office in the City Hall yesterday morning. It was caused by some lounger throwing a lighted cigarette behind the radiator, where there was waste paper.

—Giovani Cacciolo of 476 President Street was yesterday fined $50 and sent to the penitentiary for three months by Justice Walsh for practicing medicine without a license.

—County Treasurer Taylor has sent to State Treasurer Colvin $682,754, the first installment of the State tax due from Kings County.

—Justice Steers of the Grant Street Police Court has taken a trip to Washington.

—Ida Clark of 239 Gold Street died in Raymond Street Jail yesterday.

Long Island.

—Shinnecock Tribe, Order of Red Men, of Bay Side, will hold its annual reception and ball to-morrow night. The affair is in charge of a committee composed of J. J. Johnson, James L. Cain, E. R. Stein, H. S. McKnight, J. W. Cain, R. E. Forbell, Thomas Germain, and William N. Stevens.

—These officers have been chosen by the College Point Citizens' Reform Association: President—Henry Kraemer; Vice Presidents—Joseph Strauss and Nicholas Schmidt; Secretary—Augustus W. A. Reimer; Treasurer—Thomas Eagan.

—The Athena Club of the Sayville Union Free School has elected the following officers: President—Henry Conn; Vice President—Amy Foster; Secretary and Treasurer—Kate Cambern.

—Warrants have been issued in Hempstead for thirteen persons who are charged with violating the compulsory education law by not sending their children to school.

—Tax Receiver Henry M. Haviland of Jamaica reports that the collection of taxes in that town is $25,000 ahead of the amount collected this time last year.

—Thieves broke into the store of Baylis Brothers at Woodbury early yesterday morning and stole $25 and a quantity of dry goods and canned fruits.

—A lecture upon "The Liquor Problem" will be delivered at the Bayport Methodist Church this evening by C. S. Johnson of Herkimer, N. Y.

—The annual meeting of the West Hampton Missionary Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church at Quogue this evening.

—An entertainment for charity will be given to-morrow evening by the Ladies' Hand Circle of King's Daughters of Great Neck.

—All Saints' Church of Great Neck has extended a call to the Rev. Arkhand Husque, who is now preaching in Connecticut.

—A. J. Jagger, J. D. Goodman, and William H. Brewster have been elected Trustees of the Quogue Methodist Church.

—The Adelphi Social Club of College Point will hold its annual masquerade ball at Donelly's Hall to-morrow evening.

—The West Hampton Cemetery Association will hold its annual meeting March 2. Three Trustees are to be elected.

—A reception was given at Huntington Wednesday evening by Nathan Hale Lodge of the Royal Arcanum.

—Freeport Lodge, I. O. O. F., celebrated its fifth anniversary with a reception Wednesday evening.

—The College Point Fire Department will celebrate Washington's Birthday with a parade.

—A two days' farmers' institute will convene at Jamaica to-day.

Yonkers.

—The Post Office will be open from 7 to 10 A. M. to-morrow, Washington's Birthday. Carriers will make the early morning delivery only. The doors will be open for boxholders until 12 noon, and from 6 to 8 P. M. All mails will be distributed on schedule time.

—The Rev. G. R. Cutting, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, this city, went to Mount Kisco last evening to conduct the special evangelistic meetings being held in the Presbyterian Church. He will remain there this evening.

—Edmund Towers, the horse thief in custody of the Yonkers police, continues to give the Captain information leading to the discovery and recovery of stolen property. Every day since his arrest, last Saturday, stolen property has been thus restored to its owners.

—At an early hour yesterday morning the two-story frame house of J. C. Truman, in Odell Avenue, was discovered to be on fire. It was totally destroyed. The family had been aroused by the barking of a dog in the house.

—The building fund of the Dayspring Presbyterian Church received a satisfactory increase by the musicale and literary entertainment last evening under the auspices of the Willing Ten Circle of the King's Daughters.

—A birthday party will be held at the Park Hill Reformed Church this evening. There will be a musical programme, followed by refreshments. The attendants will be in Martha Washington costume.

—An enjoyable concert of vocal and instrumental music was given last evening for the benefit of the German Methodist Church. It was given in the large assembly hall of the Elckemeyer School.

—There was a large attendance last evening at the University Extension lecture on "Alfred the Great, the Father of English Prose," by Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia College.

—The City Club has elected Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Assemblyman James W. Husted, James P. Sandora, Gabriel Reeves, William W. Scrugham, and Edward J. Mitchell members.

—Randolph Anderson has obtained a permit to erect a dwelling house on the north side of Vernon Place. It will be two stories high, 21 feet front, 24 feet rear, and 26 feet deep.

—The February socialde of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church was held last evening in the chapel. It was largely attended.

—Mrs. M. P. Breed of New-York City has purchased the house and lot at 402 Warburton Avenue, and will occupy the premises immediately.

Friday
February 21-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE NEW INSURANCE LAW

How Prussian Companies Regard the Retaliatory Act.

NOT RETROACTIVE, THEY CONTEND

Governor Thinks Organizations Already Here May Not Be Affected—Companies May Apply to Prussia for Readmission.

The two Prussian fire insurance companies doing business in New-York are still accepting risks, despite the Retaliatory Insurance bill recently passed at Albany. They contend that the measure is not retroactive in character, and that it can only affect any new Prussian companies which desire to open offices in New-York State.

Their representatives here have held conferences with Mr. Pierce, State Superintendent of Insurance, who said that while there was no other course for him but to uphold the law, he still had hopes that Prussia would readmit the American life companies before it was necessary to put the retaliatory law in force.

In assenting to this legislation, Gov. Morton expressed the belief that it could not affect the Prussian companies already established here. This is where State Superintendent Pierce seems to differ in opinion from the Executive.

When called upon yesterday by John M. Whiton, agent for the Prussian National Fire Insurance Company, he said he would not take any action until he had first obtained an interpretation of the new law from the Attorney General at Albany. If that opinion does not agree with Gov. Morton's, it is safe to assume that the Prussian companies already in the field will have to close up. Mr. Whiton said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"We did not discuss the question of a renewal of our license. Mr. Pierce was very courteous, and promised to confer with the Attorney General.

"I have learned that the Prussian official who was guilty of rudeness toward the representatives of American insurance companies has been dismissed. The Prussian Government, I understand, does not propose to take any unfair advantage over foreign companies, and proposes to hold another investigation to see that no injustice has been done. The Government, of course, insists upon regulations which equally apply to domestic companies."

Mr. Weed of Weed & Kennedy, resident managers of the Aachen, and Munich Fire Insurance Company, said:

"Superintendent Pierce has not interfered with our company. Although our statement was submitted some time ago, he has not yet renewed our license. I do not think we can be regarded, strictly speaking, as a Prussian corporation. Our company has simply acquired the Aachen Company, whose headquarters were in Russia. The New-York State law does not apply to German companies outside of Prussia."

The Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Prussia applied for permission to do business in this State nearly a year ago, but the application is still on file.

Isaac Vanderpoel, Deputy Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, said:

"I know nothing of the reported intention of the Prussian Government to make another inquiry respecting the American insurance companies beyond what I read in the newspapers.

"The State Insurance Department has not yet taken any action indicating its interpretation of the retaliatory measure recently passed at Albany."

Herbert Cillis, Secretary of the Germania Life Insurance Company, stated:

"Ours is the only American company now doing business in Prussia. Three other American companies, the Equitable, the Mutual Life, and the New-York Life, have dropped out. The regulations imposed by the Prussian authorities are onerous, but we have complied with them. They relate principally to the annual statements and it requires extra clerical work to prepare them; besides the cost of printing and distribution has to be borne by us."

A law went into effect in Prussia in 1892 requiring foreign life insurance companies to lodge with the Prussian Government every year one-half of their premium receipts for that year on Prussian policies in Prussian Government bonds, until an amount equal to one-half of the legal reserve on Prussian business is thus invested and deposited. Later a form of annual report was adopted, which is radically different from any form used in the United States. The following is a recapitulation in brief of the various items in the order in which they are to be furnished by the companies, domestic and foreign:

1. Profit and loss account in detail.
2. Balance sheet.
3. Schedule of real estate owned, giving cost to company, market value, and rentals in detail.
4. Explanatory remarks for each item given in Nos. 1 and 2.
5. Detailed exhibits of insurance in force at the beginning of the year, new issues, terminations, and assurances in force at the end of the year. In these exhibits, eleven in number, the various kinds of policies must be specified, and subdivided into annual dividend—dividend accumulation—and non-participating policies.
6. Tabulation of policies in force which are payable at death, showing number of policies and amount assured grouped according to present age.
7. Statement of mortality experienced during the year by lives and amounts, including dividend additions, grouped according to ages.
8. Specification of contested claims, giving the reasons for contesting.
9. Description of the various dividend systems employed.
10. Minute specifications, presenting clearly the status of each of the various tontine classes.
11. Detailed schedule of bonds owned, with cost to company, market value, and value allowed as an asset for the purpose of the balance sheet.

The representatives of the Prussian companies in this city yesterday cabled the particulars of the retaliatory law to the home offices of their companies.

A rumor was current in the insurance quarters that the Prussian Minister of the Interior has already signified his willingness to permit the New-York Life Insurance Company to re-enter the Prussian field.

Gov. Morton's answer to those who represented that to refuse licenses to Prussian companies would deprive them of insurance facilities, is that the law already permits them to obtain insurance in companies not admitted to do business in the State, and by complying with its requirements, they can get all the insurance they require. The law takes effect immediately, but the Governor holds that it is not retroactive. Regarding this he says:

"The law can probably have no retroactive effect, so as to authorize the Superintendent to cancel the authority of foreign companies upon an application based upon upon an order already made by a foreign Government, and his aid can only be invoked in case of a refusal of an application hereafter made by a New-York company for permission to transact its business in a foreign country. Whether such an application will be made by a New-York company to a foreign Government, and whether, if made, it will be refused, can only be conjectured. It cannot be assumed in advance, and the bare possibility of such a result is not a sufficient reason for the disapproval of the measure, which, in its general scope, is proper for the protection of New-York corporations."

It is believed that at least two of the New-York State companies that have been expelled from Prussia will promptly make application for re-admission, and, if their request is refused, then the retaliatory law can be enforced.

Fell Down an Elevator Shaft.

Jacob Barnett, seventeen years old, who lived with his parents at 19 Forsyth Street, died in the Hudson Street Hospital last evening from the effects of injuries received by falling down an elevator shaft at the shirt manufactory of Samuels & Keittner, 20 Walker Street.

While assisting yesterday in loading some cases of goods on the freight elevator, he was struck by one of the boxes which had slipped from the hands of the workmen and was precipitated down the elevator shaft, a distance of three stories. He lived but two hours.

Colored Republican Organization.

A lively time is expected at the meeting of the Colored Republican County Organization which will be held to-night at 114 West Fifty-third Street. The report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to revise the constitution will be read, and it is thought this report will meet with objection.

THE HANGMAN'S ROPE BROKE

Terrible Torture Inflicted on James Fitzgerald on His Execution for Murder in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Mismanagement, incompetency, and torture officiated at the hanging of James Fitzgerald in the Four Courts Jail yards this morning.

Two reprieves had lengthened out the misery of the condemned. Gov. Stone telegraphed from Jefferson City at midnight that the hanging should not take place before 10 A. M. This gave every one but Fitzgerald hope of commutation, as the parents of the murdered girl had wired strong pleas to the Governor for Fitzgerald.

Father McErlane labored sedulously to comfort his charge, but Fitzgerald was indifferent. The 200 spectators in the jail yard were far more impressed than he, as they counted the minutes of life still remaining to him.

When the tower clock struck 10 Sheriff Troll still hesitated. At this moment the Sheriff received the following telegram:

Feb. 20—9:45 A. M.

Henry Troll, Sheriff: I decline to further interfere in the case of James Fitzgerald. You can, therefore, only discharge your duty.

W. J. STONE, Governor.

Then the procession from the condemned man's cell was started. Father McErlane, reading the prayers for the dying, supported Fitzgerald to the foot of the scaffold.

Sheriff Troll led Fitzgerald to the trap and adjusted the rope and hood, and the concealed hangman said "All right." At exactly 10:17 o'clock the trap was sprung.

Fitzgerald's body shot downward. Instead of stopping when the rope's end was reached, there was a sharp snap, and Fitzgerald's body lay writhing on the ground. The rope had broken.

Officers at once rushed to the spot and found that Fitzgerald was still alive and conscious.

"My God! My God! My throat!" he groaned.

Before the horror-stricken watchers could touch him, he arose. With the blackcap over his face and the broken rope dangling from his neck, he walked into the Morgue, where stimulants were given to him. He was more anxious than his executioners for death, and begged that the end come quickly.

When a second rope was called for none was to be had, and Fitzgerald lay moaning on a slab in the Morgue while a messenger was sent a distance of nine squares for a new rope.

Father McErlane bent over the body of Fitzgerald and recited prayers. Once Fitzgerald raised his head, pulled the head of the priest to his face and whispered earnestly for a half minute. What that communication was will never be known, but the face of the priest, then ashy pale, turned scarlet and tears fell from his eyes.

The messenger arrived at 10:45 with a new rope, which was quickly adjusted, and Fitzgerald was carried to the scaffold. It was necessary for two Deputy Sheriffs to hold him up while the noose was placed. Fitzgerald's only words were pleas for haste.

The trap was again sprung at 11:02, and at 11:15 the attending physician pronounced life extinct, and the corpse was given to relatives.

To say that the community is indignant at the Sheriff and his assistants is putting it mildly. Sheriff Troll says all the usual tests were applied to the death apparatus before the hanging, and that the terrible scene at the first attempt was wholly due to some defect in the rope that could not be foreseen.

ROONEY WAS THE VICTIM OF A JOKE

Accused Patrolman Hall and a Fight Followed—Case Before the Board.

Patrolmen Wesley F. Hall and John Rooney of the Union Market Station were arraigned before Commissioner Parker yesterday on a charge made by Sergt. Cully. They were accused of engaging in an altercation in front of the station early on the morning of Feb. 10, during which several blows were struck. Ex-District Attorney Ridgway of Kings County was counsel for Officer Rooney, and Lawyer Mark Alter appeared for Hall.

Patrolman Rooney told the Commissioner that on the Sunday in question part of the fire-escape, which had just been freshly painted green, was placed between the sheets in his bed. His bed clothing was destroyed by the paint. He accused Hall of being at the bottom of the joke, and Hall said he would punch holes in him.

"When I went on post," said Rooney, "Hall came after me, and turning to me said, 'Now, fight.' With that he struck me three times in the face, knocking off my hat. I didn't wish to fight, and did not strike him. I tried to ward off his blows. He was about to strike me again when Officer Mulligan took him away. I did not call Hall any names, nor did I attempt to assault him."

John N. Brady, a car conductor, of 266 West Forty-fourth Street, testified that he saw the assault upon Officer Rooney. He said that Hall called Rooney, and as the latter turned around Hall deliberately struck him two or three blows in the face.

Policeman Hall denied that he assaulted Rooney. He claimed that he and Rooney had words before they left the station about the joke that had been played on him. Rooney, he said, called him names and threatened to punch him. After they got outside Rooney, he said, struck him in the face, and he pushed him away. He claimed that Rooney tripped over some iron railings and fell. Police Surgeon Gorman testified to Rooney's injuries. Rooney's right eye, he said, was swelled and discolored from the assault. Several policemen testified that they saw the struggle, but did not know who struck the first blow. The case was closed and decision reserved.

AN EXPEDITION TO LABRADOR

To Leave Philadelphia in June to Study the Eskimo.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—An expedition bound for the interior of Labrador will leave Philadelphia in June for the purpose of studying the Eskimo and collecting specimens of the flora and fauna of that region. G. H. Perkins of the class of '95, University of Pennsylvania, will be the commander, and the remainder of the party will consist of four students of zoology, geology, botany, and archaeology, and a number of college students and others. Prof. Frank Russell, Curator of the University of Iowa, accompanies the expedition as archaeologist.

The trip from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Labrador, will be made in the ship Kite. At St. John's the Philadelphia party will be joined by ten scientists sent out to explore the coast of Elsemere's Land, and also to discover traces of the ancestors of the Greenlanders, who, it is thought, came from that place. Prof. Hite of the University of Pennsylvania, who is the originator of the expedition, said:

"The party will leave Philadelphia about the middle of June. The ten scientists who will join our party at St. John's will be sent out by Dr. C. T. Mendenhall, Superintendent of the United States Coast Geological Survey; Gen. A. W. Greely, Baron Von Baurmajeltsch, J. A. W. Grip, Envoy Extraordinary from Germany to Norway and Sweden; J. W. Powel, Director of the United States Geological Survey, and Baron Adolf Eric Nordenskjold of the Royal Academy of Science, Sweden. These persons have supplied the wherewithal for the researches of the scientists for a period of one year."

Prof. Hite said that the University cruise to India in September would prevent his accompanying the expedition to Labrador.

To Enforce Compulsory Education.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 20.—Something of a sensation has been caused in this village by the issuing of warrants for the arrest of thirteen persons on charges of having failed to send their children to school. The warrants have been issued by Justice Taylor on the complaint of Truant Officer Thomas Hayden. They will be served to-day, and the defendants will be arraigned in court.

This is the first time such extreme measures have been taken to enforce the compulsory education law. Those for whom warrants have been issued are John Arnot, John Wisner, Mary Bennet, Henry Seaman, John Box, Charles Rushmore, Christopher Hollman, Caleb Saxton, Mary Meyhew, Thomas Lacy, William Vickey, Charles Powell, and A. R. Mollin. K.

PRISON FOR THE BEGGARS

Boston's Cure for Mendicants Who Pretend to be Deformed.

AN EXAMPLE FOR NEW-YORK

Charitable Organizations Have for Years Waged War Against These Impostors—Chief Conlin Gives Orders to Arrest.

Boston has set the example of dealing as they deserve with professional beggars who prey upon the sympathies of the charitable by simulating deformity. Three such impostors were recently sentenced to one year's imprisonment each at hard labor, and the probabilities are that when they shall have served out their sentences and regained their liberty they will not trouble the good people of Boston again. The police authorities of this city may profit by Boston's example, and, if the law is executed against this despicable class of mendicants, New-York's streets may soon be cleared of them.

Superintendent Hebberd of the Charity Organization Society said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that special efforts had been made for years past by the officers of the society to rid the city of professional beggars who pretend to be blind or lame or otherwise afflicted to cause sympathy while soliciting alms.

"Under the laws of this State," said Superintendent Hebberd, "these people are common vagrants, and should be dealt with as such by the police and the Magistrates. Section 887 of the Code of Criminal Procedure defines as a vagrant 'a person wandering abroad and begging, or who goes about from door to door, or places himself in the streets, highways, passages, or other public places to beg or receive alms.' This definition naturally applies to any person found begging in the streets, but there is a section of the Penal Code which has special reference to those persistent and impudent beggars who excite pity by pretending to be afflicted or deformed, and which makes it a felony to obtain money for a charitable purpose by false pretenses, and punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, or by fine, or both imprisonment and fine. Under this law, all those beggars who pretend to be blind or deaf and dumb or deformed can be sent to prison. There are, in my opinion, over a hundred of such mendicants in our streets daily, who make good incomes out of the sympathetic public, and many of them are not in need, but have plenty of money.

"I can recall the case of an old Frenchman, who was really blind, and who used to stand in Fourteenth Street, scraping an old violin. He had a little white dog to lead him about. The officers of the society made an investigation and found that the man had $10,000 on deposit in various savings banks in this city. He was then arrested for persistent mendicancy. He was released on bail for examination, but failed to appear and he is probably plying his vocation in some other city.

"Another typical case on record with the society is that of an old colored woman, who was arrested for begging, and was found on investigation to be the owner of valuable real estate in this State. When she was arrested, a bill was found from a lawyer for $100 for searching the title to about forty acres of land in Malone, N. Y., which she had bought a short time before her arrest. She was released from custody on her promise to give up begging, and our officers have not seen her since.

"Then there was the case of an Italian woman who used to sit on the sidewalk and grind an old wheezy hand organ. She was found to be in excellent circumstances, and owned several houses and over a thousand acres of vineyards in Italy. She was committed to the workhouse for six months. A number of Italians in this city interceded in her behalf, and she was finally released on her promise to return to her native land. Before leaving this city she drew several thousand dollars out of savings banks. It was learned also that this woman had a daughter in one of the public institutions, being supported by the city.

"Another Frenchman used to stand in Fourteenth Street and seek alms on the pretense of having been wounded in the Franco-Prussian war. He had with him a white dog trained to hold a basket in his mouth, into which the passers-by dropped pennies and nickels. As soon as he was arrested, he paid a lawyer $100 to secure his release on habeas corpus. The officers learned that this man and his wife were living in very comfortable circumstances.

"These are only a few typical cases. I remember a Frenchman who stood on the street with a placard on his breast setting forth that he was blind. He was arrested because the officers learned that he was a pretender, and on searching him at the station house another sign was found in his pocket bearing the legend 'Deaf and dumb, charity if you please.' A blind beggar who works industriously can collect $10 or $12 a day. There are many mendicants who wear plaster of paris bandages and splints to excite commiseration, and these are the persistent beggars against whom our officers are waging war."

Chief Conlin said yesterday that he had given instructions to the commanding officers of the precincts to arrest all beggars found in the streets and take them before the Magistrates for committal to the workhouse.

"The law is clear about such mendicants who pretend to be deaf or dumb or afflicted in any way, and there is no reason why they should not be sent to prison," said the Chief, "and I propose to repeat these instructions to-day when all the commanding officers will be at my office. There are a number of beggars who are really afflicted or deformed, and who thrust their deformities forward to the public gaze, much to the disgust of ladies. They are impudent and persistent, and will be attended to also. If the Magistrates enforce the penalties of the law against these persistent beggars, as they have done in Boston, this source of annoyance will soon cease."

Murderer Schwab's Second Victim.

When Franz M. Schwab shot and killed his wife in Brooklyn Tuesday night she had her son Bernard's infant child in her arms. A stray shot struck the little fellow in the chest and passed through his body. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, on Bushwick Avenue, where he died late Wednesday night.

Bernard Schwab, his father's remaining victim, will recover unless some unforeseen complications set in. The funeral of the murdered woman and the baby will take place Saturday.

Arrivals on Teutonic and Werra.

The White Star steamship Teutonic, arriving yesterday from Liverpool, had among her saloon passengers Lady Adela Cochrane and T. B. H. Cochrane, W. Martin-Davey, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Henry, Capt. Charles King, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Meldon, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pritchard, W. E. Remy, and D. Fulton Thompson.

Among those who arrived by the Werra from Genoa were Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Grace, Winthrop G. Noyes, W. Westendorf, and the Rev. Assunto Faiticher.

Keeper Bennett Arrested.

Joseph Bennett, the Keeper at the Ludlow Street Jail who, it is alleged, threw a hammer that struck Jennie Williams at the jail Feb. 12, was arrested yesterday, on an order from Coroner Hoeber, who fixed bail for him at $1,000. Bennett did not furnish a bondsman. Mrs. Williams's condition is somewhat improved and she now has a chance of recovery.

At the time of the accident Bennett's friends say he was playfully tossing up a hammer and catching it. It slipped, glanced against a railing, and struck Mrs. Williams.

BUSINESS ON THE NEW EXCHANGE

Western Visitors Will Have Trading Privileges To-day and Will Give the Easterners an Object Lesson.

Business began at the new Mining Exchange yesterday. It resulted in sales of 52,000 shares of the Manhattan Gold Mining and Development Company of Idaho, which opened at 20 cents a share, advanced to 24 cents, and closed at 23½ cents a share. There were bids for several thousand shares of Dictator at 4 cents, Argentum Juniata at 50 cents, Bill Jim at 4 cents, Blue Jay at 5 cents, Isabella at 57 cents, Mother Lode at $1.05, Eagle at 51 cents, and Elsie at 4 cents, but no sales.

A large crowd looked on while the calls progressed, but only members of the local Exchange were permitted to trade, and they did not seem to understand what to do. Many had orders to buy, they said afterward, but would not bid when there were no offerings. To-day Western visitors will have trading privileges, and the calls will be made by Secretary L. F. Parsons of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange of Denver. The purpose is to give the local members an insight into active trading methods. President Isham B. Porter said that, although the day's results were not large, they were gratifying, as an exhibition of straight trading, and as an evidence that the Exchange will be a place for actual transactions only, and not for wash sales.

The mineral exhibit was partly arranged yesterday in cabinets and showcases. It includes free gold from veins between slate walls at Cripple Creek, wire gold, granulated silver, gold bars, and high-grade ore. Several bars, valued at $30,000, from the Tomboy, were exhibited, and silverite, said to assay $900 a ton, taken from near the Victor Mine, at Cripple Creek. There was also an exhibition of gold crucible deposits, known as buttons.

The dinner to the visiting miners, which was to have been given last night will be given to-night at the Hotel Metropole.

TO USE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

A Scheme of the War Department to Utilize Preserved Battlefields for Practical Instruction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The War Department people are in favor of utilizing the National Military Parks, or preserved battle fields, for military uses. It is believed that no more practical end could be served by these reservations than to allow the military, regular and volunteer, to carry on field work at such places as Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The military men in the department say that such fields present excellent object lessons of strategic movements, the diversity of surface presenting every feature of topography which could be met in actual conflict. An important benefit of utilizing these parks in this way would come to the West Point cadets, of which system one officer said:

"A month's campaigning for practical study on such a field of manoeuvres by the cadets would be worth an entire course in textbooks on the strategy of a campaign and battle tactics."

The opening of the battle-field parks for general campaign work would permit of extended manoeuvres, on the order of the Autumn campaigns of foreign armies, the story of which comes to our officers in the belated and too succinct form of the annual military information volume. It is proposed, in the event of the opening of the parks, to allow the use of them by the National Guard, and there is promise also of the long-delayed combined manoeuvres, or of regular and citizen soldiers. These parks would afford a theatre of operation equalled by none of the possessions of the foreign armies, and would afford unlimited opportunities for work and observation.

EXPERIMENTING WITH X RAYS

Prof. Tillman and Assistants Are Working Hard at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Prof. Tillman and his assistants, Lieuts. Davis and Russell, are still experimenting with the X rays. The results thus far obtained have been very satisfactory, but the professor has a new idea, which, if successful, will greatly add to the value of the new photography.

The photographs obtained at the electrical laboratory of the Military Academy are remarkable for their clearness and fullness of detail. The finest results were obtained by omitting the magnetic blow out, which was at first used in the circuit. The terminals of the induction coil are now carried through the knobs to the inner coating of the leyden jars. From the outside of one of the jars the circuit extends through the Crookes tube and sparking balls, and back to the outer coating of the second jar. The induced current from the coil is capable of sparking through four inches of air. The nature of the discharge makes the position of the cathode alternate in the Crookes tubes. It is this double action of the cathode that Prof. Tillman proposes taking advantage of in future experiments.

He is receiving the valuable assistance of Prof. Michie and Lieut. Berry of the photosophical department. Apart from his success in photographing the head and hands, Prof. Tillman has succeeded in reducing the time of exposure. Formerly an hour's exposure was necessary to obtain a fairly good photograph; now a few minutes is considered sufficient to get a full-timed negative. The value of a special plate was early discovered by Prof. Tillman. He found that the ordinary dry plate did not give the best results. It was only after considerable labor and experimenting that he made a plate which gave a correct value to the rays.

DIRECTORS OF THE NICARAGUA COMPANY

Elected Yesterday at the First Meeting—Plans for Pushing Work.

Directors were elected yesterday at the first meeting of the Nicaragua Company, the successor of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, at 54 Broad Street. The new board consists of Warner Miller, John P. Bantin, J. W. Mackay, Stuyvesant Fish, J. J. Emery, Smith M. Weed, R. L. Edwards, J. W. Miller, Henry E. Howland, E. C. O'Brien, Henry G. Burleigh, H. D. Peirce, M. C. D. Borden, and A. B. Hepburn.

Warner Miller made a statement of the company's affairs, in which he said that enough money had been paid into the treasury to dispose of the floating debt of the old company, to take care of the plant at Nicaragua, and to pay expenses there for some time.

Mr. Miller announced his intention of going to Washington in order to learn definitely the purpose of Congress in regard to the canal. If disposition should appear to help or recognize the project in some substantial manner, he would be glad; but, unless there were assurance of this kind, plans would at once be pushed to get money abroad. He declined to pay attention to the rumor of a report from a committee in Congress adverse to the enterprise, but said he would learn the truth about the rumor on his arrival in Washington. He felt confident, he said, of his ability to meet and overcome any objections that might be made in Congress in good faith.

Lectures on Constantinople.

An interesting lecture on Constantinople was given yesterday by the Rev. Epiphanus Wilson at the house of Mrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, 14 West Twenty-first Street.

This is the first of a course of five lectures on the same subject to be given on consecutive Thursday afternoons. The "Greek City Byzantium" was described yesterday. The divisions of the subject to be taken up at other lectures are "The Roman City," "The Christian City of Constantine," "Byzantine Art," and "The Mohammedan City."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—These fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York: C. R. Montfort, Brinckerhoff; Lewis Shafer, Manchester Bridge; J. L. Chase, Minetto; G. R. Carkner, Westbury.

A STATE THAT IS IN DOUBT

Thirty Electoral Votes That as Yet Belong to No Party.

MASSACHUSETTS IN WAITING MOOD

Anxious to Give Her Support to the Presidential Candidate of Sound Financial Views.

REPUBLICANS NOT LIKELY TO NAME HIM

The Old Bay State and All New-England Looking to the Democrats to Place Him in Nomination.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Massachusetts with her thirty Electoral votes is a doubtful State this year. It is of the greatest importance that Democrats, the country over, should know this fact and understand its significance.

If it was known to-day what would be done at the National Conventions in St. Louis and Chicago it probably would be easy work to forecast the vote of Massachusetts next Fall. In the absence of this foreknowledge there is no basis for even intelligent guesswork. There is at present quite as much doubt as to what Massachusetts will do in November as there is concerning the Electoral vote of any other State in the Union.

Not Owned by Republicans.

The Republican Party does not own the old Bay State this year. It has not been determined that the candidates of the St. Louis Convention shall get her thirty votes, no matter who they may be nor what they may stand for. It is possible that these thirty votes may be added to the Democratic column.

The cause of this uncertainty lies in the devotion of Massachusetts to thoroughly sound financial ideas. This is a sound-money State in the broadest sense of the phrase. The people here regard the financial question as the great question of the day.

Candidates Must Be Sound.

There is not a particle of doubt that the people of this State would look with disfavor on the nominees of the St. Louis Convention if they should be men of unsound financial ideas, or if they should stand upon an unsound financial platform.

Suppose the St. Louis Convention should put into its platform a declaration designed for the pacification of the silver men. Massachusetts at once would take alarm. Her people want a square fight against the silver men, and against all others who represent unsound financial ideas. They want no compromises.

They hold that the financial question will not be settled until it shall be settled right. Their conviction is that the settlement should be made next November.

They would have the financial issue submitted in unambiguous and unmistakable terms.

They are impatient with the present financial condition of the country to a degree that alarms the State managers of the Republican Party. If the St. Louis convention shall give an inch to the silver men, Massachusetts will wait to hear from Chicago before determining what her attitude shall be toward the Republican nominees.

Want No Man "Friendly" to Silver.

The alarm would be all the greater if, in addition to placating the silver men, the St. Louis Convention should nominate candidates known to be "friendly" to silver. Report has it that several of the aspirants for the Republican nomination for President have given written pledges to the silver men in which they have promised to do certain things silver men wish to have done, and refrain from doing certain other things silver men desire should not be done. Massachusetts, in spite of her Republicanism, does not want one of these men to fill the Presidential office.

If the St. Louis Convention shall nominate one of them, the people here will repudiate him if they can find another candidate in the field representing the financial ideas to which they are attached.

Little Confidence in Reed.

There is a large body of Republicans in the State who doubt very much that even Mr. Reed, if he should be elected President, would have a sound financial policy and attempt to put the country where it should be, according to their ideas.

They do not believe Mr. Reed could secure the nomination at St. Louis without making promises that would destroy his usefulness as a President.

Moreover, they do not like the present attitude of the man. He has given no indication of his financial opinions. They know, of course, that he is not for free coinage, but that does not settle it that if he should be President he would undertake the reconstruction of the financial system of the country, which they hold to be indispensably necessary.

Probably the very most that sound-money Republicans may hope to get from the St. Louis Convention is a man like Mr. Reed standing on a financial platform that would mean almost anything. It might be the traditional platform, the substance of which is the declaration that one ought to be as good as another. Very likely there also might be a sweetly phrased paragraph about international bimetallism.

Doubt and Uncertainty.

A platform like this and a candidate like Mr. Reed would mean doubt and uncertainty—nothing better than that. The combination of Reed and a platform drawn according to the financial ideas credited to him by Senator Chandler in a letter recently published in a Boston Republican paper over Mr. Chandler's signature would mean something worse—it would arouse the gravest of apprehensions in the minds of Massachusetts men.

If the St. Louis Convention should nominate Harrison, the fact immediately would be recalled that it was he who signed the Sherman act, which, though not the final cause of the financial troubles of the last two years, was the means of precipitating them upon the country. Massachusetts men would be afraid of Harrison, who, they are aware, never has said one word nor done one thing in support of the effort the sound-money men of the country have been making since he went out of office to defeat the purpose of the silver men to break down the National credit and force the country to a silver basis.

Afraid of McKinley and Allison.

The nomination of Allison or McKinley would arouse a strong feeling of dissatisfaction in this State. It is believed here that either of these men would be an unsafe President. It is known that the friends of each are going through the West urging upon silver men that their candidate, if he should become President, would deal fairly with silver. Massachusetts does not want a President pledged to "deal fairly with silver"—she wants a President who will deal fairly with the country.

The sum and substance of the situation in this State is that, unless the St. Louis Convention shall declare uncompromisingly for a sound financial policy and nominate men of undoubted devotion to sound financial principles, thirty Electoral votes will be in doubt until the Chicago Convention shall have made its platform and nominated its candidates.

Republican Leaders Alarmed.

There is no doubt of this fact. The Republican leaders of the State recognize it, and are worried by it tremendously. They do not expect to get a platform and ticket at St. Louis that will satisfy their State. Their hope of carrying the State this Fall they rest on the hope that the convention at Chicago will do pretty much the same thing they expect the St. Louis Convention to do.

Suppose it should make a financial platform sound in every sentence, every phrase, every word.

Suppose it should declare against free coinage, and demand the retirement of the greenbacks and the retirement of the Government from the banking business, making each declaration specific, clear, and emphatic.

Suppose, then, that it should nominate a Massachusetts man, Richard B. Olney, for President.

Democrats Could Sweep the State.

Does anybody need be told that the Democrats would sweep Massachusetts from one end to the other? With such a candidate and such a platform opposed to a Republican candidate of uncertain purposes and a platform of uncertain meaning, the Democrats would carry the old Bay State beyond the shadow of a doubt. Thirty Electoral votes, a solid delegation in Congress, the Governorship, the Legislature—everything would be theirs.

This is the situation. The Republican leaders of Massachusetts expect that the St. Louis Convention will straddle the financial question and put up a straddler for President. They hope the Democrats will be such fools that they will not grasp the opportunity that this action will give them. On their hope that the Chicago Convention will straddle, after the fashion of their own, they base their expectations of success next Fall. If both conventions shall straddle they will have no fear.

Opportunity for Wisdom.

What they really fear is that the Democrats at Chicago may act with wisdom. In that event, when they talk among themselves, and not for publication, they admit the State would swing into the Democratic column.

If the St. Louis Convention shall not take a sound financial position, the Democrats of Massachusetts will go to Chicago prepared to pledge their State to the Democracy, on condition that it shall give them a sound financial platform and sound candidates.

If the convention then shall give them the platform they ask for, and a candidate like Olney, they will go home and nominate George Fred Williams for Governor and a strong and able man in every Congressional district in the State, and start in upon a magnificent campaign, and the only question will be as to the size of the majority.

A Question of Sagacity.

Other New-England States would do practically the same thing.

All New-England is calling for a settlement of the financial question. Give it the opportunity to support a party which it knows would settle the financial question right, if it should come into power, and the outcome may be predicted with certainty.

Massachusetts—in fact, all New-England—is looking this year to the Democratic Party, wondering if it will be sagacious enough to take advantage of the opportunity that undoubtedly is coming to it.

CROWN POINT IRON COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Its Officers Refuse to State Why Receivers Were Appointed.

The Crown Point Iron Company, which has offices at 21 Cortlandt Street and mines at Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., has gone into the hands of Temporary Receivers Talbot Olyphant and Thomas Montague.

It was said at the company's offices yesterday that the receivers had been appointed in Ballston, N. Y.; had given bonds, and are in possession of the company's property, but details of the company's condition were refused. It is thought in the trade that the receivership is for the purpose of winding up the company's affairs, and not on account of any financial difficulties.

Mr. Olyphant is the Secretary of the company. He was at the office, in Cortlandt Street, yesterday, but declined to make any public statement. James P. Dickson of Scranton, Penn. is President of the company, having succeeded Chester Griswold of this city last year. The company has not been doing an active business for about two years. The works and mines, it is said, have been closed on account of the depression in business and the competition of Southern iron. The company has always been owned by wealthy men, and years ago it did a flourishing business. Its paid-in capital was $1,500,000. It was incorporated in 1873, succeeding the firm of J. & T. Hammond, which had owned the mines for many years. The company, it is said, owns a large amount of real estate at Crown Point. In the days of its prosperity the company employed about 500 men.

ASBURY PARK EXPECTS TO LOSE

Reincorporation Act Will Probably Be Defeated by the Smaller Boroughs.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The proposed Asbury Park reincorporation act, now pending in the Legislature, will, it is predicted, be defeated, owing to the opposition manifested by the smaller boroughs of the State. The bill gives extraordinary power to Common Councils in the matter of passing ordinances for raising taxes, licensing hackmen and amusement enterprises, and improving the streets.

The bill was prepared by John F. Hawkins of this place, to take the place of the Borough act of 1891, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

In case the bill is defeated, only three members of the Common Council will be elected next month, and Mayor Tenbroeck will serve out the remainder of his term. The borough will also fall back on the Borton bill, now pending in the Legislature, which legalizes the acts of de facto municipalities.

A Small Strike at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Probst Construction Company of Chicago, which has the contract for building the new Memorial Hall, has a miniature strike on hand. On Saturday a number of men were employed felling trees and clearing the ground for the foundation. The wages paid were $1.50 a day. When the foreman discovered that men employed on Government contracts were not allowed to work more than eight hours a day he changed the rate of wages to 15 cents an hour. This would bring the pay for a day's work down to $1.20. The men objected to the reduction and left in a body. Seventy-five men were at work on the job. The foreman is trying to get other men to take the strikers' places, but so far he has not been successful.

The Probst Company must have the building finished by the 1st of December, 1897, otherwise a penalty of $25 for each day over that time will be exacted.

WHY OPPOSITION IS MADE

Brooklyn's Republican Office Holders Object to Greater New-York.

THEY RECEIVE $1,417,800 A YEAR

Are Fighting to Retain Their Salaries and the Political Patronage of Which They Have Control.

SENATOR LEXOW'S BILL CONDEMNED

Mayor Wurster Among Those Who Place Personal Desire Above Brooklyn's Welfare.

The horde of Brooklyn office holders, clamoring, pleading, perspiring with the agony of apprehension, presents a solid and tumultuous front of opposition to consolidation. They beat the air with their arms. They cry aloud at every passing statesman. They yell and clatter, and in their frenzy they indiscriminately mix objurgations and supplications. They threaten dire calamities to whomsoever takes away their salaries. Behind and among the office holders stand the new leaders of the Republican machine in Kings County, making their full share of the noise of wrath and excitement.

Since the Republicans made a clean political sweep in Brooklyn they have been fighting against the plan of a Greater New-York tooth and nail. The new Commissioner of City Works, Theodore B. Willis, has issued a manifesto to Senator Lexow calling on him to cease at once his effort to join New-York and Brooklyn.

The new Mayor, Frederick W. Wurster, was non-committal on the subject of consolidation during his campaign, but since his installation into office and his initiation into the habit of appointing men to public positions, he has changed front, and is now openly against consolidation. Following the lead of Mayor Wurster and City Works Commissioner Willis the horde of lesser politicians and office-holders have begun to yell in chorus, denouncing consolidation, asking for a referendum, saying they want to know the terms on which the bride is to be married, &c., &c.

Commissioner Willis has incidentally let in additional light on the situation by announcing that he not only does not want consolidation, but he does not longer look with favor on the plan to divide the City Works Department into several departments, on the lines proposed by the former Commissioner, Alfred T. White. Mr. Willis wants to hold fast to all of his present political power and patronage, so he can bruise Jacob Worth without danger of letup.

To the Brooklyn office holding politicians there is a magnificent prize at stake—$1,400,000 yearly in salaries. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has compiled the names of the principal officeholders in Brooklyn who will be affected by consolidation. There are hundreds whose names do not here appear—employes of the lower grades in the different departments.

The names of the office holders in Long Island City and Newtown are appended.

Outside of the politicians and office holders there is opposition to consolidation by reason of the fear of the utter abolishment of all of the present municipal departments over there. No measure of consolidation will be popular in Brooklyn that takes the people of the City of Churches across the East River Bridge to pay their taxes, their water rates, or any other class of municipal assessments.

BROOKLYN CITY GOVERNMENT—CHIEFS.

Mayor	$10,000
Auditor	5,000
Register of Arrears	5,000
President of the Department of Assessment	5,000
Building Commissioner	5,000
City Works Commissioner	6,000
Tax Collector	5,000
Police Commissioner	5,000
Two Excise Commissioners, $3,500 each	7,000
Controller	10,000

Superintendent of Supplies	2,100
Fourteen clerks, in all	20,000
Total	$156,500
Department of Collection:	
Deputy	$4,000
Cashier	2,500
Chief Clerk	2,000
Twenty-two clerks in all	34,000
Messenger	800
Total	$43,300
Department of Charities and Corrections:	
Secretary	$2,000
Counsel	2,500
Two physicians, $1,500 each	3,000
Morguekeeper	1,500
Storekeeper	2,400
Almshouse Superintendent	1,800
Two Stewards, $1,000 each	2,000
Hospital apothecary	1,200
Hospital Superintendent	2,000
Warden, penitentiary	3,500
Deputy Warden	1,800
Penitentiary physician	1,000
Chief Clerk	2,200
Twelve clerks, in all	18,000
Total	$45,100
Department of Excise:	
Cashier	$2,000
Two clerks, $1,750 each	3,500
Two clerks, $1,200 each	2,400
Total	$7,900
Board of Education:	
Secretary	$5,000
Assistant Secretary	3,000
Superintendent of Schools	5,000
Two Associate Superintendents, $4,000 each	8,000
Director of Music	3,500
Supervisor of Drawing	3,000
Superintendent of Buildings	5,000
Assistant Superintendent	2,500
Chief Engineer	4,250
Secretary to Superintendent	3,000
Two clerks to Superintendent, together	4,000
Accountant	2,500
Cashier	3,000
Superintendent book room	11,000
Nine clerks, in all	8,000
Eight attendance agents, $1,000 each	
Total	$73,250
Board of Elections:	
Three clerks at $2,000 each	$6,000
One clerk	1,600
Four clerks at $1,200 each	4,800
Total	$12,400
Department of Finance:	
Deputy Controller	$4,000
Bond clerk	3,000
Assistant bond clerk	2,400
Clerk of accounts	2,400
Bookkeeper	2,400
One warrant clerk	2,100
One warrant clerk	2,000
Chief Clerk of Taxes	2,000
Paymaster	2,000
Chief Clerk of Arrears	2,500
Four Dockmasters at $1,000 each	4,000
Head Dockmaster	1,500
Dock Superintendent	1,600
Three searchers at $1,200 each	3,600
Sixteen clerks, in all	25,000
Total	$37,500
Department of Fire:	
Deputy Commissioner	$4,000
Chief Engineer	5,000
Fire Marshal	3,500
Secretary	2,750
Superintendent of Repairs	2,750
Superintendent of Telegraphs	2,500
Superintendent of Supplies	2,500
Superintendent of Inspection	1,800
Telegraph Inspector	1,800
Veterinary Surgeon	2,750
Three surgeons at $2,000 each	6,000
Total	$35,350
Department of Health:	
Deputy	$3,500
Secretary	3,000
One counsel	3,500
One counsel	2,500
Three bureau chiefs, $2,500 each	7,500
Sanitary engineer	2,800
Chief chemist	2,400
Nineteen sanitary inspectors, $1,200 each	22,800
Eight plumbing inspectors, $1,200 each	9,600
Six meat inspectors, $900 each	5,400
Seven food inspectors, $1,000 each	7,000
Five vaccinators, $1,000 each	5,000
Superintendent contagious diseases, hospital	2,600
Thirty-five clerks and employes, in all	35,000
Total	$100,800
Department of Law:	
Three assistant corporation counsels, $6,000 each	$18,000
Two assistants, $4,500 each	9,000
One assistant	3,500
One assistant	3,000
Two assistants, $2,500 each	5,000
Chief clerk	2,500
Clerk	2,000
Three stenographers, in all	2,800
Total	$45,600
Department of Parks:	
Deputy	$3,000
Secretary	2,000
Superintendent	3,000
Firm of landscape architects	2,000
Chief clerk	2,000
Labor clerk	2,000
Five clerks, in all	7,000
Total	$21,000
Department of Police and Excise:	
Deputy	$3,500
Chief clerk	1,800
Cloth clerk	2,500
Property clerk	2,000
Counsel	2,000
Telegraph superintendent	2,700
Superintendent of boilers	3,000
Clerks to Police Superintendent	2,250
Five surgeons, $1,500 each	7,500
Six boiler inspectors, $1,300 each	7,800
Total	$35,000
Sealers of Weights and Measures, five	
Sealers, $1,200 each	6,000
Subway Commission, Secretary	2,000
City Hall:	
Keeper	2,500
Assistant	1,200
Engineer	1,100
Total	$4,800
Municipal Building:	
Keeper	1,400
Engineer	1,100
Three assistant engineers, $840 each	2,520
Total	$5,020
Total for Brooklyn	$1,021,300
KINGS COUNTY GOVERNMENT—CHIEFS.	
County Clerk, paid by fees, estimated, per year	$50,000
Register, paid by fees, estimated, per year	60,000
Two Coroners, paid by fees, $10,0000 per year, about	20,000
Commissioner of Jurors	5,000
Public Administrator, paid by fees, at least	5,000
Sheriff, paid by fees, estimated, per year	75,000
District Attorney	8,000
Three Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, $5,000 each	15,000
Total per year	$238,000
KINGS COUNTY GOVERNMENT SUBORDINATES.	
County Clerk's office: A Deputy, Superintendent, copyists, and fourteen other employes paid by the County Clerk out of his fees, estimated in all	$30,000
County Register's office: A Deputy, a Superintent of Indexing, a Chief Clerk, and other employes paid by the Register out of his fees, estimated in all	15,000
Coner's office: Clerk	2,500
Stenographer	1,500
Total	$4,000
Courthouse: Keeper	1,800
Two assistant keepers, $1,200 each	2,400
Two watchmen, $1,000 each	2,000
Engineer	2,000
Two assistant engineers, together	2,600
Total	$10,800
Department of Jurors: Deputy	2,500
Four clerks, in all	7,300
Nine jury servers, in all	7,000
Total	$16,800
Hall of Records: Keeper	1,800
Assistant	1,200
Engineer's assistants, $1,200 each	2,400
Two watchmen, $1,000 each	2,000
Total	$7,400
Sheriff's Office:	
Jail physician	2,000
Three engineers at jail, $1,000 each	3,000
Under Sheriff, counsel, Chief Clerk, Jail Warden, equity clerk, jail bookkeeper, three Deputy Sheriffs, eight jail keepers, and two jail matrons, paid by Sheriff out of his fees, in all about	35,000
Total	$40,000
District Attorney's Office:	
Two assistants at $4,000 each	$8,000
Two assistants at $2,500 each	5,000
Chief Clerk	3,500
Four clerks, in all	6,000
Ten detectives, $1,200 each	12,000
Messenger	1,200
Total	$35,500
Total for Kings County	396,500
Total for Brooklyn	1,021,300
Combined total	$1,417,800
LONG ISLAND CITY.	
Mayor	$2,500
Mayor's clerk	1,400
City Clerk	1,500
Deputy City Clerk	850
Corporation Counsel	3,000
Clerk to Counsel	500
City Treasurer	2,000
Deputy Treasurer	600
Clerks in Treasurer's office	3,000
Commissioner of Public Works	1,500
Clerk to Commissioner	500
Overseer of the Poor	500
Seven Aldermen, at $800 each	4,200
Two clerks, together	1,150
Three Assessors, $1,000 each	3,000
Clerk to the Assessors	1,000
Bookkeeper to Water Commissioners	2,000
Surveyor to Water Commissioners	1,000
City Tapper	1,500
Four clerks, $900 each	3,600
Clerk to the Plumbing Board	1,000
Superintendent of Schools	1,500
One clerk	600
Three Police Commissioners, $500 each	1,500
Chief of Police	1,800
Police Surgeon	500
Health Officer	1,200
Clerk	1,000
Counsel	1,000
Chief Sanitary Inspector	1,000
Plumbing Inspector	1,500
Three Excise Commissioners, $500 each	1,500
Counsel	500
Two clerks, together	1,100
Janitor of City Hall	850
Five Improvement Commissioners, in all	3,300
Assistant counsel	1,500
Engineer	3,000
Three assistant engineers, in all	4,200
Four clerks, in all	4,700
Hospital physician	1,000
Total	$69,050

In Newtown there are only three local officers with regular salaries. They are the Clerk to the Health Board, $1,000, and the two Burial Permit Clerks, who get, respectively, $1,000 and $800.

The officials who will be affected by consolidation are Supervisor, Town Clerk, three Assessors, three Highway Commissioners, three Town Auditors, and the health officer. They are all paid by fees.

WANT THE UNDERGROUND ROAD

Mr. Jencks Tells Rapid Transit Commission Washington Heights Residents Have Been Misrepresented.

The Commissioners appointed in the Supreme Court to pass on the plan of the Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday morning. Mr. Coudert, who presided, said the board would first listen to Francis M. Jencks, who represented large real estate interests. In behalf of himself and his associates, Messrs. Robert J. Hoguet, Charles T. Barney, George B. Grinnell, Jonas M. Libbey, William A. Hoe, W. T. Alexander, and others, Mr. Jencks presented the following:

"One or more persons claiming to act both individually and as officers of one or more recondite clubs or associations, and also claiming to represent the residents of Washington Heights and Fort Washington, have stated to the commission that the people who live in the upper part of the island are opposed to the plans for rapid transit which have been submitted for approval. This has astonished some of the property owners of those inaccessible regions, and they have hastily informed the committee, which has been directed to appear before the board."

Mr. Jencks added that the interests which he represented begged to approve the carrying out of the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners of the City of New-York.

"We believe the people who live in Washington Heights and Fort Washington are nearly unanimous in earnestly hoping and asking for real rapid transit," he added. "Wherever there is a station of the elevated railroad, up-town real estate has taken an upward turn in value. This is an object lesson in favor of still better rapid transit facilities."

Mr. Hoguet spoke in favor of the proposed underground road.

M. C. Smith, who was President of the old Arcade Company, asked for permission to address the board. Permission was given, and he said:

"I have been at work on the underground plan for a quarter of a century. The present plan of the commission is the only practicable one. It is absolutely the survival of the fittest. The great majority of the people desire it.

"The underground road will add forty per cent. to the value of real estate on Broadway. I have canvassed the matter and I know whereof I am speaking. Elevated roads on iron bridges—long iron bridges—are dangerous. We all know that when an engineer approaches a bridge he slows up and does not put on full head again until he is safe over."

The commission adjourned until Monday next.

Effects of the New Bullets.

From The London Daily News.

Dr. Delorme, Surgeon in Chief of the French Army, has been lecturing before the Paris Academy of Medicine on the new steel-coated rifle bullets and their effects as projected from the modern magazine rifle. The most remarkable fact in connection with them appears to be this, that they cause very little pain to those who are struck by them. At Fourmies, during the riots there, one man was wounded so badly that he afterward suffered from paralysis; yet he did not even suspect he was shot until he saw the blood stains upon his clothes. Another man, who was shot through the leg, described his sensations thus: "I felt a slight shiver come over me." Another, who was shot through the arm, could only remember that his elbow twitched, and that involuntarily he closed his fist. Dr. Delorme finds that when the bullets meet with an obstacle at a short distance, say from 100 to 150 yards, they are very apt to explode, and the pieces of metal are capable of doing serious mischief.

Boys from the Meriden Home.

Two ragged boys were arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. They gave their names as Dennis Lang, thirteen years old, and Hiram Thaler, sixteen years old, and said that they had run away from the Meriden Home for Boys, at Meriden, Conn. Lang said his father was dead and that his mother lived at 22 Olive Street, Bridgeport, Conn. Thaler's parents were both living, he said, and resided at 93 Cole Street, Waterbury, Conn. One of the rules made by the Superintendent, Samuel Thatcher, of the home entitles each boy whose record for deportment is good to wear a badge. The boys say that they were unjustly deprived of their badges by the Superintendent and ran away. They came to New-York on freight trains. They were committed to the care of the Gerry society until word is received from Meriden.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—CLOSING BILLS OF THE WEEK.—William H. Crane will close his season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night, when the last performance of "The Governor of Kentucky" will be given at that house. Mme. Bernhardt will also appear for the last time at Abbey's Theatre to-morrow, playing in "Camille" in the afternoon and in "Gismonda" in the evening. The engagement of the Hollands at the Garrick will close to-morrow, when the last performance of "A Social Highwayman" will be given. Mme. Duse will succeed Mr. Crane at the Fifth Avenue, Lillian Russell Bernhardt at Abbey's, and John Drew the Hollands at the Garrick.

—WILL OPEN THE BALL.—Mrs. Leslie Carter and Maurice Barrymore will open the public ball of the Herald Square Theatre employes, to be given at Tammany Hall next Tuesday night. Georgia Busby, Angela McCaull, Helen Tracey, Cyril Scott, Frank Mordaunt, Edwin F. Mayo, Odell Williams, John W. Jennings, John E. Kellard, and other members of the "Heart of Maryland" cast will also attend. Other actors who are pledged to dance are members of the "Robin Hood," "A Black Sheep," "Chimmie Fadden," "Burmah," "The War of Wealth," and "A Sporting Duchess" companies.

—MME. RANKE'S RECITALS.—Mme. Ranke will begin her series of subscription recitals at Hoyt's Theatre next Monday, and will continue them through Lent. There will be three series: illustrated stories on Mondays at 3:30 P. M. and Wednesdays at 11 A. M., poems and ballads Tuesdays at 3:30 P. M. and Thursdays at 11 A. M., and sketches of travel on Fridays at 3:30 P. M. and Saturdays at 11 A. M. The illustrated sacred recitals will begin March 23 and continue through Passion Week. The sale of course seats is now in progress at the box office of the theatre.

—"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."—"In Old Kentucky" is doing a good business at the Grand Opera House this week, and preparations are in progress for the production there next week of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Augustin Daly's company. It will be presented under Mr. Daly's personal direction, with the same scenery, costumes, and properties that were used at Daly's here and in London. A large orchestra and chorus will be features, and the Mendelssohn music will be rendered in its entirety.

—NEW MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Work on the new Murray Hill Theatre, which is to be erected for Frank G. Murtha, was begun this week. Manager Murtha expects to open the house on Oct. 1. It is to stand at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street. The contracts for the iron work, masonry, and carpenter work have already been given out.

—IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Shakespeare's "Hamlet" will be given to-night for the first time in many years in German, with the following cast: Mr. Geidner as Hamlet, Miss Durand as Ophelia, Mr. Haenseler as Polonius, Mr. Schmelzer as Laertes, Mr. Bira as Horatio, Mr. Pfeil as King Claudius, and Mrs. Teller as the Queen.

—MAY IRWIN'S RETURN POSTPONED.—In order to give a longer run to "Gentleman Joe" at the Bijou Theatre, Manager Rudolph Aronson has arranged with Rich and Harris to postpone the return of May Irwin to that house until March 16. Her Western tour in "The Widow Jones" has been very successful.

—"PARADISE ALLEY" ALL RIGHT.—John W. Hamilton, manager of the "Paradise Alley" company, has written to his brother, R. W. Hamilton, from Richmond, Va., stating that the play is a success on the road, drawing from $500 to $600 at each performance.

—HAVE THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Klaw and Erlanger have signed a contract, under which, beginning Sept. 1, they secure, with Frank Howe, Jr., managerial control of the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia.

—SOUVENIRS AT HOYT'S.—"A Black Sheep" will reach its fiftieth performance at Hoyt's Theatre next Monday night, and Managers Hoyt and McKee announce the distribution of handsome souvenirs to celebrate the event.

—TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.—The old Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia is to be sold at auction March 25. Next to the Walnut Street it is the oldest theatre in Philadelphia, having been built in 1828.

—MANAGER EVANS HOME.—Manager Charles E. Evans has returned to New-York, after arranging a Pacific coast tour for Frank Mayo and "Pudd'nhead Wilson," which will extend to midsummer.

—"MEIN NEW-YORK."—Manager Max Bieliman is selecting an American company for the presentation of an adaptation of "Mein New-York," which is being made for him by Adolph Philipp.

MR. STETSON'S STATEMENT

Had No Intention of Reflecting on Justice Bookstaver, He Says.

MR. NICOLL WOULD HAVE HIM PUNISHED

Declares that He Made a Baseless and False Accusation when the Levy Jury Was Discharged—The Case Adjourned.

Albert Stetson, electrical expert, of 243 Broadway, the juror in the Levy sanity case, who, on Wednesday, when the case came to a sudden end, charged that De Lancey Nicoll had instigated persons to tamper with the jury, appeared yesterday morning before Justice Bookstaver in Trial Term, Part VI., of the Supreme Court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Mr. Stetson stood up while his counsel notified the Court that he was in court and ready to answer any charge. Mr. Nicoll then began a statement to the Court of the charge made against him by Stetson. Justice Bookstaver suggested that it might be better to hear Mr. Stetson's statement first. Mr. Stetson was called to the witness stand and was sworn. He made the following statement.

"Your Honor, I never, in any talk I had or anything I had in my mind had any intention of reflecting upon the Court. I had no idea that I was doing anything else than talking to Mr. Nicoll. I would consider it the act of a madman to make any remarks reflective upon the Court or even upon Mr. Nicoll himself. While I was sitting in the box as a juror, a juror immediately behind me touched me on the shoulder and said: 'Nicoll sees that he is losing this case, and is taking this way to end it.'

"I said to Mr. Nicoll, 'One of the jurors has made a statement to me that you saw the case was going against you and you ended it in this way.' I had no intention to reflect upon your Honor. I know your Honor's standing in this community too well to reflect in any way upon your Honor."

"Don't you recall saying that the discharge of the jury was an outrage?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"Never," replied Mr. Stetson. "I said that the outrage consisted in the fact that some meddlesome person had committed an outrage by speaking to the jury."

Continuing his statement, Stetson said that after he had told Mr. Nicoll what the juror had said, Mr. Nicoll exclaimed, "That is too contemptible to notice," and I said, "It was contemptible to keep the jury here all this time and end the case in this way."

"Where did you go after leaving this courtroom?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"To my office."

"Did you see any newspaper men there?"

Mr. Stetson's counsel objected to this question, and Mr. Nicoll, by way of explanation, said:

"I have learned that immediately after leaving this court, Stetson went to his office filled with contempt and hostility for the court. A gentleman of the press, whom I consider it an honor to know, and who always speaks the truth, and is reliable, told me that Mr. Stetson said he had seen a lawyer and was going to circulate a petition to impeach your Honor."

Justice Bookstaver declined to go into that branch of the case, saying: "This is not the proper place or proper time to go into what took place outside of the courtroom."

"Will you give the name of the juror who made the alleged remark to you about me?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"I don't know his name," Mr. Stetson said, but he finally declared that it was the eighth juror.

Mr. Nicoll began questioning Mr. Stetson about what he said outside of the court, and Adam Frank, counsel for Stetson objected.

"I am determined to have this investigation thorough in every respect," said Mr. Nicoll.

"Are you persecuting me Mr. Nicoll?" asked Mr. Stetson.

"I am not. I am here because you have made false and serious reflections upon me," replied Mr. Nicoll.

"Did you mean in your remark to charge me with improper conduct?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"I did not."

Willias Weil was then called to the stand by Lawyer Frank, and was asked if he had heard the conversation between Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Stetson.

"I did," replied the witness.

"Did you hear Mr. Stetson make any assertion that the Court had acted with Mr. Nicoll in ending the case?"

"No."

"You were a witness for Levy at the trial, were you not?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"I was."

George Marascheck, a reporter on a German newspaper, was the next witness. He said that he did not hear the Court mentioned in the conversation. Mr. Nicoll then arose and addressed the Court. He said:

"The question is, did Mr. Stetson, in the immediate view of the Court, commit a contempt of court, and did he conduct himself in such a way as to render himself liable under the provisions of the Code in regard to criminal contempt. I have stated in my affidavit what Stetson said to me, and there is no reason why I should change it in any way. I do not think that I misunderstood him. I was as much surprised as any of the jury when your Honor, after recess, called me to you and told me what had happened. Your Honor, of your own volition, and against the express wishes of counsel, withdrew the case from the jury. Stetson denounced your Honor's action as a —— outrage. I think that your Honor ought to find him guilty of contempt.

"There is no question about it that Stetson did make a serious accusation against me. He has no reasonable grounds for his charge. I say that the making in court of an accusation against an officer of the court is a contempt of court. I hope your Honor will take the matter under advisement and see that Stetson gets the punishment he deserves. He has made a baseless—a false accusation. If his conduct is not contempt, what protection have the gentlemen of the bar against such men? To be told that I, who nearly all my life have been trying to bring about a decent administration of justice, would do as charged by Stetson, is an outrage."

Adam Frank, counsel for Stetson, then said that Mr. Stetson had never been guilty of contempt, and had not made any statement reflecting upon the Court.

Justice Bookstaver said that he would examine the testimony and adjourned the case until Monday, and paroled Stetson, who had been arrested early in the day by a Deputy Sheriff, in the charge of his counsel.

Justice Beach, upon the application of Daniel Levy's counsel, yesterday signed an order directing the prosecution to show cause why Levy should not be granted a new trial.

Can't Find the Farm They Bought.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

John James Ingalls, the Kansas orator, once bought a farm at long range, and when he went to inspect it found that it was in the bed of the Mississippi—very low, indeed, and with no hope of recovery. Two New-York men, however, are in a still worse fix than the fretful porcupine of Kansas. Not long ago H. J. Jones and J. T. Lamar of Syracuse purchased a hypothetical 200,000 acres of Kentucky, located in Johnson County. They got it at a great bargain—caught the seller in a pinch as they thought, though subsequent developments do not bear out this idea. As soon as the transfer was made the New-Yorkers came to Kentucky to inspect their purchase. A faithful search has failed to reveal any part of it anywhere on earth or in the waters on or under the earth. In fact, the only place where they have seen any trace of the land is in the large and enticing map which the seller exhibited in making the sale, and which he was kind enough to give them along with the deed to the mythical land. They have nothing else to show for the good money they gave to the man in a pinch, and will try to get relief through the United States courts.

The Only Two Left.

From Temple Bar.

Holt, (1689,) in his Oxford days, was not above taking purses, and long afterward, when going circuit as a Judge, he one day recognized a man capitally convicted before him as an old accomplice, and, having visited him in jail, asked after the rest of the gang, and received for answer: "Ah, my lord, they are all hanged but me and your lordship."

HARD WORK OF THE LIFE SAVERS

Have Taken Over One Hundred Persons from the Lamington in Times of Great Danger.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—A gang of wreckers and engineers or Merritt's wrecking corps who were working on the stranded steamer Lamington were nearly caught in a death trap last night, and only for the prompt action of Capt. Frank Rorke and his crew of life savers there might have been a loss of many lives.

The wind last night lashed the sea into breakers that rolled on the shore with a thundering roar. The sea was running very high when night came, but the wreckers believed themselves safe for the night. In an hour, however, the sea was breaking completely over the steamer.

The expert surfmen who are employed on the steamer to handle the lifeboat that plies between the ship and the shore dared not attempt to go ashore. Soon their lifeboat which hung at the west of the steamer, foundered and filled with water. A steam whistle was blown as a signal of distress. The life savers, whose station is two miles away, were not unmindful of the danger of the men, and when the signal of distress was heard they rushed to the men's aid.

The blinding snow and gale stopped the life savers at times. A life saver's wife ran ahead with a lantern and picked out good walking spots for the men, who were pulling with might and main to assist the big gray horse to get the life apparatus and breeches buoy to the Lamington. After two hours of hard work the men were finally landed upon the shore.

This is the second time that wreckers have been caught upon the Lamington by sudden storms.

Capt. G. W. Duff of the stranded steamer came ashore to-day with his chief engineer and assistant engineer. When they reached the mainland they took a train for New-York to attend the investigation of the wreck in New-York.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL BANQUET

HARDWARE AND METAL MEN MAKE THE OCCASION NOTABLE.

The Banquet Hall of the Savoy Filled with Guests—Impromptu Responses to Toasts.

The seventh annual dinner of the Hardware and Metal Trades was held last evening in the banquet hall of the Savoy Hotel. Peter McCartee, President of the Hardware Club, presided. With him at the guest table sat the Rev. Dr. Melancthon Doolsey Stryker, James H. Hoyt, Horace Russell, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, George Laighton, Thomas F. Keating, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Ericsson C. Bushnell, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, and Archibald P. Mitchell.

A reception was held from 6 to 7 o'clock, but few of the guests attended, most of them arriving about 7:30 o'clock.

Covers were laid for 250 guests. A long table ran across the end of the hall, and five tables ran down the length of the room. The dinner committee consisted of Eugene Bissell, Brace Hayden, James H. Kennedy, Richard R. Williams, George H. Sargent, Edward C. Van Glahn, and J. Leonard Varick. The tables were beautifully decorated with roses.

The responses to the toasts were impromptu, there being no regular list. The Rev. Dr. Stryker responded to the toast of "Partisanship and Politics," and James H. Hoyt spoke on "Our National Progress." Horace Russell followed with a few words on "Politics in Business," and Gen. O'Beirne, as the last speaker, entertained the guests with "Reminiscences."

The Reception Committee was composed of Robert Sickles, Thomas J. Atkins, Terence F. Curley, James D. Foot, and George J. Laighton. The officers of the club for the year are: President—Peter McCartee; Vice President—Robert H. Swayne; Treasurer—Thomas F. Keating, and Secretary—John L. Varick.

The menu was quite a novel one, representing a door with padlock, hasp, and hinge. Most of the guests carried them away as souvenirs of the evening.

Among the guests present were: Ferdinand Bonsall, Samuel Disstor, James T. Fernley, Charles Loeb, George N. Jacobi, Harry C. Mabie, Harry Meany, George Munson, A. J. Sloper, Edward White, John M. Toucey, William Supplee, Charles C. Taintor, Francis B. Thurber, Herbert H. Vreeland, Richard L. Walsh, David Williams, Edmund O. Parker, Henry M. Lyon, and George Poggenburg.

STATE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

Sessions of the Thirtieth Annual Convention Begun in Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State began in this city this afternoon, and will continue until Sunday evening. About 300 delegates have already been enrolled. Five or six hundred are expected by to-morrow.

At the reception in Columbus Hall this evening, provision was made for supper for 400. The use of this hall for the reception and supper has been given by the Very Rev. Dean William L. Penny, rector of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, to which it belongs. The fact is noteworthy as showing the denominational courtesy not often exhibited.

The sessions of the convention are held in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. The proceedings began this afternoon by what is termed a quiet session for meditation, led by Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New-York. This evening Bishop H. C. Potter of New-York spoke on "The Christian and the State." Other addresses were on "The Empire State in the Association World," State Secretary George A. Hall, Dr. L. C. Warner, and Fred G. Goodman speaking.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Dr. L. C. Warner, New-York; Vice Presidents—George W. Williams, Ithaca; Thomas Coldwell, Newburg; Prof. E. W. Wetmore, Albany; Secretary—H. L. Simmons, Brooklyn; Assistant Secretary—Wade Hicks, Cornell University.

The delegates then gathered in Columbus Hall. Acting Mayor William H. Kelly welcomed them in behalf of the city. Addresses were aso made by the Rev. Dr. F. B. Savage, Thomas Coldwell, and others.

ENCOURAGES KINDNESS TOWARD BRUTES

Woman's Dumb Animal Aid Association of Brooklyn Elects Officers.

The third annual meeting of the Brooklyn Woman's Dumb Animal Aid Association was held at the office of George F. Elliott, 26 Court Street, Wednesday afternoon.

After preliminary business, the following officers for 1896-1897 were elected: President—Mrs. John A. Schmidt; Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Van Nostrand; Secretary—Miss Ida Elkins; Treasurer—Miss Emma Toedteberg; Executive Committee—Mrs. William Disturnell, Miss Clara Fester, Mrs. Charles E. Schwartz, Miss Rosa Sticht, Miss Louise Toedteberg.

The Secretary's report for the last year showed that the association paid to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for the Brooklyn building fund, the sum of $716.35, besides leaving a balance to its credit in the bank—an excellent showing.

The association was organized to secure funds for the purpose of erecting in Brooklyn a building for the use of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, also to encourage and foster kindness toward the dumb brute, that suffers and cannot complain.

Harrison Declines to be a Delegate.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The effort of Indiana Republican politicians to induce ex-President Harrison to go as a delegate-at-large from their State to the Republican National Convention has been met by the very decided refusal of the ex-President. The friends of Senator Allison want him on the floor of the convention to second the nomination of the Iowan, whom he is understood to favor, but it is intimated that his refusal to serve as a delegate is based chiefly on the fear that his action might be construed into soliciting votes for himself, rather than for Senator Allison.

KATAHDIN NOW IN LINE

The American Ram Has Been Placed in Commission.

SIMPLE CEREMONIES AT NAVY YARD

Richard P. Leary Is the Commander —Classed as a Coast Defense Vessel—Her Displacement 2,155 Tons.

That experiment in naval architecture known officially as the Katahdin, and unofficially as the Ammen ram, was yesterday placed in commission at the New-York Navy Yard.

That act marks the formal entry into active service of a vessel as distinctively original in design as was the monitor, or that later American creation, the Vesuvius, which was, according to her admirers destined to show a cheap and easy way to naval supremacy. The one may aid the other to illustrate that there is no such royal road.

The ceremony of placing the Katahdin in commission was as simple as such occasions are. The crew, numbering ninety-two bluejackets, firemen, and coal heavers, was marched on board the vessel from the receiving ship Vermont and mustered on the deck of the ram. Commodore R. P. Leary, who has been assigned to the command of the vessel, read his orders from the Secretary of the Navy to the assembled officers and crew. Capt. Frederick Rogers, representing the commandant of the yard, then formally turned over the command of the ship, the colors were hoisted, and the vessel was in commission.

The Katahdin.

Placed in Commission Yesterday at the New-York Navy Yard.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the men were marched back to the Vermont, where they will be quartered until the steamheating outfit of the ram has been got into working order.

The officers who have been assigned to the vessel are Richard P. Leary, commander; Lieut. W. M. Wood, executive officer; Lieuts. J. C. Colwell and G. P. Blow, Assistant Paymaster R. Hatton, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Guthrie, and Passed Assistant Engineer I. S. K. Reeves.

The Katahdin was launched from the ways of the Bath Iron Works Feb. 21, 1893. She was designed by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen of the United States Navy, and is classed as a coast defense vessel. She was intended to attack an enemy with her ram, that being her only weapon of offense, save four small calibre guns, which were put on board as a protection against torpedo boat attack.

The vessel has a displacement of 2,155 tons. She measures 251 feet in length, and has a beam of 43 feet 5 inches. The armor on her curved steel deck is adjudged to be sufficiently thick to deflect all missiles except those thrown from guns of large calibre.

MUCH PUZZLED ABOUT THE RAINES BILL

The Leading Republican Paper of Western New-York Wants Light.

From The Buffalo Express, Feb. 18.

What are the objects which the Raines excise bill is designed to accomplish?

It cannot be a temperance measure, for it removes practically all the existing restrictions as to the moral character of a licensee and the kind of place he shall keep. Local boards of excise have no discretion. Any person who can pay the fee may open a saloon. If the Raines bill becomes law, all the dives which local excise boards have closed will be reopened. This class of places can afford to pay any fee, however high it may be.

One of the proposed amendments provides that local option shall in no way interfere with the granting of licenses in hotels. Let the temperance people, who are being told that the bill is intended to diminish the number of saloons, and, inferentially, the evils of intemperance, study well this provision. It means the abolition of the present system of local prohibition, which has existed for many years in this State. No town in this State can be dry, provided it is large enough to afford sufficient patronage for a bar. Practically all the saloons in the country call themselves hotels. It is easy for them to comply with all the restrictions which define a hotel under the law, for a large building in the country can be rented almost as cheaply as a small one.

Instead of promoting temperance, therefore, the Raines bill would increase the number of drinking places in the country, where the prohibition sentiment of the State mainly exists. Nor would this increase be prevented by the high license, for the license fee for the country is placed much lower than in the cities. In other words, this bill extends the sale of liquor in the country, whence the demand for greater restriction mainly comes, and restricts it in the cities, where the popular demand is for more liberal laws. The amendments make the bill worse than before. It must now be offensive to all grades of opinion.

The Raines bill cannot justly be regarded as a revenue measure, for no such amount of revenue as it creates is needed by the State. Furthermore, it is not in line with the measures by which this State and other States have been raising revenue lately—by taxes on corporations and inheritances. It simply taxes for State purposes a traffic which is already taxed for local purposes. The localities cannot be said to be benefited thereby. No good reason has been given why all the money derived from licenses should not go into city treasuries. However, it is argued that the increase in the license fee will recoup the cities for the proportion of the receipts which are diverted into the State Treasury. But proper allowance is not made for the decrease in the number of licensed places which will be effected by the higher fees, nor for the enormous salary list of the army of office-holders created by the bill.

On the moral side, the cities will be great losers. They will be deprived of the right of home rule as regards the liquor traffic. The places which will be closed by the new fees are those that give the least trouble to the police authorities. The dives will flourish in defiance of local public opinion. Places to which Excise Commissioners have refused licenses will be reopened by Reformer Raines.

The Raines scheme is not a temperance measure nor a revenue bill. What is it? We suspect it is a political job. The events of the next few weeks will show. If it is passed, it is a means of providing political patronage. If it is dropped, it is a strike.

Mr. Astor's New Editor.

From The London Daily News.

Sir Douglas Straight, the new editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, was called to the bar in 1885; for some years he was a well-known figure at the Old Bailey and afterward became Mr. Justice Straight of Allahabad, whence he returned to London in 1891, with many friends and a well-earned pension. He is by no means an amateur in journalism, as is shown by a story told by the late Mr. Montagu Williams, in his "Leaves of a Life."

Sir Douglas and the famous Queen's Counsel were bosom friends. After leaving Harrow he came up to town with a view to making a little money, and soon turned his attention to the newspapers. An evening sheet called The Glowworm had just been started, and the young Harrovian became one of its principal contributors—one of the most active members of its staff, we should say. For one day Mr. Williams saw the young man, such is the story, go up to two newsboys and soundly box their ears, their offense being that they had failed to call out The Glowworm in sufficiently stentorian tones. That pushful young man is the new editor of The Pall Mall Gazette.

HE TALKED ON FINE PRINTING

Theodore L. De Vinne Criticised Some of the Modern Methods Before the New-York Library Club.

The New-York Library Club held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Grolier Club, 29 East Thirty-second Street. President W. F. Stevens of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association presided, with Miss Josephine Rathbone of the Pratt Institute as Secretary. The following were admitted to membership: Ernst Leoncke, James H. Foote, Miss Madeline Nathan, Miss Ella M. O'Mearn, Miss Marie F. Walt, Mrs. J. A. Dunham, and Miss E. D. Jaques.

Miss Louise Both-Hendriksen read a pa

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Markets and Trading Moderate.

MAINLY SCALPING AND SWITCHING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Quiet—Cotton Active—Coffee Was Steady.

Speculation was again very slow in the grain trade, and prices tended to weakness through freer offerings by local scalpers, while switchers were fairly active in their transactions. Provisions were quiet, and closed steady. Cotton was active and higher with Liverpool. Coffee eased off a trifle with Europe, and closed steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, red, in elevator....	79¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	25¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	36½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.70	@ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7⅜@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X...	17	@ 20
Pork, mess.....	10.50	@10.75
Lard, Western, steam.....	..	@ 5.70
Beef, family.....	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	20½@	..
Sugar, granulated.....	5	@ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....	13¼@	..
Cheese, state, full cream, new.....	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake.....	10.75	@11.00
Lead.....	3.17½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts advanced ½c with the West, fell off ½@⅝c on free realizing by local longs, and, following the weakness West, closed steady at ⅜@½c decline, with a moderate trade and chiefly local scalping and switching....Spot was less active and ½c lower with the options; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 70c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¾c over May price, free on board. Clearances hence, 102,489 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 195,003 bushels; receipts, 8,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 17,853 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were almost neglected, and closed firm at ⅛c decline to ⅛c advance....Spot was easy and very dull; sales, 15,500 bushels, including 7,500 bushels ungraded mixed at 37¼c, delivered; 3,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36½c, elevator; 4,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 36½@37c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels white, (horsetooth,) at 43c, elevator....Receipts, 16,575 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 124,625 bushels....Clearances hence, 28,424 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 171,803 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and unchanged, without features....Spot were more active and firmer; 90,000 bushels No. 2 sold for export, on private terms....Sales, 84,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26¾c; No. 3 white at 25¾c for 4,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25½c bid; No. 3, 24¾c for 15,000 bushels; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 26¼c; track mixed, 25½@26¼c; track white, 26½@28¾c; for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 74,400 bushels; exports, 680 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
February		....@....		72⅜
March		....@....		74¼
May	1,040,000	71 3-16@71⅞		71¼
June		....@....		70⅞
July	215,000	70⅞@71⅝		70⅞
Total.....	1,255,000			

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
February		....@....		36⅛
May	50,000	36 @36¼		36⅛
July	215,000	70⅞@71⅜		70⅞
Total.....	55,000			

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
February		....@....		25⅞
March		....@....		25⅝
May	10,000	25¼@25⅞		25½
No. 2 white—				
February		....@....		26¾
Total.....	10,000			

FLOUR—Demand again very slow and the market rather easy. Sales, 10,075 bbls, including of City Mills 1,900 bbls patents and 4,275 bbls clear; 600 bbls Winter patents at $4.10; 1,500 bbls straights at $3.70 @$3.75; 600 bbls clear at $3.45@$3.65; 1,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.75; 900 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10@$3.15, and 300 bbls Minnesota patents on private terms....Arrivals, 8,562 bbls and 9,142 sacks; exports, 16,320 bbls and 4,170 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 60,228 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@$2.50; No. 2, $2.50@$2.85; No. 1, $2.75@$3.10; clears, $3.25@$3.65; straights, $3.65@$3.75; white wheat straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@$4.10; city patents, $4.20@$4.45; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@$3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.30@$2.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.30.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Fairly active and steady at $1.25@$1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator. and 41@41½c delivered. Sales, 7,500 bushels at 40c, elevator, and 10,000 bushels at 42c, steamer, March 10.

OATMEAL—Quiet and firmer. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white, do, $2@$2.35; brewers' meal, 85@90c; grits, 85@90c; chops, 65@67½c; coarse meal, 69@70c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—More active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 90@95c; middlings, 65@67½c; sharps, 72½@77½c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The placing of the market for prime yellow to 26c at length brought out some export demand, and 3,000 bbls, in lots, part on the dock, were sold at that price; it was believed that the business was wholly for the Continent, since England, so far as learned, would not have paid over 25½c, and wanted small lots only at that. The movement noted for export had not tended to bring about any reaction, but only to rather steady the position at 26c, at which price there were further offers to sell; the feeling at the close was quiet again. Good off yellow was at 25½c, at which 200 bbls were taken, while further offered at that. Crude in barrels had 21½c bid, and 22c asked, while some small lots of Sea Island were on offer at 20c, and believed to have, in part, been taken at that. The mills had 17½@18c bid for crude in bulk, but did not offer under 19c, and in instances held to 20c for the small lots that were on offer, while the large holdings were practically off the market. LINSEED OIL was at regular prices on moderate demands; American at 41c; boiling at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at steady prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 43c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand and steady at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Penn., Feb. 20.—Oil opened and highest, $1.35; lowest, $1.33; closed, $1.34; Standard's price, $1.35.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Under ordinary conditions the current receipts of hogs would strengthen the position, but just now, with export markets liberally supplied and therefore a very meagre new business with foreign sources, while outside speculation is dissipated, there is a tame condition of affairs. However, the markets for the day, after some weakness, recovered to essentially the prices of the night before, and in that respect pursued the course characterizing it for two or three days previously. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 20,000 head. The week's hog packing was 285,000 head; same time last year, 410,000 head.

LARD—The tone was slack; grain had declined, and the general speculation was dull, while the export demands did not show signs of an early material recovery; therefore, the steady, moderate arrivals of hogs at the West were without influence. The February option there closed at 5.45c; May was at 5.52½@5.57½c, closing at 5.55@5.57½c; July at 5.67½@5.70c, closing at 5.70c. Here there was a dull trading, with cash at 5.70c, at which 150 tierces were sold. Tank lard quoted nominal, 5.45c. May option closed at 5.87c. City steam was firm; sales of 90 tcs at 5.10 @5.15; also, recently, 600 tcs for export on private terms. Refined continued quiet. Continent at 5.95. South American at 6.20c. Compound lard at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was slow—remarkably so on speculation—and, notwithstanding small receipts of hogs, declined 5c; there was afterward a recovery of 7½@12½c, and the close was firm, with February closing at $9.85; May was at $9.95@$10.07½, closing at $10.05 nominal; July was at $10.12½@$10.20 bid, closing at $10.20 nominal. Here there was little buying interest and a steady market. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.50@$10.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The short-rib trading at the West was light, with prices down 5 points, followed by a reaction to the prices that prevailed at the close of the night before, with February at 5.505c nominal; May was at 5.17½@5.22½c, closing at 5.22½c bid; July at 5.27½@5.82½c, closing at 5.32½c asked.

CUTMEATS—There was a dull trading generally, with prices unsettled and easy. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼c; 10-lb average, 5½c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 5½c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 16 lb, 7½c; 12 lb, 8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8¼@8¼c.

BEEF—Demands were slack. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were unsettled in price, with trading dull. Sale of 150 bbls, to arrive, at $15, cost and freight, here; quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were here about steady in price. Bacon at 5½c; 180 lb at 5⅝c; 160 lb at 5¾c; 140 lb at 5⅞c; 120 lb at 5⅞c; pigs at 6c. Receipts at the West, 53,130 head; same time last year, 86,678 head. Chicago—Receipts, 24,000 head; slow; fully 5c lower; $3.75@$4.17½. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,600 head; 5c lower; $3.75@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,072 head; lower; $3.50@$4.15. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.75@$3.95. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.80@$4.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; slow; $3.75@$3.90. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.50@$4.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; slow; $4.15@$4.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,600 head; $3.80@$4.15.

TALLOW—There appeared a very regular moderate demand for city at an even price, and the tone was regarded as steady at 3 13-16c, at which 50 hhds were taken. For country-made the range was 3¾@4c, mainly at 3⅞c for prime, with small lots taken.

STEARINE—For oleostearine reports came that the West had sold at a decline to 5c; just how much was not mentioned; it was supposed here that about 500,000 pounds had been obtained. The New-York market offered refusals at 5c, but buyers were scarce, those on local account to accumulate not willing to pay over 4¾c; it was thought, however, that exporters could be induced to buy by a concession to 4½c, and possibly at 4 15-16c, at least moderately. In lard stearine a dull trading; city at 6¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and easier with Europe, while foreign houses were anxious to realize. The close was steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline....Havre was irregular at ½@¾f. decline, and Hamburg quiet at ¼ pfennig decline to ¼ pfennig advance....Spot Rio was quiet and steady at 13¼c for No. 7.....Sales, 900 bags No. 7, on mirus 10 points, 13¼c; 700 bags Maracaibo, and 1,000 mats Palembang, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 12.65c; April, 250 bags at 12.30c; September, 500 bags at 10.90c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 12.65c, 2,000 bags at 12.60c; April, 250 bags at 12.25c, 250 bags at 12.30c; May, 2,250 bags at 12.05c, 3,250 bags at 12c; June, 250 bags at 11.75c; July, 750 bags at 11.55c; September, 2,250 bags at 10.85c; December, 250 bags at 10.65c; total for day, 11,750 bags. Exchange—60 points paid to exchange 1,750 bags May for March; March, 250 bags at 12.65; June, 500 bags at 11.75c, (sold together;) total, 17,000 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.60 @10.70c; February, 12.60@12.70c; March, 12.60@12.65c; April, 12.30@12.35c; May, 12@12.10c; June, 11.75@11.80c; July, 11.50@11.55c; August, 11.15@11.25c; September, 10.85@10.90c; October, 10.75@10.85c; November, 10.70@10.80c; December, 10.65@10.70c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday.....	219,431
Arrivals—S. S. Delcomyn.....	3,807
	223,238
Warehouse deliveries yesterday.....	6,306
Total stock in New-York to-day.....	216,932
Total stock in Baltimore.....	35,710
Deliveries yesterday.....	675
	35,035
Total stock in New-Orleans.....	20,463
Deliveries yesterday.....	300
	20,163
Total stock in United States.....	272,130
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 19.....	95,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 19.....	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 19.....	81,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 12.....	33,000
	212,000
Total.....	484,130
Same time 1895.....	436,696

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....	13¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7 | No. 6..1.75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice Rates—Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22¼@24; Pajo, 21¼@22½c; Tovar, 15⅝@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18½c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra, 15@16¼c; Caracas, 16⅜@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, but closed steady at 10@11 points advance, following the gain of 2@3 points at Liverpool and free local covering, with a good switching trade....Spot was quiet and unchanged; sales, 276 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 7⅞c.... Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	7.66@7.68			
March	7.68@7.69	7.70	7.61	41,700
April	7.72@7.73	7.73	7.66	5,100
May	7.76@7.77	7.79	7.71	93,200
June	7.79@7.81	7.83	7.75	10,700
July	7.84@	7.84	7.77	7,300
August	7.83@7.84	7.84	7.75	52,900
September	7.56@7.58	7.53	7.51	1,100
October	7.47@7.48	7.49	7.41	17,400
November	7.42@7.43	7.45	7.38	15,200
December	7.44@7.45	7.47	7.40	7,600
Total				252,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRI-DAY, FEB. 21.

	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3120	6534	839	3148	1579	..
New-Orleans	2040	8295	12068	800	7831	..
Mobile	2631	1043	64	11	162	..
Savannah	3290	3061	3766	1348	2454	..
Charleston	565	959	1209	904	1145	..
Wilmington	115	94	191	320	102	..
Norfolk	944	838	1001	2498	1221	..
New-York	..	1167	..	447	636	..
Boston	335	417	521	453	147	..
Philadelphia	..	12	50	170	250	..
West Point	300	..	..	150	..	..
Total	18240	22420	19647	10359	15527	..
This day last week	16501	20313	23704	12514	15382	11806
This day last year	9232	11390	14906	16901	12931	13993

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand moderate, with a firm market and light supplies....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbadoes, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Foreign grades most active, and a generally firm market reported....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2⅞@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 4¼c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50 @60c.

SUGAR—Raw was without demand for the day, but holders were firm.... Refined in fair demand at firm prices. ....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3½c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4⅛c bid. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 8-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.... Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5¼c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅜@5c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—For most kinds the market is a shade steadier. Prices are not materially changed, but there is certainly less urgency to sell, and in some kinds we see a little more disposition to trade. This afternoon several jobbing sales of choice marrow were at $1.35, and it is doubtful that they can be brought to less. Medium are generally held at $1.25 for the best lots. Pea are not obtainable below $1.22½; several sales at that, and stock getting a little scarce. Exporters were offered choice red kidney at $1.10, and, while the feeling at that is steady, it will take pretty good orders for next week's steamer to afford much relief. Other varieties were dull, and, on the whole, rather easy. Green peas slightly firm, with Scotch about 2½c higher. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, $1.35; do, medium, $1.22½@$1.25; do, pea, $1.22½; do, white kidney, $1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.35@$1.40; do, lima, California, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign, pea, old, 33c@$1.05; do, foreign, medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, barrels, 90c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75@77½c.

BUTTER—The close is firmer on fancy creamery, under a good, steady demand.... Creamery, Western, 13@20½c; do, extra, 20½c; do, June, 12@18c; State, dairy, 9@18c; Western, imitation creamery, 11@15c; do, factory, 8½@12c.

CHEESE—A fair jobbing demand, fancy ruling firm....State, full cream, large, 6 @10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10⅜c; fancy, 10⅜c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—The tone is steadier, with a fairly active demand....State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 13½@13⅝c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 13½c; Western, fair to good, 12¾@13c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 12¾; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 12¼@12½c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@$2.5; limed, Western prime, per case, $2@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Only a light supply of apples arriving to-day, and these are meeting fair demand at well sustained prices. Grapes in light supply, but rarely inquired for. Choice Cape Cod cranberries steady under light receipts. Jersey lots of fancy quality are held with some confidence, but under grades are pressed for sale and weak. California oranges quiet, but held unchanged. Florida strawberries sell very well when choice, but many are of ordinary quality, and such move slowly. We quote: Apples, Winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; York Imperial or Johnson's Winter, $3@$4; Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.50; Baldwin, $2.75@$3; greening, $2.50@$2.75; red fruit, fair to good, $2@$2.50; green, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25. Grapes, per small basket, 7@12c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.25@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $2.25@$2.75; mandarins, ¾@$8. Strawberries, Florida, fancy, per quart, 50c; do, common to good, 20@40c. DRIED —Evaporated apples show no further change; a moderate quantity of stock is moving, but sellers are disposed to meet the demand promptly. About former prices are asked for the finest grades of sun-dried apples, both sliced and coarse cut, but all other qualities are pressed for sale and weak. Chops steady. Cores and skins quite firm. No interest in Southern peaches. Raspberries about steady, and blackberries are firm, but all other small fruits are plenty and very dull. Low prices are being accepted for California fruits, but they are moving much more freely. We quote: Apples, evaporated, prime fancy, 6½ @7c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to good, 3¾@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Western, 2¾@3¾c; do, State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1⅞@2c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@2½c. Raspberries, evaporated, 18½@19c. Cherries, 9@10c. Huckleberries, 6c. Blackberries, 4c. Plums, 5@5½c. Apricots, 9@13c. Peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 3½@7c. Prunes, 3½ @7c.

GAME—Quail and grouse very dull, but light supplies hold prices about steady. Partridges in fair request. Wild ducks slow. Venison dull. Rabbits slow, and easier. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2@$4; do, redheads, $2@$3; do, mallards, 75c@$1; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, undrawn; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The car of Western in sold at unchanged prices, and market is quiet and firm. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10c; chickens, per lb, 10c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 75@90c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED— While receipts are large of fresh dressed poultry the general demand is moderate, the fact of the Washington Birthday holiday coming on Saturday having an unfavorable influence, market dealers especially operating cautiously, as a city ordinance requires all public markets to close at 10 A. M. on all legal holidays, and the general tone is easy. Fresh turkeys in fair supply, but nearly all lots undesirable, generally too large, with the toms flabby, and while choice small hens are firm at 15c, most mixed weights have to sell at 13½@14c, and few toms possible above 12@ 13c. Choice capons firm, but all other grades slow and irregular. Western chickens and fowls not in large supply, but selling slowly, and 11c the extreme. Fresh ducks and geese scarce. Frozen poultry rather quiet, but choice grades held with confidence, especially turkeys. We quote: FRESH DRESSED—Turkeys, young hens, 15c; do, mixed, young hens and toms, average best, 13½@14c; do, young toms, average run, 12@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 14@16c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western large, 16c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; fowls and chickens, Western, average best, 11c; do, fair to good, 9@10c; old cocks, 7½c; ducks, choice, 15@17c; geese, Western, 7@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75 @$3. FROZEN—Turkeys, No. 1, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@12c; chickens, No. 2, 8@9c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 10@11c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in good supply, quiet, and easy. Onions quiet, and offered freely....Potatoes, Maine, 90@$1.75; Long Island, 75@90c; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $2@$3; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$5; celery, per dozen stalks, 15c@$1.25; eggplant, per bbl, $3@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.25; kale, per bbl, $1.50; peas, per crate, $1@$2.50; string beans, per crate, $2@$4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Trade quiet, but supply large and tone steady for both hay and straw. We quote: Hay, per 100 lb, 75c@$1; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@ 55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—Local demand showed improvement, but general trading light, with prices unchanged....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@8c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@ 8c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; do, crop of 1895, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Trading very slow, owing to the reduced bids of tanners....Dry, Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Demand very good for Union tanned, with prices firm....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@ 25c; oak seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin quiet at 13.30c. Copper firm at 10.75@11c. Lead firm at 3.17½c. Spelter quiet at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light, and prices unchanged. Southern regular at 29¼c; machine-made barrels, 28¾c.

RESIN—Market quiet, with prices steady. Good strained, $1.60; common strained, $1.57½; E, $1.55@$1.67½; F, $1.72½ G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20.—Turpentine firm, at 28½c. Resin firm, sales 200 bbls at the following prices: AB, $1.00; C, $1.00; D, $1.20; E, $1.30; F, $1.40; G, $1.50. It was understood later that these quotations were bid: AB, $1.05; C, $1.10; D, $1.20; E, $1.35; F, $1.45; G, $1.50.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 20. — Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 27c; irregular, 26½c. Tar firm at 90c.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 27c; sales, 86 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was again neglected, and rates quoted nominal. Charters included British steamer, 1,787 tons, Sicily to the United States, £2,000, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Benisaf to Baltimore, 8s 10½d, option of Carthagena loading, 9s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, (previously,) phosphate, Fernandina to Memel, 18s 4½d, Feb. March; Spanish steamer, (previously,) cotton, Port Royal to Liverpool, private terms, March; British steamer, deals, St. John, N. B., to West Coast, England, 40s; British steamer, 1,750 tons, dereliot cargo sulphur, Gibraltar to New-York, £1,450, chartered abroad; British steamer, sugar, Maceio to Philadelphia, private terms; British steamer, sugar, Nuevitas to a port north of Hatteras 10@ 11c; British steamer, 2,000 tons gross, West India and South America time charter, six months, at or about 6s 9d; Norwegian steamer, 323 tons, West India time charter, one trip, at or about £400 per month; British steamer, 2,140 tons gross, West India time charter, three or six months, 6s 6d; ship, (to arrive,) 60,300 cases petroleum, hence to Shanghai, 19c; Norwegian bark, deals, Richibucto to Rhyl, 50s, chartered abroad; Norwegian brig, deals, Cape Tormentine to West Coast England, including Preston, 43s, chartered abroad; British bark, 8,000 bbls, refined naphtha, hence to London, 2s; bark, 3,500 bbls refined, Philadelphia to Cork, 2s 9d; Swedish bark, (to arrive,) resin and spirits, Savannah to Cork for orders, 2s 7½d@3s 10½d, respectively; British schooner, dried fish, Halifax to Brazil, private terms; British bark, 295 tons, coal, &c., hence to Trinidad, Cuba, $1,200; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Guantanamo, $2.10; schooner, lumber, Satilla to Boston, $4.75; bark, lumber, Savannah to Baltimore, $4, coal out about 70c; schooner, lumber, Palatka to Philadelphia, at or about $5 and towages; schooner, fertilizer, hence to Charleston, 90c; schooner, coal, Norfolk to Charleston, 70c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Savannah, private terms; British schooner, coal, hence to Halifax, $1.10; bark, coal, Baltimore to New-York, 65c; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Salem, 72½c; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Portsmouth, 70c; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Providence, 45c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 80c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to New-Bedford, 75c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The wheat market to-day wound up with a break in prices, and at the close the feeling was weak, with the only support coming from holders of "puts." The trade throughout was very monotonous, local scalpers transacting most of the business, with the outside conspicuously out of the market. The Cincinnati Price Current, in its summary, tended to allay apprehension as to injury to the growing wheat from the present cold snap. It was stated that the same authority advanced the opinion that the Government would March 1 make the farm reserve about 120,000,000 bushels, against 75,000,000 bushels estimated a year ago. It was commented on that the latter figures, as shown by the later movement in 1895, were forty to fifty million bushels short of the actual amount held in farmers' hands. Liverpool cables were firm early, closing easy. Berlin closed higher, Paris and Antwerp lower. Northwestern receipts were moderate, at 335 cars, against 384 last Thursday and 339 a year ago. Local inspections from store were 56,300 bushels. Export clearings were liberal, at 416,484 bushels, including wheat and flour.

WHEAT—May opened from 65¾c to 65¾@65⅞c, declined to 64⅞c, closing at 64¾@65c, ½c under yesterday. Cash wheat was quiet and steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 316,867 bushels; shipments, 129,090 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 17,851 bushels; shipments, 195,003 bushels.

CORN—Had at least the merit of holding steady, even though wheat broke. The influence which enabled prices to resist the downward inclination of the leading market was not quite clear, but it was popularly assumed to be due to the state of trade, which was not possessed of energy sufficient to sell prices off. The Cincinnati Price Current reported a probably enlarging interior movement, which naturally prevented aggressive buying. Receipts were 240 cars, and 95,018 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 171,803 bushels. Liverpool cables were steady and unchanged. May corn opened at 30c, sold between 30¼ and 29⅞c, closing at 30c, unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 519,025 bushels; shipments, 127,580 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 124,625 bushels.

OATS—The corn market found duplication in oats, where trade was dull and prices steady. No information directly bearing on this grain was received, and very little business was transacted. Receipts were 137 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. May oats closed a shade under yesterday. Cash oats were quiet and steady.

RYE—Was steady. There was little interest in the market. Offerings were light, and the demand indifferent. No. 2, to go to store, sold at 38c. May sold at 40c, and February was 38c nominal. Receipts were three cars.

BARLEY—Offerings of barley were limited, and the inquiry was moderate. The feeling was steady. Common to fair ranged from 24 to 30c; good to choice from 31 to 36c, and fancy about 37@38c. Screenings were quotably $9@$10.50 per ton. Receipts were 41 cars.

PROVISIONS—Affairs were quiet in provisions to-day. At the opening there was little disposition to trade, and quite a while elapsed before there was a quotation established on lard or ribs. The tone early was easy, reflecting a like feeling in the hog market, but later reports from the yards were more favorable, and a fair recovery in product followed. At the close May pork was 5c higher than yesterday, May lard a shade lower, and May ribs unchanged.

Domestic and foreign markets were quiet and steady. Receipts were light and shipments moderate. The cash market was dull, but steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 54 cars; corn, 336 cars; oats, 174 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Feb.	63⅜@..	63¾@..	62½@..	62⅝@..
May	65⅝@65⅞	65⅝@65⅞	64⅞@..	64⅞@65
July	65⅝@65¾	65¾@..	65 @..	65 @..
Corn, No. 2—				
Feb.	28 @..	28¼@..	27⅜@..	28 @..
May	30 @..	30¼@..	29⅜@..	30 @..
July	31 @..	31⅜@..	30⅞@..	31 @..
Sept.	32⅛@32¼	32¼@..	32⅛@..	32⅛@32¼
Oats, No. 2—				
Feb.	19¼@..	19¼@..	19⅛@..	19⅛@..
May	21¼@..	21¼@..	20⅞@..	20⅞@21
July	21

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Advance as the Result of Foreign Buying Orders.

LARGE INVESTMENT ORDERS IN BONDS

Marked Strength of the International Issues—The Grangers All Better—Industrials Quiet but Firm—A Strong Closing.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The stock market showed further improvement to-day, prices advancing and business being well distributed. More attention is being paid to Americans in London, and to-day all the international stocks scored material advances. Louisville and Nashville was among the most active stocks, and it closed at 53¼, a net gain of 1⅝ points. Union Pacific was also exceedingly well bought, and ended ¾ higher, at 8¼. Denver preferred moved up 1¼, while Kansas and Texas preferred, Erie, Ontario and Western, and Southern preferred closed with gains of important fractions.

St. Paul led the Granger group in point of activity. It was bought by London and the traders, and closed at 78¾, its top price, and a net gain of ¾. Burlington was second to it with a similar gain, and Rock Island moved up ⅝, closing at its top price. Northwestern, as the result of quiet buying, ended ⅞ higher, at 105. The purchases for the foreign account were larger in the bond market than in stocks, and they ran the total of all dealings up to $3,335,000. The bond orders from London were largely confined to issues of Northern Pacific, Atchison, and Reading. The trading in Government bonds was large, but somewhat smaller than yesterday. The new 4s sold at 117⅞@118.

The industrial issues were not particularly active, but were all strong. There has been a steady absorption of Tobacco for several days by brokers who are supposed to be acting for insiders, and this movement was reflected by an advance of a point to-day. Sugar was quiet and strong, moving between 115⅝ and 116⅜, the final price being 116, a net gain of ½. The other industrials were dull and strong.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

The money rates were 5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and over.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $108,866,100; balances, $6,534,708; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $696,567.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86½ for 60-day bills, $4.87⅜ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—1.00 Discount. Boston—12½@17 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68@68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54@55c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$12,502,184
Exports for same period	12,436,110
Net imports	$66,074
Net exports to date, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports to date, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports to date, 1893	20,682,810

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refs. pf.....1
American Tobacco .....⅛
Ann Arbor pf.....2
Can. Southern .....¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....¾
Can. & Northwest .....⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf 1¼
Evans. & T. H.....1
Laclede Gas 1⅛
Laclede Gas pf 1⅝
Lake Erie & Western.....1
Louisville & Nashville 1⅝
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.....1¼
N. Y., L. E. & W. all interest paid.¾
Southern Ry. pf. .....⅜
Union Pacific .....⅜
United States Rubber .....⅝

DECLINED.

Pullman Car 1½

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active than for a long time past, and prices generally advanced. The Northern Pacific, Atchison, Wabash, and Union Pacific issues were in particularly heavy demand. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.....2
Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.....1
Ch. & N. P. 5s cfs.....1⅝
Ch. & Northwest, 30 year 5s.....1½
Den. & Rio Grande Imp. 5s.....1
Ed. El. Ill of N. Y. con.....1
Erie 2d con cfs 1
Erie fd c 5s cfs 1⅛
Gen. Electric deb 5s.....8½
Kansas & Michigan 4s.....1
Kansas, Pacific Cen. T. R.....1⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st.....1⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d.....1¼
N. Y., Ont. & West 5s.....1
Northern Pacific 3d c.....1¼
Northern Pacific con.....1⅜
Northern Pacific con. t. r.....1⅞
O. R. & North. 1st 1
O. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.....1¼
St. Louis Southwest. 2d 1
Seattle L. S. & E. 1st 1⅜
Texas Pacific 1st.....1
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.....1
U. P. ext. s. f. 8s.....1½

DECLINED.

N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.....1
O. Imp. con. T. R.....1¼
O. R. & N. con T. R.....2½
St. P., M. & M. con 4½s.....1⅝

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, and the 4s 1925, registered and coupon, advanced ⅛, and the 4s, registered, ¼. The sales were $54,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅜@113½; $50,000 do, registered, at 113½; $183,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117⅛@118@117⅞; $25,000 do, at 117⅞, seller 5 flat, and $80,000 do, at 117¾, seller, 45 flat. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.95	
4s, r., 1907	109⅞	110¼
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	117⅜	118
4s, c., 1925	117⅝	118
5s, r., 1904	113¼	114
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	..

In State securities, $34,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 87¼@87½; $2,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991 at 61½, and $27,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 96.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150½	150½	150½	150½	148	151	48
American Cotton Oil	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	17½	18	100
American Cotton Oil pf	68	68	68	68	68	69	100
American Express	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110	112	5
*American Sugar Refineries	116	116⅜	115⅝	116	116	116¼	19,123
*American Sugar Refs. pf	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¼	101½	102	350
American Tobacco	80⅝	81⅞	80⅝	81½	81	81⅛	17,315
Ann Arbor pf	27⅞	29⅞	27⅝	29⅞	29½	30	1,830
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	1,390
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	26	26	26	26	25⅞	26	110
Baltimore & Ohio	37	37	37	37	36	37½	247
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	23⅜	24	23⅜	24	24	24¼	600
Canada Southern	51	51	50⅜	51	50¼	51	500
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18	350
Chicago Gas, t. t.	68⅛	68⅝	68⅛	68½	68½	68¾	2,455
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	81	81⅝	81	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝	10,200
Chicago & Northwestern	105	105⅛	104½	105	104⅜	105	2,410
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77⅞	78⅝	77¾	78⅝	78¼	78⅝	24,115
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	129⅞	130	129⅞	130	129½	130	28
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73½	74	73½	74	73⅜	74	6,808
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	38¼	39	38¼	39	38⅜	39	1,058
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	80	90½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33	33¾	33	33¼	33	33½	1,245
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	3⅞	100
Consolidated Gas Company	157	157	157	157	157	158	194
Delaware & Hudson	129	129	129	129	128½	129½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47½	48¼	47½	48¼	48¼	48¾	1,300
Dist. & Cattle Feeding	18½	18¾	18	18½	18⅜	18½	2,800
Evansville & Terre Haute	34	34	34	34	33¼	35	100
General Electric	31⅝	32	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31⅝	2,100
Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	200
Laclede Gas	23½	25⅞	23½	23⅝	23⅝	24	600
Laclede Gas pf	80	80¾	80	80¾	80	82	200
Lake Erie & Western	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	21¼	22½	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	75	75	75	75	74	74⅞	13
Lake Shore	146½	146½	146	146	145½	146½	628
Louisville & Nashville	52¼	53½	52	53¼	53⅛	53¼	17,785
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½	10	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	24	24¼	24	24¼	24	24½	465
Manhattan Consolidated	105½	106¼	105½	106	105⅛	105¾	1,010
Mexican National certs	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞	200
Minn. & St. Louis	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20¾	20½	21	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	81	81	81	81	81	82	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	50	50	50	50	49¾	50½	100
Minnesota Iron	72	72	72	72	71½	72	150
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13	13	13	13	13¼	13¾	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	20⅝	30	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞	30	1,035
Missouri Pacific	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	23½	23⅝	3,645
Mobile & Ohio	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾	24	100
Morris & Essex	165½	165½	165½	165½	164	166	10
*National Lead Company	27¼	27¼	27	27	27½	27⅝	500
New-Jersey Central	108¼	108¼	108	108¼	107½	108	644
New-York Central	98	98¼	98	98⅛	98⅛	98½	644
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	30	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	17	17⅜	17	17¼	17⅛	17¼	5,170
N.Y., L. E.& W. pf., all in. pd.	28¼	29	28¼	28¾	28	29	950
New-York, Sus. & Western	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	212
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	28	28	28	28	28	28½	215
Norfolk & Western	3¼	3¼	2¾	2⅞	2¾	3	40
North American	5⅝	6	5⅝	5¾	5¾	5⅞	7,724
Northern Pacific	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	35
Northern Pacific pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾	630
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	730
Oregon Railway & Nav	10	10	10	10	10	12	10
Pacific Mail	28¾	29⅞	28¾	29½	29¾	29⅞	3,000
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝	200
Pullman Palace Car Co.	160	160	160	160	160	162	150
Rensselaer & Saratoga	182	182	182	182	180	183	150
St. Louis Southwestern	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5	400
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	12¼	12½	300
St. Paul & Duluth	27	27	27	27	27	29	100
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	41	42	230
St. Paul & Omaha pf	123	123	122	122	122	124	37
Southern Pacific	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20	21	350
Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10⅝	1,790
Southern Railway pf	32⅜	33	32½	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	7,273
Tennessee Coal & Iron	34½	34½	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	2,720
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅞	400
Union Pacific, t. r.	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼	8⅛	8¼	10,662
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅜	200
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾	325
United States Express	45	45	45	45	43	47	33
*United States Leather	11¼	11½	11	11	10⅞	11	400
*United States Leather pf	67½	67½	66⅜	67	66⅞	67	4,490
United States Rubber	28	28½	28	28½	28	28¼	660
Wabash	7¼	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7⅝	7½	400
Wabash pf	18¾	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	4,085
Wells-Fargo Express	97	97	97	97	98	102	2
Western Union Telegraph	85⅞	86⅞	85⅞	86¼	86¼	86⅝	2,360
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12½	11¾	12	11⅝	12⅛	5,550
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40	40	40	40	39	40	100

Total sales 187,864
*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.10	2.15	200
Kingston & Pembroke	.25	.25	.25	.25	.23	.27	197
Phoenix of Arizona	.08	.08	.08	.08	.07	.09	900

Total sales 1,297

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Chic & Northwestn	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	Ohio Southern 1st
12,000 71¾	30 year deb 5s	1,000 68	3,000 93
10,000 71⅞	10,000 109	Nash, C & St L 1st	Phil & Rdg Gen 4s
1,000 71½	5,000 109½	1,000 127	Trust Co Certfs
Atch, Col & Pac 1st	Chic, B & Q cons 7s	Nash, C & St. L. Con	141,000 79
10,000 39	10,000 117⅝	5,000 101	1,000 79¼
Atch, Top & S F 4s	7,000 117¾	N Y, Lake Erie & W	15,000 79⅜
Trust Co certfs	Chi, St Paul & M 1st	New 2d Consol	1,000 79¼
2,000 77⅝	1,000 127½	J P M & Co or D M	48,000 79⅜
1,000 77½	C, St P, M & O cons	& Co Stamped Ctfs	Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd
2,000 77⅝	11,000 126	6,000 74	5,000 90
25,000 77¾	2,000 125¾	2,000 75	10,000 90½
10,000c 77¾	Chic & W Ind G M	Funded 5s Coup	Pittsb'h & W'n 1st
1,000 77⅞	3,000 118½	J P M & Co or D M	7,000 76
1,000 77¾	Clev, C, Chi & St L	& Co Stamped Ctfs	Rich & Dan 6s
25,000 77¾	St Louis Div 4s	10,000 71⅞	2,000 117¾
5,000 77⅞	21,000 93¼	10,000 72	8,000 118
10,000 77½	Col & Ninth Ave 1st	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	4,000 117½
5,000 77¾	1,000 114	1,000 109	Rio Grande Wn 1st
4,000 78	Denv & Rio Gde 4s	N Y, Ontario & Wn	5,000 70⅞
25,000 78½	16,000 89½	Refunding 4s	22,000 77
Atch, Top & S F	6,000 89⅞	11,000 93	1,000 77½
gen 4s	1,000 89¾	N Y, Sus & Wn G M	14,000 77¾
when issued	5,000 89⅞	10,000	St L & San Fr 2d
25,000 78¾	Den & R G Imp 5s	North Pac 1st Coup	Class C
10,000 79	5,000 88½	12,000 116½	5,000 114¾
10,000 79¼	Det, Mack & M L G	North Pac 2d Coup	St L & S F Trust 5s
60,000 79½	5,000 20	4,000 111¼	9,000 83
Atch, Top & S Fe	Duluth & Man 1st	North Pac 3d Coup	St L Southw 2d Inc
adjustment 4s	5,000 82	20,000 78	10,000 30
when issued	Trust Co certfs	20,000 77½	10,000 30¾
10,000 48	stamped	25,000 78	13,000 31
10,000 48½	1,000 82	5,000 77⅞	St Paul M & M 1st
1,000 48⅝	Dakota Div	40,000 77½	Consolidated 6s
30,000 49	10,000 82½	2,000 77	Reduced to 4½s
25,000 49¼	Dul, So S & Atl 5s	5,000 77½	1,000 104
10,000 49½	1,000 97½	3,000 77	2,000 103¼
registered	4,000 98	13,000 77⅞	St Paul M & M 1st
5,000 76½	East Tenn reorgn	3,000 77⅞	Montana Ext 4s
10,000 77	lien 4-5s	1,000 77½	9,000 87½
Atch, Top & S F 2d	14,000 92¾	North Pac Cons 5s	Seattle, L S & E 1st
3-4s, Class A	16,000 93	10,000 41½	Trust Receipts
1st installmnt pd	8,000 93¼	20,000 42½	1,000 41
5,000 26½	East Tenn, Va & Ga	45,000 42¼	5,000 41⅞
10,000 26⅝	cons gold 5s	10,000 42¼	5,000 41¾
1,000 26¼	26,000 4 108	25,000b3 42½	11,000 42
1,000 26¾	2,000s10F 108½	26,000 42½	7,000 42½
1,000 26⅜	6,000 109	2,000 42⅝	5,000 42¾
76,000 26¼	25,000 108½	5,000 43	South'n Ry 1st 5s
Austin & N'w'n 1st	Edison Elec Ill Co	10,000 43⅛	1,000 93¼
5,000 86½	of N Y con 5s	5,000 43	10,000 93⅜
5,000 87	5,000 101	5,000 42¾	9,000 93½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	Erie 4s prior bds	Trust Co Certfs	4,000 93¼
10,000 90¼	10,000s20F 94	63,000 41½	8,000 93½
10,000 90¾	Ft W'th & D C 1st	17,000 41¾	Spokane & Pal 6s
4,000 100	Trust Co certfs	35,000 42½	Trust Receipts
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	10,000 69½	10,000 42¼	2,000 78
1,000 106¼	8,000 69¾	6,000 42	Tex, N U Cons 6s
Bur, C R & N 1st	13,000 70	20,000 42¼	10,000 96½
collat trust 5s	3,000b3 70	10,000 42¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 102¼	23,000 70	10,000 42¼	5,000 88
Canada So 1st gtd	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	10,000 42⅝	Tex & Pac 2d Inc
1,000 108½	15,000 90½	10,000 42¾	15,000 23
Central N J 1st	5,000 91	23,000 42⅝	8,000 23¼
Consol, 1899	5,000 93½	20,000 42¾	3,000b3 23¼
1,000 110	Intern'l & Gt N 1st	10,000 42⅞	8,000 23½
Central N J G M 5s	1,000 118	16,000 43	2,000 23½
10,000 118¾	Kanaw'a & Mich 4s	Nor Pac Col Tst Nts	Third Avenue 1st 5s
Registered	3,000 80	15,000 86½	1,000 119
23,000 116¾	10,000 80¼	1,000 86¾	Tol, Peo & W'n 4s
Central N J 1st	7,000 81	10,000 87	10,000 79
conv 1902	Kan Pac 1st cons	10,000 87¼	Union Elev 1st 6s
10,000 116	Trust Co certfs	20,000 87¾	5,000 99½
Cent Wash'ton 1st	27,000 74	15,000 87	Union Pac 1st, 98
10,000 30¼	11,000 74½	Nor Pac Termnl 1st	6,000 103½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	5,000 74⅝	1,000 104	Trust Receipts
Registered	1,000 74¾	1,000 104½	Ex Matured Coups
1,000 107	3,000 74⅝	Nor Pac & Mon 1st	2,000 97¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	5,000 74⅝	Trust Co Certfs	Un Pac Ext S F 8s
10,000 77¼	10,000 74¾	5,000 84	1,000 96½
36,000 77¾	23,000 75	5,000 84½	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
Ches & O R & A Div	15,000 75½	5,000 84¾	5,000 39
1st consol 4s	Kansas Pacific 6s	Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	17,000 39½
5,000 95½	Denver Division	5,000 27	8,000 40
1,000 96	Assented	10,000 26½	8,000 39¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	3,000s20F 107½	Trust Co Certfs	U S Leather Co 6s
5,000 100	Laclede Gas L Co of	10,000 26	10,000 112
Chi, Burl & Quincy	3t L 1st 5s	5,000 25½	Utah & North'n 5s
Iowa Div 4s	1,000 95½	6,000 26	5,000 95
10,000 99½	1,000 95¼	5,000 27	Wabash R R 1st
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	L S & M So 1st con	4,000 27½	1,000 105¾
1,000 103⅞	20,000b3 113¼	Oregn R & Nav 1st	3,000 105⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st	Lex Ave & Pav F 1st	1,000 109½	10,000 106
2,000s20F 110½	8,000 113¾	2,000 109¾	2,000 106¼
Chic, R I & P ext 5s	Lo, N A & Chic cons	10,000 110	20,000 106
5,000 103¼	1,000 102	Oreg Short Line 6s	5,000 106¼
Chic & Nor Pac 1st	Manhatn Ry con 4s	2,000 110½	29,000 106
Trust Co certfs	7,000 97¾	Trust Co Certfs	15,000 105⅞
5,000 44½	Metropol'n Elev 1st	33,000 110	10,000 106
5,000 44¼	4,000 118	30,000 110½	Wabash R R 2d
1,000 44¼	Mexican Int 1st 4s	30,000 110½	4,000 76
3,000 44½	8,000 75¼	8,000b3 110½	3,000 76½
2,000 44¼	7,000 75½	10,000 110¾	4,000 76⅞
8,000 44⅜	Mil & St Paul 1st	5,000 110⅝	8,000 77
10,000 44½	Chic & Mo River 5s	Oregon R & N Nav 5s	10,000 76½
10,000 44¾	5,000 107¾	Trust Co Certfs	Wabash Deb, Ser B
13,000 44⅞	Minn & St L con 5s	1,000 92½	2,000 26
2,000 45	5,000 101	1,000 94	5,000 25⅞
5,000 44⅜	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	Oreg S L & U N Con	20,000 28
3,000 44½	1,000 85¾	Trust Co Certfs	West Shore Gtd 4s
10,000 44⅜	17,000 86	15,000 65	1,000 106½
34,000 45	2,000 86¼	1,000 65¼	W'n H T & Penn 1st
12,000 45½	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	10,000 66	15,000 106¾
5,000 45¾	38,000 62	10,000 66½	15,000b3 106¾
20,000 45¾	3,000 61½	4,000 66	W'n U Col Trust 5s
30,000 45⅝	7,000 62	10,000 65¾	1,000 107
87,000 45½	Mo, Kans & East 1st	5,000 65⅜	Wiscon Cen Co 1st
10,000 45⅝	9,000 93	6,000b3 65¾	Trust Co Certfs
13,000 45¼	Mo Pacific 1st cons	1,000 65⅜	10,000 45⅜
5,000 45⅝	3,000 95	People's G & C Chic	15,000 45
12,000 45¼	Mobile & Ohio New	1st Cons 6s	5,000b3 45¼
5,000 45⅜	1,000 118½	5,000 102⅛	5,000 45½

Total sales $3,335,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alton & T. H.	58	60
American Coal	114	120
Ann Arbor	12	15
Am. T. & C.	92	95
Am. Tobacco pf	101	104
At. & Pac.	⅝	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	8
*Bay State Gas	18½	20
B. & So. Ill. pf.	..	140
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Company	⅝	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	10½	18
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	55
Bur., C. R. & N.	50	..
Iowa Central pf.	35	37
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	3¼	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	20½
Long Island	82	85
L., St. L. & T.	..	4
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican Central	11	11½
Mich. P. Car pf.	56	60
N. C. & St. L.	65	85
*National Lead pf.	88½	90
Nat. Lin. Oil	19	19½
National Starch	5	9
National Starch 1st pf.	45	53
National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
New Cent. C	6	8
New-England	46	52
N. Y. & N. H.	183	185
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¾	14¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Nor. & West. pf.	8	8¾
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	10½	12
Oregon Imp., t. r.	2½	3½
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	8¾	9
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & Eastern	5	9
Peoria, D. & E.	3½	4
Pittsburg & W. pf.	17	20
P., C., C. & St. L.	17½	18½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	56½	58
P., F. W. & C.	162	..
Quicksilver	1⅞	2¼
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rio Grande W.	16	18½
Rio Grande W. pf.	44	45⅞
R., W. & O.	115½	116½
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	95
St. Paul, M. & M.	109	113½
Sil. bull. certs.	68	68¼
Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
United States Cordage pf, t. r.	11	11½
United States Cordage gtd., t. r.	21	23
United States Rubber, pf.	85	87
Utica & R. River	151	..
*West. Un. Beef	9¼	10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	116¼	116½	115⅝	116¼	8,400
Am. Tobacco	80⅝	81⅞	80⅝	81½	3,210
A., T. & S. F.	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	330
Chicago Gas	68⅜	68¾	68½	68⅝	340
C., R. I. & P.	73⅝	74	73½	74	3,500
C., B. & Q.	81	81⅜	81	81⅜	3,970
C., M. & St. P.	78	78¾	77¾	78⅝	9,590
C. & N. W.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	130
Ches. & Ohio.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	20
Cent. of N. J.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	100
Col. Fuel & I.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	10
Dist. & C. F.	18½	18½	17⅞	18½	400

Total sales 40,950

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s, ctfs	77½	77½	77½	77½	$1,000
Chi. & St. P. 5s, ctfs	44½	45	44½	45	17,000
N. Pac. 3d c.	77¾	77¾	77⅞	77⅞	10,000

Total sales $82,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.08	.08	.08	.08	100
Brunswick	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Best & Bel.	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Caesar's	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,000
Chrysolite	.22	.22	.22	.22	500
C. & C. C.	.08	.08	.08	.08	100
G'dn Fleece	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	2,500
Isabella	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Pharmacist	.16	.17	.16	.17	500
Portland	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	100
Union	.60	.60	.60	.60	300
Victor	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	100

Total sales 8,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	65⅞	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛	913,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway,
PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS. $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT R'WAY CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The **Central Trust Company** of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Aug. 13, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding $7,500. Bids will be opened at the office of the **Central Trust Company** of New-York, 54 Wall St., at 12 o'clock noon, on March 2, 1896, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the railway company for approval and acceptance.

Central Railroad & Banking Company of Georgia.
HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
issued under the Reorganization Agreement dated May 20, 1895, are hereby notified that upon presentation and surrender of their certificates, properly endorsed, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., in New-York, they will receive in final settlement the Preference income Bonds of the Central Railway Co., as provided in the agreement. **LOUIS FITZGERALD,** President.
New-York, February 17, 1896.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
68 Broad St., New-York, Feb. 19, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6 per cent.) on the preferred stock, Series "A," of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, from the earnings of the company for the year ending on Jan. 31, 1896, payable on March 2, 1896, to the stockholders of record at the time of closing the transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Feb. 21, 1896, and opened at 9 o'clock A. M. on March 2, 1896.
WARREN B. NASH, Assistant Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1896.
The Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT., upon the preferred stock of the company out of the surplus earnings of the company, the same to be payable March 3, 1896, at the office of Blair & Co., no. 33 Wall St., New-York, to the stockholders of record of Feb. 21, 1896.
The transfer books of the company will close on that date and remain closed until March 4, 1896.
M. D. WOODFORD, President.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.
A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 2, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896, and reopened on the 2d day of March, 1896.
G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Friday, Feb. 21, 1896, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due March 1, 1896, and will reopen March 2, 1896, at 10 A. M.
T. O. BARBOUR, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Feb'ry 13, 1896.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 Wall St.,
New-York, Feb. 21, 1896.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held at this office on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:
AUGUSTUS COLSON, GEORGE H. SMITH,
T. HENRY DEWEY, GEO. H. SOUTHARD,
CHARLES A. HULL, GEORGE A. STANTON,
WILLIAM E. LOWE, ALBERT P. WELLS,
WM. R. McCULLOUGH, W. EDWIN THORP,
SOLOMON MEAD, WILLIAM I. KEELER.
JAMES MITCHELL,
At a subsequent meeting of the board Augustus Colson was unanimously re-elected President and Charles A. Hull was unanimously re-elected Vice President for the ensuing year.
CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City, on TUESDAY, February 25th, 1896, at one o'clock P. M.
Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 26th inst.
J. O. STEVENS, Secretary.
N. Y., Feb. 11th, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE U. S. Navy.—February 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the U. S. Navy," to be opened March 3, 1896, will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 3, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish 2,500 tons of bituminous coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Feb 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon March 20, 1896, and then opened for the veterinary supplies per specifications and schedule, which can be had on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Veterinary Supplies," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Genl., U. S. A.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart.

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS;
or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"
AND
"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."
WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION.
A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

Financial.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company REORGANIZATION.

To holders of Certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company issued under the plan of reorganization of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company:

During the progress of the reorganization it has been suggested to the Reorganization Committee by parties in interest that the new corporation should be placed in position to control the distribution of its own product through a distributing company.

The Committee has expressed the opinion that a full opportunity to participate in the stock of such distributing company should be offered to the holders of the certificates of the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, issued under the plan of reorganization. This view having been concurred in by the parties who have organized the distributing company, your attention is called to the following announcement.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
FREDERICK M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WILLIAM E. HUTTON,
Committee.

NATHAN BIJUR, New-York,
JOHN L. CADWALADER, New-York,
MORAN, KRAUS & MAYER, Chicago,
Counsel.

NEW-YORK, February 12th, 1896.

OFFICE OF

AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Mills Building.
NEW-YORK, February 12th, 1896.

To holders of Certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company issued under the plan of reorganization of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company:

One of the first steps following the organization of the AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY has been to bring about the formation of a distributing company capable of handling, if necessary, its entire product.

Such corporation, known as the **SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY,** has been organized under the laws of the State of New-Jersey with a capital stock as follows:

First Preferred Cumulative 7 per cent. stock	$2,100,000
Second Preferred Non-cumulative 6 per cent stock	1,575,000
Common stock	3,675,000
Total	$7,350,000

The entire issue of common stock and one share of the second preferred will be owned by the AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Holders of MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY'S D. & C. F. Co. certificates are offered the option to subscribe at par for the first preferred stock of the Distributing Company to the extent of six per cent. of the par value of their holdings or any part of such holdings; receiving in addition fifty per cent. of the amount of their subscription in second preferred stock.

For the convenience of certificate holders the Manhattan Trust Company has consented to act as depositary, and to ascertain such holders the transfer books of certificates for Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company's stock will close Monday, February 24th, 1896, at 3 P. M., and open Wednesday, February 26th, 1896, at 10 A. M.

Blank forms of subscription can be obtained upon application to the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall St., corner of Nassau, New-York. **Subscriptions must be delivered at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company not later than 12 M. on Saturday, March 7th, 1896, together with check for the first installment of 15 per cent.**

Second installment, 15 per cent., payable on March 21st, 1896.

Third and fourth installments of 15 per cent. each, payable respectively as called, on notice by mail of not less than 15 days to the registered holders of the subscription receipts and at intervals of not less than 15 days.

It is not at present intended to call the remaining four installments of 10 per cent. each. That amount is designed to provide for the possible extension of the business of the Distributing Company into territory other than that now contemplated, or for future requirements.

Temporary receipts will be issued by the Manhattan Trust Company, upon which will be indorsed payment of each installment.

Upon payment of the fourth installment of 15 per cent. and surrender of the temporary receipt, subscribers will receive the certificates of first preferred stock 60 per cent. paid together with the second preferred stock to which they will be entitled.

The privilege now offered to holders of Manhattan Trust Company's D. & C. F. Co. Certificates has been underwritten by a syndicate.

Application to list the stock of the Distributing Company on the New-York Stock Exchange will be made immediately.

In consequence of the formation of the SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY has been enabled to make advantageous arrangements for the distribution of its product in the territory east of Buffalo and Pittsburg at a cost of distribution far below any hitherto paid. The AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY will control the distribution of its product west of Buffalo and Pittsburg, through the ownership of a majority of the stock of the Spirits Distributing Company.

Under its contract with the Manufacturing Company, the Distributing Company will take the product of the Shufeldt Distillery at Chicago and the St. Paul Distillery at St. Paul; and, if required, will also take the product of ten thousand additional bushels daily for distribution in the East. This product is taken by the Distributing Company at market price, and is paid for in cash, the Distributing Company agreeing to employ in its business a minimum of $1,000,000 cash. The Manufacturing Company leases to the Distributing Company for the term of 999 years the H. H. Shufeldt & Co. Distributing Plant with all its appurtenances and machinery, and will, pursuant to a written contract, make a fixed annual payment to the Distributing Company of $120,000, payable quarterly, beginning May, 1896. In the event of the Distributing Company extending its business as above provided, and calling up the remaining installments of 10 per cent. each on the First Preferred Stock, the Manufacturing Company will, as provided in such contract, make a further annual payment of $20,000 for each additional installment of 10 per cent. paid in, the total annual payment being limited to $200,000. The amount thus to be received annually by the SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY will be sufficient for the dividend of 7 per cent. upon the installments paid in on its First Preferred Stock.

THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, under the arrangement described above, controls an independent and powerful distributing agent to handle its product without the expense heretofore paid for the service, and practically without cost, as the estimated earnings of the Distributing Company from its general business, in addition to the fixed annual payment from the Manufacturing Company above referred to, warrant the belief that they will be sufficient to pay dividends upon the Common Stock held by the Manufacturing Company.

The opportunity to participate in the profits of the distributing business, is now offered to the stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

American Spirits Manufacturing Company.
By S. M. RICE, President.
By order of the Board of Directors.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburg, Feb. 20, 1896.
Holders of the first mortgage 7 3-10 bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, due March 1, 1896, will receive payment of the principal and interest of said bonds on presentation at this office, or at the office of the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the City of Philadelphia.
THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

ERB, PAULINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Scheffer, Mary Scheffer, his widow, (Mary being fictitious, her true name being unknown to petitioner,) and any other heirs at law and next of kin of PAULINE ERB, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Elizabeth Bader of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the tenth day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pauline Erb, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend and show cause why the said will of Pauline Erb should not have been admitted to probate, why the proceedings should not be without prejudice to any proceedings already had or to be had herein, and also why a further order may not be entered herein directing that the said will of said Pauline Erb be considered as properly and duly probated, and that the probate proceedings heretofore had for the admission of the said will on or about October 5th, 1893, as well as all the other proceedings thereon, be ratified and confirmed; and each of you as are hereby cited are under the age of 21 years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 17th day of January, 1896.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SOL. & BENJ. OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petition, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.
ja31-law6wF

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FREDERICK W. SCHABBEHAR, William Stuve, Annie Reipschlager, William Schabbehar, Fredericka Erdbrinck, Frederick Schabbehar, William H. Berkemeyer, Amelia J. Berkemeyer, Bertha Trow, send greeting:

Whereas, Annie Reipschlager of the City of New-York and Charles Berkemeyer of the City of Brooklyn have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1891, and another instrument in writing bearing date the 25th day of November, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Petitioners, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.
ja24-law6wF&mh5*

PARKER, ELY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELY S. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1895. MINNIE PARKER, Administratrix.
GEO. W. WEIFFENBACH, Attorney for Administratrix, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, N. Y. City.
n8-law6mF

BAKEMAN, HIRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hiram Bakeman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Boorem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1895. LUCY A. BAKEMAN, Administratrix. BOOREM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administratrix, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. o4-law6mF

BEHRENS, MARY or MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY or MARIA BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of William H. Geiger, at Room 107, in No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1895. GEORGE KOHLENBUSCH, Administrator. WILLIAM H. GEIGER, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. n22-law6mF

UHINK, HELEN, OR HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN or HELENA UHINK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. AMELIA M. BECKER, Administratrix. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administratrix, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-law6mF

LYON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. LYON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September, 1895. AMELIA LYON, JOHN H. LYON, Executors. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s13-law6mF

FARRIN, OLIVER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver A. Farrin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 159 West 15th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895.—STEPHEN E. ENGLAND, OLIVER F. ENGLAND, AMELIA F. EDWARDS, Executors and Executrix.—CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executors, 893 Canal Street, New-York. n29-law6mF

CUTTING, HENRY MASON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MASON CUTTING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1895. ANNA M. CUTTING, Administratrix. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 82 Times Building, New-York City. n21-law6mF

KERR, MARY E. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. F. KERR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 403, No. 60 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1896. LEONARD R. KERR, Administrator. SAMUEL G. ADAMS, Attorney for Administrator, 60 Broadway, New-York City. f21-law6mF

FERRIS, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. JAMES D. FERRIS, Administrator. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-law6mF

FOX, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. BENJAMIN FOX, Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ja10-law6mF

CORNELL, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE CORNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1896. GEORGE BLISS, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, New-York. ja17-law6mF

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of November, 1895. EDWARD D. EMMET, Administrator. R. S. EMMET, Jr., Attorney, &c., 52 Wall St., N. Y. n8-law6mF

Surrogate Notices.

CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES F.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Miranda P. Hildreth, Susan A. Follett, James F. Chamberlain, Melissa A. Potter, Alice Codding, Joseph J. Chamberlain, Bradford B. Chamberlain, Anna M. Follett, Willie A. Bentley, Ella Pickering, James F. C. Blackhurst, Mary Chamberlain Class, Mary D. Irvine, George F. Seymour, Elizabeth S. Jones, Lois M. Mason, Jared Bartlett, Susan Bartlett, James J. Bartlett, Florence A. Bartlett, and Hannah R. Bartlett, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Conklin and Edward Ashforth, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, in the City of New-York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja31-law6wF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent. To J. HOLME MAGHEE, Annie S. Jones, Mary Frances Reed, Joseph R. Foard, Adelaide Holme Maghee, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and to all persons interested in the estate of Mary Maghee, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of April, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John M. Bowers, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executor.
f21-law6wF

TAYLOR, CORNELIUS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS E. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of W. H. Van Steenbergh, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1896. CORDELIA MARY TAYLOR, Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Cornelius E. Taylor, deceased. W. H. VAN STEENBERGH, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall St., New-York City. f21-law6mF

WALKER, EDWIN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN B. WALKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of Jan & Man, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1895. KATE NORTON WALKER, Administratrix, with the will annexed. MAN & MAN, Att'ys for Admx., 56 Wall Street, N. Y. e20-law6mF

NAVARRO, JOSE SOTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SOTO NAVARRO y Urrutia, also JOSE SOTO NAVARRO, late of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, Kingdom of Spain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896. WILLIAM M. STORY, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja24-law6mF

HURLBUT, ELLA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA C. HURLBUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of January, 1896. AUGUSTA D. CHILDS, Executrix. WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Wall Street, New-York. f7-law6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 25,	10 AM	Havel, Tu., Mch. 24,	10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3,	10 AM	Aller, Tu., Mch. 31,	10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 10,	10 AM	Spree, Tu., April 7,	10 AM
Saale, Tu., Mch. 17,	10 AM	Lahn, Tu., April 14,	10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
††Werra, Feb. 15, 10 A M | †Ems, March 28, 10 A M
†Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM | †K'is'r W. II., Ap. 11, 10 AM
†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M | †Werra, Apr. 18, 10 A M
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 4½ h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6½ h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL	Feb. 26	ST. PAUL	March 18
NEW-YORK	March 4	NEW-YORK	March 25
ST. LOUIS	March 11	PARIS	April 1

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

So'thw'k, Feb. 26,	2:30 PM	Friesland, Mar. 11,	noon
Noordland, Mar. 4,	noon	Kensingt'n, Mar. 18,	noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North Riv-r. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Feb. 22	11 A.M.	Umbria, March 7,	M.
Campania, Feb. 29,	6 A.M.	Lucania, Mr. 14,	5.30 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45; according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
S. S. EDAM.....Sat., Feb. 22, 9 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM..Sat., Feb. 29, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, (Chas. & Jacks.,) Sat., Feb. 22
IROQUOIS, (Chas. & Jacks.,) Tues., Feb. 25
ALGONQUIN, (Jacks. direct,) Friday, Feb. 28
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast. F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great. So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashagen, E. A. Scully, S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. O. S. S. Co. N Pier 35 N. R. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route.) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday (Passengers and Freight.) Sailings from Pier 20 N. R., 3 P. M. S

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Suggestion to Sell the Union and Central Pacific Roads Together.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS FAVOR IT

E. Ellery Anderson and W. J. Coombs Express Their Views Before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Although well-informed railroad men have but little hope that anything will be done by the present Congress toward adjusting the indebtedness of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Roads to the Government, the inquiries conducted by the House and Senate committees are attracting a great deal of attention.

E. Ellery Anderson and ex-Congressman W. J. Coombs, both Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, gave the House Committee on Pacific Railroads the benefit of their knowledge and their opinions to-day. Mr. Anderson favored the sale of the Union and Central Pacific Roads jointly. He believed that the Government would realize more by selling the two roads together than in any other way.

These two roads, Mr. Anderson said, would form a line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, unrivaled for business capacity, and so many railroads would be interested in obtaining such a road that it would bring a good price. He spoke of the difficulty of adjusting the Pacific roads system and the elements to be considered in doing so, and said that it was especially the case when the matter was presented to Congress. He was unable to see how any funding bill could be formed giving the Government a first lien on the Union Pacific which the road could carry into effect, even at a rate of interest as low as 2 per cent.

Mr. Coombs said that it was the original intention of the Government to have the Union and Central Pacific form one grand trunk line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. He had carefully considered the various reorganization schemes and had reached the conclusion that the matter should be taken as a business proposition. This was to have the Government put the roads in such condition that the business interests of the country could bid for them if offered for sale. He favored having the Government foreclose its liens on the roads and sell them at auction. If this was done those interested would contest for their rights. The Union and Central Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, the New-York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, and other big roads would all bid for the property.

Mr. Coombs did not think that the House would agree to any bill extending the debt of the roads. The country could really afford to give the roads away; but to whom was it to give them?

PACIFIC ROADS INQUIRY.

C. P. Huntington Sarcastic in His Replies to Senator Morgan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, was again before the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee this morning, and Senator Morgan continued his examination as to the relations between the Central Pacific and the Contract and Finance Company. The stock received by the latter company for building the Central Pacific, Mr. Huntington said, was sold, and the proceeds were used to pay off the debts of the construction company. He could not recall the exact amount that remained after the debts were paid, but thought it approximated $2,000,000. Mr. Hopkins, his partner, attended to the bookkeeping, and he could not say what his share of the division was. He now owned, he said, 6,000 shares of the Central Pacific stock, and had never owned a larger block.

Mr. Morgan then produced the report of the Government Commissioners, Messrs. Anderson and Littler, and the minority report of Gov. Pattison, and asked Mr. Huntington if he had read them, to which the latter replied that possibly he had. Mr. Morgan then asked Mr. Huntington's views on various statements made in the reports, (which he read,) but received non-committal replies, Mr. Huntington stating that it was so long ago that he could not be positive.

Regarding the report of Gov. Pattison, Mr. Huntington said he thought from what he knew of it that it was largely a copy of the Sam Brannon report. Mr. Morgan expressed the hope that Mr. Huntington would read the Pattison report, for he wished to examine him on it to see if that report had misrepresented him (Huntington) in any way.

Mr. Huntington remarked sarcastically that he was glad the Senator was looking out for his (Huntington's) interest. Mr. Morgan said he intended the examination should be absolutely impartial in every way. He was not making a personal fight on Mr. Huntington, but was trying to do his duty, as a member of the committee, in getting at the facts in the case. He then turned his attention to the Contract and Finance Company, its organization, and the awarding of the contracts to that company for building the various sections of the Central Pacific. Mr. Huntington said the company was formed because no one could be found to take such enormous contracts because of the uncertainty of the liability involved. The Contract Company was formed, where the liability would be known. He had tried to place stock of the company in New-York and Boston, and was in the East when Mr. Hopkins telegraphed him as to how much stock the firm of Huntington & Hopkins should take. He replied: "Take as little as you can, and as much as you must."

TAXES IN NEW-JERSEY.

Railways Opposing a Project to Increase State Taxes.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Railroads and Canals gave a hearing this afternoon on the Equal Taxation bill, at which a large number of representatives of cities, railroads, and other corporations were present. N. V. Condict of Newark, in opening the argument, said that it was manifestly unfair to make unjust discriminations in matters of taxation between corporations and railroads. James S. Allen, counsel for the Erie Railroad, and who represents all the railroads in the State before the committee, declared that the bill was misnamed. It should be called "Unequal Taxation." The passage of the act would mean a heavy burden for the railroads to bear, simply because one county in the State objects. Hudson County thus far appears to be the only one which is making any objection to the present system. The railroads were not responsible for the present law, which was passed through the instigation of Gov. Abbett and Gov. Griggs, (then a Senator,) and imposed $1,000,000 more in taxes. The railroads fought the bill unsuccessfully, and now the residents of Hudson County wants to raise the taxes higher and change the method.

Mr. Allen said that if the Legislature would take that act off the statute books, they would consent to the taxing of their property the same as other property. By enacting the bill now before them the Legislature will be practically confiscating the railroad property, as it is a fact that New-Jersey Railroads do not earn 2 per cent. on their cost. Mr. Allen claimed that New-Jersey taxed railroad corporations greater than any other State in the Union.

Wind-Cutting Locomotives.

Some of the railroads in France are using what is known as the "locomotive à bec," or beaked locomotive, which must be something like the locomotive designed by the Buffalo inventor of the proposed "thunderbolt train." A contrivance like the prow of a vessel is attached to the front of the locomotive, extending from the top of the smokestack down to the truck. The cab also is made wedge-shaped, the object of the entire arrangement being to lessen the resistance of the air to the passage of the train.

The general opinion among engineers seems to be that the device is of little, if any, use. These French locomotives have been built throughout on an entirely original plan. The reversing gear, for instance, is not a simple arrangement of rods and levers, but a complicated apparatus worked by steam cylinders and pistons. There are four cylinders, two for high-pressure steam taken directly from the boilers, and two for low-pressure, received from the first pair. When the locomotive is starting all four cylinders receive steam directly from the boilers, but as soon as headway has been obtained the cylinders are worked compound. The boiler has a very large firebox, and the 133 steel tubes, which are ribbed on their inside, so as to give greater heating surface, are but 9 feet 10 inches long.

Baltimore and Ohio Plans.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—The proposition to form the Baltimore and Ohio Northwestern Railroad Company has been laid aside until Mr. Stephen Little of New-York, an expert accountant, completes an examination of the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. Largely on the result of his investigation will depend the amount of the loan to be made to the Baltimore and Ohio Company by a syndicate of New-York capitalists, and incidentally the question of forming the auxiliary system. The new company would embrace the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, and the branch built by the Baltimore and Ohio Company from Akron to Chicago Junction. Should this company be made a separate organization, Mr. Thomas M. King, second Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, will, it is stated, be selected as its chief executive officer, though no intimation has been made that he will sever his connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Company. The purchase of the Pittsburg and Western Road and the construction of the connection link from Akron to Chicago Junction, were, it is stated, recommended by Mr. King.

Pennsylvania Fined $10.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Chancellor McGill this morning filed an opinion, fining the Pennsylvania Railroad Company $10, for contempt of court in disobeying the order of the Court of Chancery, restraining the company from interfering with the National Dock Company in tunneling under its tracks in Jersey City. The Chancellor held that an appeal from the injunction did not stay the injunction as claimed by the Pennsylvania Railroad—hence the fine for contempt of court. The Chancellor expressed a belief that the injunction would henceforth be observed. If not, the railroad company's property will be sequestrated at the end of thirty days.

Grain Trade Leaving New-York.

A meeting of the Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to consider the cause of the decrease in the grain trade of New-York. The statement was made that the present schedule of railroad freight rates was operating against this city. There is a differential of two cents per hundredweight in favor of Philadelphia, and three cents in favor of Baltimore.

Another meeting of the grain men will be held in the Produce Exchange very soon, at which steps will be taken to formally present the matter to the consideration of the Joint Traffic Association, with a view to securing a revision of rates.

Earnings of the New-England Road.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The report of the New-England Railroad Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, filed with the State Railroad Commission to-day, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $1,650,558; operating expenses, $1,142,916; other income, $6,212; fixed charges, $360,139; net income, $153,714; cash on hand, $42,061; profit and loss, (surplus,) $115,439. For the same quarter a year ago, the net income was $183,957.

Northern Pacific Affairs.

A new protective committee has been organized by stockholders of the Northern Pacific Road. It is composed as follows: August Belmont, Brayton Ives, and George R. Sheldon of New-York, and Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia.

The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific for the second week in February were $282,104, being an increase over last year of $57,154.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A brief session of the Inter-State Commerce Commission was held in Chicago last Wednesday, and the board adjourned sine die to allow Chairman Morrison to go to Washington on account of his wife's illness. Charles W. Freeman of Pontiac, Mich., was a complaining witness before the commission against ten roads connected with the Southwestern Traffic Association. He claims they have discriminated against the vegetable products of Upper Michigan. He said he intended to break up Mayor Pingree's potato-raising monopoly.

—Articles of incorporation of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railway Company have been filed. The new company proposes to construct a railroad from East St. Louis, through the counties of St. Clair, Madison, Macoupin, Montgomery, Sangamon, Logan, Mason, Tazewell, Woodcock, Peoria, Stark, Henry, Rock Island, and Woodside, to a point oon the Mississippi River, opposite Clinton, Iowa. The principal office is to be in Springfield, Ill., and the capital stock $5,000,000.

—At a recent test of a monster snowplow on the Erie Railroad the run from Hornellsville to Dunkirk was made at a speed of thirty miles an hour, the machine clearing the track thoroughly. Between Salamanca and Dunkirk it encountered a huge snowdrift 15 feet deep and 300 feet long in a cut, and the plow went through it at a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

—A report of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last, filed with the State Railroad Commission yesterday, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $91,617; operating expenses, $46,223; fixed charges, $13,341; net income, $32,052; cash on hand, $8,726; profit and loss, (surplus,) $32,052.

—General Manager E. O. Faulkner of the Pecos Valley Railroad says that next Monday night Chief Engineer Ballard and corps will start to go over the line already surveyed to the Texas Pan Handle. This is the new Hagerman road, which is to connect with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé at Amarillo or Washburn.

—No official notice has yet been received by the Western Freight Association lines from the Grand Trunk regarding the withdrawals of the 25-cent grain rate from St. Paul via Chicago, to New-York. The officials of the Western roads, in Chicago, say the reduced rate will remain in effect.

—A report comes from Chicago that the executive officers of the Pennsylvania are now figuring on the construction of a new line from Crown Point, forty-one miles southeast of Chicago, on the Pan Handle, to Effingham, where connection would be made with the Vandalia for St. Louis.

—A railway is to be built from Spearfish, S. D., to Sun Dance, Wyoming, by the Wyoming and Black Hills Railroad Company, which has been organized with a capital of $3,000,000. H. M. Cutler of Boston, Valentine Baker of Cheyenne, and A. E. Hoyt of Sun Dance are Trustees.

—At the annual meeting of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company yesterday the following officers were re-elected: President—J. Rogers Maxwell; Directors—George F. Baker, James A. Garland, Charles Parrish, Joseph S. Harris, Samuel Dickson, and C. Pardee.

—R. B. F. Peirce, General Manager of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western, denies that the report that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western, and the Wabash are to put on a fast line between Cincinnati and Kansas City.

—The gross earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for January show an increase of $130,510. There was an increase in operating expenses of $110,137, consequently the net increase for the month was $20,373.

—A court order has been issued for the sale of the Rumeston and Shenandoah Railroad, at Clarinda, Iowa, some time in the latter part of March. No bid of less than $500,000 will be received.

—Chauncey M. Depew is to deliver a public address in the Utica Opera House next week, for the benefit of the local railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

—L. Yam Sam, the Chinese Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific in New-Orleans, has secured a four months' vacation, and will visit his old home in China.

—The Boston and Maine Directors yesterday declared the regular 1½ per cent. dividend on the common stock, payable April 1, to stock of record Feb. 24.

—F. C. Smith has been appointed Superintendent of the Western Division of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, with headquarters at Colorado Springs.

—General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk has, it is said, induced the owners of the Port Huron Tunnel to cut in half the charges for transferring cars.

—A resolution indorsing the Joint Traffic Association and its purposes has been adopted by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation.

—Oscar G. Murray, the new Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, says that there will be no change in the personnel of his department.

—Robert Garrett retired from the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Coal Company in Baltimore at the recent election.

—The Wholesale Grocers' Association of Memphis has withdrawn its boycott against the Louisville and Nashville Road.

—H. E. Hutchens, master of trains of the Savannah Division of the Plant system, at Waycross, has resigned.

—Jacob S. Rogers was elected a Director of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad last Wednesday.

HIS CHILD A WITNESS

Gregory's Oldest Daughter Tells of His Troubles.

MEN OFTEN VISITED HER MOTHER

How the Dead Woman Received Messages Sent to Her by Her Husband on the Day of Her Murder.

The trial of Jesse M. Gregory for shooting and killing his wife Clara, on April 6, 1895, at 423 Eighth Avenue, was resumed yesterday morning before Recorder Goff in Part IV General Sessions Court. The courtroom was crowded when Recorder Goff took his seat.

The case for the people was closed Wednesday, and Thomas P. Dinnean, who is associated with Abraham Levy, opened the case for the defence yesterday.

The dramatic scenes that took place Wednesday, when Hattie Gregory, fourteen years old, the daughter of the defendant, testified against her father, will not easily be forgotten. The little girl could not bear to look upon her father's face, and cried out several times during the course of her testimony to have him taken away.

Gregory looked the picture of misery as he took his seat in court yesterday. His father, James S. Gregory, a hale-looking old man, was in court. The father whispered words of comfort to his unhappy son. Jennie, the oldest daughter of the defendant, who lives with her grandfather at Goshen, N. Y., was also present.

Mr. Dinnean began his opening address at 10:45 o'clock. He said that the defense would produce evidence to show that the defendant was of unsound mind at the time of the shooting, and would also show that Mrs. Gregory, the wife of the defendant, had been guilty of misconduct with a man called "Nick" Moran.

"We will show you," said he, "that in this city Mrs. Gregory was receiving the attentions of men while this defendant was out working to earn money to support his wife and children. We will show you that he endeavored to have his wife live with him, and that she spurned him."

Mr. Dinnean said a number of witnesses would be produced who would testify that the defendant was of unsound mind, and not mentally responsible at the time of the shooting, and that his wife's conduct had driven him crazy.

Detective William Brown, who is attached to the Central Office, was the first witness called by the defense. He testified that he arrested Gregory at 374 Hudson Street after the shooting.

"Where was the defendant when you arrested him?" asked Mr. Levy.

"He was in bed on the top floor of the house," replied Brown. "While he was putting on his clothes Gregory told me that he had shot himself in the chest."

"Did you see any marks on his chest?"

"Yes, Sir. There were three wounds there," said Brown.

"What happened then?"

"Gregory pointed to his wrist, and I saw that there was a jagged wound on it. He also told me he had taken laudanum, and I asked him if he was strong enough to go to the station house, and he said he was not."

The witness said he found no pistol, but there was a blood in the room. Another policeman was called in, and an ambulance was summoned.

"Where did Gregory tell you he shot himself?" Brown was asked.

"He said he shot himself in the front room of 423 Eighth Avenue," the detective replied.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne then cross-examined the witness.

"What was the first thing Gregory said to you when you pushed open the door of his room?"

"He said to me, 'I know what you want.' I said to him, 'If you know what I want, get up and dress yourself.' He did so," replied the detective.

The witness said that Gregory asked if his wife was dead, and wanted to know if he (Brown) had the morning paper. The arrest was made between 7 and 8 o'clock the morning after the shooting.

"Was the wound on Gregory's left wrist deep?" Brown was asked.

"No, Sir. I do not think it was an eighth of an inch deep," the detective replied.

A pair of scissors was found in the room, the witness said. Blood was on the scissors.

In reply to another question the witness said that the actions of the defendant seemed rational. The witness then went on to say that after the arrest he took Hattie and Jessie, the two daughters of the defendant, to Police Headquarters, to identify their father.

"When Gregory saw his daughters, he called them over to him," said the witness, "but they refused to go, and clung to me, sobbing. I asked them why they did not go to their father, and they said they were afraid of him, as he would beat them."

"Did you ever ask Gregory why he shot his wife?"

"Yes, Sir. I asked him the morning I arrested him why he shot his wife, and he replied that she was unfaithful to him."

The Recorder at this point ordered that no more people be admitted to the courtroom, as it was already overcrowded.

The witness said he had a conversation with the defendant in the Tombs on April 29, 1895.

"I got a letter from Gregory," he said, "and went to see him in the Tombs in response to it. I asked him what he wanted, and he said 'I want to know something about these insurance papers of mine.' I said I did not know anything about them."

"Did you talk about anything else?" Brown was asked.

"Well, Gregory talked about his trial," he replied.

"What did he say?"

"He said a lawyer told him he was going to be tried on Sept. 15, and I said I did not think he would be tried on that date."

The witness said he had mislaid the letter.

Mr. Levy then examined the witness again.

"Did you ask Gregory why he shot himself?" Mr. Levy asked.

"Yes, sir; I did," replied Brown.

"What did he say?"

"He said he shot himself because he had nothing more to live for."

Mr. Levy then attacked the witness, and asked him if it was not a fact that he had recommended a lawyer to Gregory when he was taking him to the Jefferson Market Police Court.

"No, sir. I did not recommend a lawyer to Gregory," replied the witness emphatically.

"Are you not in the habit of recommending lawyers to prisoners?"

"No, sir."

"Did you tell Gregory that you knew a lawyer who would do well for him, and that it would go hard with him if he did not accept that attorney?"

"No, sir. All I said was that I knew a lawyer who practiced law in the courts."

"And you did not give Gregory that lawyer's name or card?"

"I did not, sir. I appeal to the Court for protection against such questions," said Brown.

"You need protection, do you?" asked Mr. Levy.

"No, Sir; but I do not wish to be insulted," replied the witness.

Jennie Gregory, fifteen years old, the eldest daughter of the defendant, was then called to the witness stand. She is an intelligent-looking girl and tall for her age. As soon as she stepped upon the stand, the two Gregorys, father and son, burst into tears. She said she was born in Hackensack, N. J., and lived at present with her grandfather.

"When your father came home from work in Hackensack, did you tell him who used to visit the house during the day?"

"Sometimes I did, Sir."

"Did you tell him a man came often to see your mother?"

"I did, Sir," said the girl.

"What was the name of the man?"

"I don't recollect now, Sir."

"Did you tell your father what was done?"

"I never saw anything done."

Jennie was then asked about the trouble which Gregory had with "Nick" Moran. She remembered hearing about it, but she was not at home at the time, she said.

"I saw papa once chase a man into the yard out of the house," said Jennie.

"Was this the man Moran, who was found hid in the closet?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did your father ever beat him?"

"No, Sir."

Jennie said, in answer to questions, that her father once beat Hattie, his daughter, with a strap because she threw a salt cellar at him. She said that when the family was living in King Street, this city, she'd told her father that Harry Ross was writing her mother daily. She said that when Ross called, her mother wanted her to leave the house, but she always refused to do so. When she told this to her father, he said he was not surprised.

When the home in King Street was broken up, Jennie said, her father told her mother that he did not like to go away. "Mamma," she testified, "said she would become a woman of the street before she would live with him. Papa said: 'You will disgrace your children.'"

Jennie said she often heard her mother swear at her father. Her father often cried, and her mother laughed at him.

The tears came into Jennie's eyes as she told her story.

She said her father complained at times of pains in his head, and would lock himself in his room. She said she told her father that a Mr. Gillen used to visit her mother when he was at work at night and give the children money.

When the King Street house was broken up Jennie became a nurse girl. She said her father saw her every day. On the day of the shooting she saw her father four times. "He looked white," she said, "and his eyes were glassy. He asked me to see if mamma was in."

She said she told her mother that her father wanted to see her, and give her some machine tickets. Her mother would not go down stairs to see her father. Her father called later and she took a message from him to her mother. Her mother's reply, she said, was that she would send her father a lock of her hair tied with a green ribbon. Her father said that was nothing new for his wife to say. Still later in the day her mother said, in answer to another mesasge, that if she went down stairs it would be to kill her husband.

Jennie then told how her father for the fourth time the same evening wanted her to tell her mother that he "wanted to see her bad." She went to see her mother, and the latter said she would not go down stairs.

"What did papa say?" asked Mr. Levy.

He said "All right," replied Jennie.

On cross-examination by Mr. Osborne, Jennie said she was afraid of her father when she saw him on the day of the shooting, because she thought he was going to do something. She said that she was delivering her father's last message when he entered her mother's room.

"But you told the jury you delivered the message in full to your mother, and that she said she would not go down stairs," said Mr. Osborne.

The little girl broke down and began to weep bitterly. She had been on the stand for more than four hours, and the strain proved too much for her. Gregory began to weep, too, and the scene was a pitiful one.

Mr. Osborne had to suspend the examination until Jennie had recovered. She then again stated that she had only just begun to deliver the message when her father came into the room. A few minutes later Mr. Osborne put another question to the witness which made her burst into tears. Mr. Levy sprang to his feet.

"I object," he shouted, "to the line of cross-examination pursued by the Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Osborne does not treat this little girl with as much consideration as he would show to a grown-up person."

Mr. Osborne's face flushed as Mr. Levy made this remark. Then Mr. Levy shouted at the top of his voice: "If the South raises men like you, I am sorry for the chivalry of the South!"

Mr. Osborne shrugged his shoulders, and, looking at the Recorder, said: "I object to Mr. Levy making side remarks for the purpose of influencing the case."

Recorder Goff interfered, and said he did not consider that Mr. Osborne was exceeding his rights in his cross-examination. Turning to Mr. Levy, the Recorder said: "I must say that a court of justice is no place for making side remarks to gain applause or to influence the jury."

Miss Bernardina Martin, who was employed at Telford's bakery store, at 423 Eighth Avenue, testified that she knew the Gregorys, and had heard a conversation between husband and wife about a week before the shooting.

"'Clare, will you come back, for the sake of the children?'" the witness said she heard Gregory say to his wife. "'No, I will never come back. I will never live with you again,' Mrs. Gregory replied," said the witness.

Patrick Fahey of 49 Montgomery Street testified that Gregory told him his wife was deceiving him.

At this point the proceedings were suspended in order that Gregory might drink a bowl of soup. He got very weak, and for fear he might faint, nourishment was supplied.

Mrs. Maggie Hamilton of 11 King Street testified that Gregory told her that his wife was untrue to him.

The trial will be resumed to-day.

GEORGE H. TILDEN MUST PAY.

Mrs. R. D. Buchanan to Get $52,000 for Helping to Break S. J. Tilden's Will.

A suit brought by Adelaide E. T. Buchanan against George H. Tilden, and growing out of the litigation over the will of Samuel J. Tilden, uncle of the defendant, was decided in the Supreme Court yesterday by order of Justice Daly, in favor of the plaintiff, and a verdict in her favor for $52,000 was ordered.

The plaintiff alleged that, in February, 1887, the defendant entered into an agreement with her, her husband, Robert D. Buchanan, and Robert G. Dun, in which he agreed that, if through the efforts of the latter three the thirty-fifth section of the will of Samuel J. Tilden should be finally set aside by the courts as invalid, he would pay to the plaintiff or her order the sum of $50,000.

It appears that Mr. Dun was to furnish, through the efforts of Mr. Buchanan, the funds necessary to carry on the litigation to break the clause of the will, and in the event of success, George H. Tilden, who began the litigation, was to pay to Mrs. Buchanan the sum stated. The contract was as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1896.

Robert G. Dun, Esq., 314 Broadway, New-York City.

My Dear Sir: It is understood between Mr. R. D. Buchanan and myself, that in the event of the success of the proceedings now pending, or any which may be taken, to practically set aside the thirty-fifth section of the will of my late uncle, Samuel J. Tilden, in view of the assistance looking to that end, which has been and may be rendered by Mr. Buchanan as well as yourself, that I will, and do hereby, become responsible for the payment to Mrs. Adelaide E. Buchanan, or her order, of the sum of $50,000.

It is further understood between us, while I am not strictly authorized to speak in behalf of my brothers and sisters in that respect, that from what has transpired between me and them, in the event of such success, they will be disposed to act generously with Mrs. Buchanan in the premises. Yours very respectfully,

G. H. TILDEN.

It was shown that in fourteen payments from April 25, 1892, to Feb. 22, 1894, the defendant paid to the plaintiff in different sums on account of this indebtedness, the sum of $8,150. The clause mentioned was set aside finally by the Court of Appeals in October, 1891. The contest was made by the defendant mainly on points of law involved, and Justice Daly ordered a verdict for the full amount due, with interest, amounting to $52,000.

William B. McNiece appeared for the plaintiff, and Vanderpoel, Cumming & Goodwin for the defendant.

TRIAL OF JARED FLAGG, JR.

Accused of Renting Houses to Disorderly Persons.

The trial of Jared Flagg, Jr., the real estate dealer, under indictments charging him with renting flats in West Eighteenth Street for immoral purposes, was resumed yesterday before Judge Newberger, in Part III. of the General Sessions Court.

Assistant District Attorney Lewis read the sworn depositions made by the Rev. Dr. Wilson before his departure for California regarding the alleged immoral character of tenants in two flat houses in West Eighteenth Street. The reading was frequently interrupted by Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the defense.

Bernard McConville, a detective of the West Twentieth Street Police Station, testified that early in May, 1894, by order of Police Captain Donohue, he went to the flats complained of to warn Flagg as to the character of the tenants. He gave Flagg a list of the names of the disorderly tenants.

Flagg promised to turn the alleged disorderly women out, but he did not do so. A few days afterward the police raided the flats and arrested one of the women. She was fined $100 in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Flagg came to him, McConville said, in the police court, and said: "What are you going to do with that poor girl?"

The witness said he replied that the Magistrate would dispose of the case.

Flagg then said that if there was no conviction the witness would be $50 richer.

A short time afterward Capt. Donohue sent the witness again to the flats to complain to Flagg about his tenants. According to the witness, Flagg said to him:

"What does Capt. Donohue want, anyway? There is money in this thing for both of us if he will let my tenants alone. There is $200 a month. We can split that, and he can have $100 a month. If you need pocket money any time, call on me, and I will give you $25."

The witness produced a letter which he received from Flagg, in which the writer said he would make it hot for the detective if he did not cease worrying his tenants.

The witness testified that Flagg was the agent for flats in West Seventeenth Street which were rented to immoral people. The witness also said that in West Eighteenth Street some of the tenants moved to the house in West Seventeenth Street. In his cross-examination, Mr. Brooke questioned the witness closely, and went into the minutest details as to the evidence the witness had obtained as to the immoral character of Flagg's tenants.

The witness was still on the stand when the court adjourned for the day.

SUIT AGAINST COMMODORE GERRY.

A Maid Servant Asks for $50,000 Damages for False Arrest.

The trial of an action brought by Margaret Linbeck against Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, to recover $50,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment, will be begun this morning in Part VI., Trial Term, of the Supreme Court, before Justice Giegerich.

Miss Linbeck, who was employed as a maid for the eldest daughter of Commodore Gerry, alleges in her complaint that on Aug. 25, 1893, R. H. Richards, connected with the police force of Newport, R. I., caused her arrest at Newport, and detained her for two hours, and insulted her.

In his answer, Commodore Gerry says that in the latter part of June, 1893, in London, England, he employed the plaintiff to act as maid for his eldest daughter. The maid, he said, had charge of his daughter's room and of her personal effects. Mr. Gerry also says that on Aug. 17, 1893, in the absence of his daughter and his family, a felony was committed at her cottage in Newport, and valuable jewelry belonging to his daughter was stolen. The jewelry consisted of several diamond pins, a pearl bracelet, and a diamond and emerald ring, which were kept in a bureau drawer in his daughter's room, he says that there was a quantity of silver kept in the same place, but that the silver was not stolen. Complaint was made to the Newport police, and Richards made an investigation. The result was that Richards requested Miss Linbeck to go to the police station with him, so that she might make a statement in regard to the robbery. He says that there was no malice in the matter, and that there were reasonable grounds for the conduct of the police.

The case was called for trial yesterday, but, as another case was on trial, it was adjourned until to-day.

DELAY FOR DAVID BREEN.

His Counsel Thinks His Extradition Is Desired for Political Reasons.

Joseph F. Keane and Col. Horn, Labor Commissioner in the State of Connecticut, and former United States Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies, appeared as counsel for David Breen before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon.

Breen, who was Superintendent of the fruit market in Dublin, Ireland, up to December, 1895, is accused of having embezzled £175, the property of the Corporation of the City of Dublin, but from the tenor of Mr. Keane's remarks yesterday an effort will probably be made to show that Breen's extradition is really desired by the British authorities for political reasons.

Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, was present at the hearing, having as counsel Charles Fox. Besides Detective Sergeant William Dobson, there were present two other members of the Metropolitan Police of Ireland.

It is said that Breen is a prominent Nationalist, and Mr. Keane intimated that the charge of embezzlement had been trumped up to enable the British authorities to get possession of his client.

Mr. Fox submitted the depositions of Henry Campbell, Town Clerk of Dublin; Richard Oldfield, teller in the Bank of Ireland, and others corroborating the charge of embezzlement. In order to afford defendant's counsel an opportunity to examine these and other papers in the case an adjournment was taken till Feb. 27.

DISPUTE OVER A BOARD BILL.

Mrs. Lewis Denies Owing $650, and Claims $228 from Miss Phillips.

The trial of an action brought by Miss Mary Phillips against Mrs. Margaret Lewis to recover a board bill amounting to $650 was begun yesterday before Justice Bookstaver and a jury in Part VI., Trial Term, of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Lewis not only denies that she owes the plaintiff any money, but has brought a counter suit for $228 against Miss Phillips.

The plaintiff alleges that from Sept. 15, 1887, until May 1, 1888, the defendant occupied a room with a bath and was furnished with food in the plaintiff's boarding house at 24 West Thirty-second Street at the rate of $30 a week. She also alleges that the defendant agreed to pay whatever board bill she might owe when she sold her Mexico Land Improvement bonds.

It was alleged that in August, 1889, Mrs. Lewis sold the bonds. She then owed $975 for board, of which amount she paid $325, leaving $650 due.

Mrs. Lewis denies that she agreed to pay more than $15 a week, and says that she advanced $715 to the plaintiff, from which any amount that might become due for her board should be deducted. The defendant says that after allowing for all that she may owe for board, there is due to her from the plaintiff $228.

The case was adjourned until this morning.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—District Attorney Fellows will go to Sing Sing Prison to-day with a commission of insanity experts appointed by Gov. Morton to examine Carl Fiegenbaum, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Juliana Hoffman at 544 East Sixth Street Aug. 31, 1894. An appeal against the conviction was taken to the Court of Appeals, which has not yet given a decision.

—A jury yesterday in Part V. of the Supreme Court rendered a verdict for $9,407.51 for the plaintiff in a suit brought by Moses H. Cone, President of the Cone Export and Commission Company, against the Empire Plaid Mills of High Point, N. C., to recover damages for the breach of a contract entered into in November, 1892.

—Thomas C. Buck has brought suit in the Supreme Court against William S. Fanshawe to enforce payment on several notes of the latter, aggregating $19,904.48, which represented the defendant's share of losses in stock transactions.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Peckham, Associate Justice; Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.
45—Tebbetts vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 88—Corvis vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Cases adjourned.
1—Vaughn vs. Hals. 2—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company. 3—Freund vs. Gumbinner. 4—People's Trust Company vs. United State. 5—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Pneumatic and Electric Tool Company. 6—Otis Brothers & Co. vs. Halliday. 7—Ledwith vs. Claffy. 8—Cox vs. Heath.
Cases Noticed.—9—Maloy vs. Duden. 10—Wirt vs. Farrelly. 11—Beale vs. White. 12—Matter of Lot.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States vs. Thomas Brennan, appellant.—Argued by Louis Marshall for appellant; L. M. Beers for respondent.

Mary Menneller, appellant, vs. Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited.—Argued by William N. Cogswell for appellant; W. A. Sutherland for respondent.

Greenwich Insurance Company of the City of New-York vs. Oregon Improvement Company, appellant.—Argued by Artemus H. Holmes for appellant; E. R. Robinson for respondent.

Day calendar for Friday is: Nos. 422, 1090, 1093, 1094, 424, 440, 436, 437.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.
Motion Calendar.—1—Putnam vs. Palliser. 2—Cammann vs. Dewsnap. 3—Wilson vs. The Mayor, &c. 4—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande and Western Railway Company. 5—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Faber. 6—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. Faber. 7—Leonard vs. Faber. 8—Walsh vs. Campbell. 9—Farmers' National Bank vs. Venner. 10—Bally vs. Hornthal. 11—Steinway vs. Steinway.
Non-Enumerated Motions. — 14 — National Union Bank vs. London and River Plate Bank. 16—Levey vs. Bernhard. 1—People ex rel. Connor vs. Brookfield. 26—Matter of Charles Casper & Co. 27—The People, &c., vs. American Loan and Trust Company. 28—People vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 32—Wallach vs. Wallach.
Enumerated Motions.—4—People vs. Fox. 11—People ex rel. Steffen vs. Murray. 30—Hayes vs. Mestanis. 38—Hindman vs. Haurand. 51—Togliabul vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 54—Otten vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 70—Stenson vs. Koch. 55—Cohnfeld vs. Walsh. 15—People ex rel. Strauss vs. Roosevelt. 102—Mott vs. Mott. 103—New-York Board of Fire Underwriters vs. Whipple & Co. 104—Same vs. Same. 105—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.
Litigated Motions.—1—Carroll vs. Herlich. 2—Haight vs. Butler. 3—Moore vs. Moore. 4—La Fetra vs. Goodrich. 5—Mott vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company. 6—Griswald vs. Caldwell. 7—Rice vs. Colliery Engineer Company. 8—Van Volzah vs. Leon. 9—Rochester Lamp Company vs. Birgham. 10—Matter of Lane. 11—Matter of Hygeia Sparkling Distilled Water Company. 12—People vs. Bentley Knight Electric Railway Company. 12½—Higgins vs. Smith. 13—Fisher vs. Goldsmith. 14—Hirshfield vs. Bopp. 15—Boun vs. Boun. 16—Harrington vs. Warsaw. 17—Deraisenas vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 18—Powell vs. Kaempfer. 19—Duer vs. Hoes. 20—Snelling vs. Yetter. 21—Passavant vs. Levy. 22—Kohlmann vs. Woodcock. 23—Palmer vs. Moller. 24—Herfuth vs. Seward. 25—Wallace vs. Baring. 26—Clark vs. Otten. 27—Tice vs. American Tract Society. 28—Spaulding vs. American Woodboard Company. 29—Dater vs. Thorne. 30—Haffner vs. Schmuck. 31—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. 32—Matter of Tremont Avenue. 33—People vs. Ferris. 34—Gale vs. Gale. 35—Hoffman vs. Gross. 36—Colt vs. Goodhart. 37—Brosen vs. Maher. 38—Matter of Cromwell. 39—Van Beuren vs. Wotherspoon. 40—Same vs. Lazarus. 41—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Group of New Dwellings for Riverside Drive—Details of the Auction Offerings.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have bought of Mrs. Abby Thompson the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Seventy-seventh Street, 107 by 104, for a syndicate of persons who will erect dwellings on the plot for their own occupancy. Charles H. P. Gilbert has been selected as architect, and Hartley Murdock as contractor for putting up the buildings.

The same firm of brokers have sold for Denman Thompson, the actor, his dwelling at 52 West Seventieth Street, a four-story brownstone house, 22 by 65 by 100.5.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for E. S. Landon, at about $90,000, the four-story brownstone building, 252 West Forty-second Street, 24.8 by 92.

Mr. Charles F. Naething has bought, at about $80,000, the property at 45 Beaver Street, 22.6 by 119 by 25 by 119.

Mr. M. McVickar, representing an estate, has sold the plot, 75 by 114.10, on the south side of One hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 185 feet west of Fifth Avenue, with dwelling, at $30,000, to a purchaser who will erect flats on the site.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, in partition, to F. de R. Wissmann, a flat, 40 by 100.5, on the four-story brick dwelling, 222 West Forty-third Street, south side, 233.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.4; to A. P. W. Kinnan, at $15,100, the three-story brick dwelling, 220 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 198.10 feet west of Broadway, 20 by 100.5; to Louis Cohen, at $15,500, 442 and 444 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 40 by 98.9, with two three-story brick tenements in front and two-story brick stables in rear; and, to Leopold Fischer, at $6,300, the southeast corner of Oostdorp Avenue and Clover Street, West Farms, 100 by 100, with two frame dwellings and barn.

The sales at auction set down for today at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. A. C. Levy, referee, 8 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 35 by 99.11; five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,160; on prior mortgage, $28,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Hascall, referee, 164 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 169 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 29 by 101.8, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,485.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Bradley, referee, 216 West End Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Seventy-fifth Street, 20.0½ by 36.5, with rear courtyard 11.5 deep by irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,800; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Florestine Stanfield to 48 West Twentieth Street, south side, 167.4 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 92 by 27.1 by 92.0½, four-story brownstone dwelling.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of William W. Kerr to the northwest corner of Third Avenue and High Bridge Street, 76 by 100 by 124 by 111.50; also, to adjoining plot, 100 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 469 St. Ann's Avenue, a nine-story brick flat, by William Beaman of 477 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 49 and 51 Downing Street, a four-story brick dwelling and stable, by John F. and James A. Carragher and Sarah Gowdy of 110 Leroy Street, owners; cost, $18,000.

Quarry Road, east side, about 180 feet west of Arthur Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, by John Grisch of 318 East Seventy-third Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, northwest corner, a two-story and cellar brick store, by Charles Bradley of 18 James Street, Newark, N. J.; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for seven two-story brick flats, by same owner; cost, $30,000.

Ward's Island, by City of New-York, for a one-story brick bakehouse and storage; cost, $3,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 88 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a one-story frame dwelling, by James La Caste of 378 Mott Avenue, owner; cost, $4,000.

No. 175 West Houston Street, by E. F. Haight of 215 Hooker Street, Brooklyn, alterations for a four-story and basement brick tenement; cost, $500.

No. 152 Madison Avenue, by Charles Delevan Wetmore of 135 Madison Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick bachelor apartment house; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 21 and 23 Carmine Street, by Aaron Cohn of 154 East Seventieth Street, alterations to two one-and-a-half-story brick stores and dwellings; cost, $1,100.

No. 107 Wall Street, by William W. Astor of 410 West Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to a seven-story brick office building; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, northeast corner, by Charles Beckman of Twenty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, alterations to a two-story and attic frame store, &c.; cost, $75.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue, by Emil Bachman of 156 Eighth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick store and flat; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 20.

18T AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 59th St, 25x100; Minnie Huber to Catharine M. Burke.... $22,500

LEXINGTON AV, 425; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Thomas Kirkwood.. 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 64th St, 20x70; Amelia Krauss to Frederica Ashton.....

LEXINGTON AV, 425; Jeannette P. Goin to Harris Mandelbaum.... 1

54TH ST, s s, 104.9 ft w of Madison Av, 0.4x100; Daniel Hennessy to the Rev. A. D. Lawrence Jewett, D. D.....

71ST ST, 315 West; Caroline Hartwell to Sarah J. Billings.....

71ST ST, 313 West; same to same.....

71ST ST, 309 West; same to same.....

71ST ST, 307 West; same to same.....

2D AV, e s, 60.10 ft s of 61st St, 20x75; Albert D. Kubie to Samuel Einstein... 16,000

SAME PROPERTY; Fanny Einstein to Albert D. Kubie..... 16,000

84TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 25x102.2; The Mayor, &c. of the City of New-York to Francis T. McCarthy...

86TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Frank W. Weiss and wife to Solomon G. Proops and wife.....

40TH ST, s s, 43 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x75; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Jeannette P. Goin.....

5TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 132d St, 24.11x99; Isidore Blank to Johannette Gerber..

LEXINGTON AV, from AV and 123d St, n e corner, 100.11x40; Elizabeth McKeon to Annie McKeon and another.....

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; also n s of 137th St, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Richard Dalton to William J. Duffy and others to William F. Cronin.. 10

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Duffy and others, by guardian, to same, 5-168 parts.....

SAME PROPERTY; Honorable Duffy to same, all title and ¼ part..... 10

137TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; John Jeroloman and others to same.....

SAME PROPERTY; Hersan Reeves and wife to same.....

SAME PROPERTY; Ellen Duffy to same.. 10

1ST AV, s e corner of 116th St, 25.10x95; Lewis M. Norwood to William Hoffmann.....

PARK AV, 1,747; Edward Nicholson to William Olmesdahl..... 18,250

98TH ST, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; John E. Smith and wife to Theodor von Gauther.....

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 123d St, 100.11x40; Annie McKeon and another to Elizabeth McKeon.....

125TH ST, 210 West; William Olmesdahl to Edward Nicholson..... 28,000

ARCULARIUS PLACE, s s, 79.6 ft w of Walton Av, 26.6x74.1x27x70.8; Ellen Stack to James Stack.....

141ST ST, s s, 214.10 ft e of old line of Alexander Av, 16.8x100; Martha W. Platt to John H. McGurk.....

141ST ST, 600 East; William M. Hoes, referee, to John H. McGurk.....

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, e s, 250 ft n of Sedgwick Av, 25x175x28.9x159.8; Fordham Morris and wife to Charles F. Zeltfuss...

30TH ST, s s, 870.2 ft e of 2d Av, 21x98.9; Francis H. Ross and wife to D. J. Sheridan.....

69TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Jesse Hazell to Charles H. Stoddard, exchange and.....

MADISON AV, s w corner of 115th St, 50x75; Albert Bielefeld and others to George Meier and another.....

FOREST AV, e s, 61 ft s of Home St, 39.10x107.3x irregular; John W. Decker to Ella L. Dorsett.....

SAME PROPERTY; Ella L. Dorsett to Emma Eckstein.....

SUBURBAN ST, s w s, at n e s of Hull Av, 94x76.6x110x51; Mary E. Smith to George W. Meyer.....

LOT 52, map of part of Hunt estate; Serena Teen to Frederick C. Barthen...

Recorded Leases.

BROMHORST, Louise, and another to Theodore Sauer; 189 to 193 Stanton St, and 140 and 142 Attorney St, parts, 3 years. $3,000

DEXHEIMER, Albert, to Charles Reichert; 104 West Houston St, 5 years, shop.... 6,500

HOWARD, LOCKWOOD & CO. to M. Simon & Sons; 143 Bleecker St, 4 years, store, &c..... 1,200

SCHAPPERT, Theresa, to Christian Goepfert; 3,529 2d Av, store, &c., 3 years.... 1,008

TUOTI, Giuseppe, and another to Giovanni Tomaselli; 223 to 227 East 97th St, 4 2-3 years.....$3,420 to 3,600

Recorded Mortgages.

BAKER, John O., and wife to Alfred M. Hoyt; s w corner of 53d St and Boulevard, 3 years..... $85,000

BACHRACH, Solomon, and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank; w s of Elizabeth St, 103 ft n of Broome St, 1 year..... 20,000

BARD, William H., to Henrietta F. Longstaff; Lot 74, map of South Washingtonville, 11 months..... 331

CRONIN, William F., to Hettie D. Carter and another, executors, &c.; n s of 137th St, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years.... 7,500

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., and Mathias to Libbie W. Lyon; old w s of Bathgate Av, 55.1 ft s of Samuel St, 3 years..... 3,000

DUCH, Anna, to Peter Wynen and another; s s of 8th St, 154.9 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years..... 6,500

DIEHL, Margaretta, and Rosa Levy and husbands to Seth M. Milliken; s s of 97th St, 175 ft e of 5th Av, secures bond..... 30,000

EINSTEIN, Samuel, to Clara Wortmann; e s of 2d Av, 60.10 ft s of 61st St 1 year. 10,000

EILERT, Ernest F. and wife to David Williams; s s of 146th St, 170.3 ft w of Boulevard, 2 9-12 years..... 2,000

FABER, Charles P., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank of New-York; s w corner of Willis Av and 135th St, 3 years..... 18,000

HARPER, Thomas S., to Joseph W. Tanner, 324 and 424 St, 3 years..... 8,000

HERVEY, Edwin A., and wife to William A. Hervey; n s of 138th St, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,500

HERTER, Maria A., and Peter to Mary L. Shear; 484 Pearl St, 5 years..... 4,500

HARRIS, Barnet, and wife to Julius Rosenberg; 233 Division St and 244 East Broadway, 5 years..... 5,000

JACOBOWITZ, Israel, to Elias Schwartz; 110 Lewis St, ½ part, 3 years..... 500

KNOLL, John A., and wife to Elizabeth M. Cauldwell; w s of Hoe St, 165.6 ft s of 167th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years.. 10,000

SAME to Charlotte R. Johnson; w s of Hoe St, 202.6 ft s of 167th St, 3 years.. 5,000

SAME to Frank R. Johnson, guardian of Pauline F. Johnson; w s of Hoe St, 221.3 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 5,000

LIETZ, Charles L., and wife to Joseph L. and Alexander Graf; 338 East 86th St, 3 years..... 7,000

McAULIFFE, Timothy, and Henry G. Gabay to John Theall and another, trustees for William and Frederick Theall; n s of 84th St, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... 25,000

MURPHY, William J., to Margaret Eckel; s s of 3 Ryer Av, Lots 197 and 198, map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham, all title, 1 year..... 200

McGURK, John H., to Lloyd Saltus; s s of 141st St, 214.10 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years..... 3,500

MASON, Henrietta V., to Josephine M. Hall; s s of 33d St, 231.3 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

MAIDHOF, Marguerite, to Hannah M. Wallace; e s of 2d Av, 48.1 ft n of 4th St, 3 years..... 12,000

NICHOLSON, Edward, to John A. Cisco, w s of Lenox Av, 25 ft n of 133d St; 2 years and 11 months, two mortgages..... 52,000

SAME to Samuel Lynch; 1,747 Park Av; 1 year and 4 months..... 7,000

O'REILLY, Dominic, and wife to Edward M. Burghard; s s of 124th St, 64 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 25,000

PROOPS, Solomon G., and wife to Frank W. Weiss; n s of 86th St, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 2,000

STEINFELD, David, and wife to David Jackson; n e corner of 7th Av and 123d St, 18 months..... 5,000

SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to William Hall's Sons; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 89th St, 5 months..... 8,700

SCHLITER, Henry, and wife to James Murray and Robert Hill; n s of 113th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av; 3 months..... 2,050

SOSSAN, Gertrude J., and husband to to Madelina and Louisa Blank; e s of Avenue A, 41.5 ft n of 82d St, 5 years.... 3,000

THE PILGRIM CHURCH OF NEW-YORK to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 121st St, 280 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

TURNER, James, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 138th St, 100 ft e of Willis Ave, 1 year. 6,000

VON GANTHER, Theodor, to Hettie D. and Robert Carter, trustee, &c., s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

VAN RIPER, Charles, and James M. in Coste and wives to Harlem Savings Bank; s e corner of Vanderbilt Av and 170th St., 1 year..... 3,500

SAME to same; s s of 170th St, 21.6 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 1 year, three mortgages... 8,250

WEYMANN, Josephine and Ernst C. to Catharine C. Hill; s s of Potter Place, 766.4 ft e of Marion Av, installments.. 1,500

YORK, Frank S., to Frances C. Cohn; s s of 145th St, 153.4 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,000

ZEITFUSS, Charles F., to Fordham Morris; e s of Riverview Terrace, 250 ft n w of Sedgwick Av, 1 year..... 2,580

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUMGARTEN, Maurice H., to Jacob Sternglanz..... $1

DICKEY, Charles D., Jr., and John C. Brown to Malcom Stuart.....

GREENTREE, Theodore, to James A. O'Gorman.....

JENCKS, Francis M., to William N. Crane, guardian of William M. Crane.....

LOEW, Joseph C., trustee, to Sarah M. Knight..... 13,000

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to William Hall's Sons..... 30,000

O'GORMAN, James A., to Delia Murphy... 1

POPPENHUSEN, Frederick G., to Frederick A. O. Schwarz..... 3,500

RICHARDS, Edgar and James G. K., executors of Edgar H. Richards, to Gracie K. Richards..... 10,000

SHERWELL, Charlotte H., executrix, &c., of Robert Sherwell, to Brooklyn Trust Company..... 35,000

STERNGLANZ, Jacob, to Maurice H. Baumgarten, guardian, &c..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Walter T. Hart, trustee..... 10,000

MASON, Henrietta V., to Josephine M. Hall..... 7,103

Lis Pendens.

80TH ST, n s, 144 ft w of Columbus Av, 18 ft front; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, against Laura Osborn and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

MADISON ST, 288; Mary Valentine against Andrew J. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ELM AV, s s, 575 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 25 ft front; Lena Seifert against Anna Fontana, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

82D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 19 ft front; Warren B. Smith against Oscar Ehlers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BLEECKER ST, 354; Gideon Fountain against James W. Ketcham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

135TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 34 ft front; Louis Damer against John Hafeman, owner; Robert Lorzing, contractor..... $32

FULTON AV and 170th St, s e corner, 104x108; A. N. Dienst & Co. against Anton L. Olson, owner and contractor..... 81

ELLISON AV, w s, 450 ft n of Marrin St, 25 ft front; Balcom Av, e s, 350 ft of Marrin St, 25 ft front; Bernard Dries against Mathilda F. Brown and John H. Eden, owner; Archibald T. Scott, contractor..... 800

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of road leading from West Farms to Westchester, 75 ft front; George Leier against John E. Pearson, owner; Henry Ceburer, contractor..... 214

106TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Anton Day against Edward C. Thatcher, owner and contractor..... 180

New-Jersey Property.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., OFFERS SEVERAL modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $900; quite near station. Apply, F. M. UNGER, opposite Nutley Station.

City Houses To Let---Unfurnished.

$2,100.

Three years' lease.

An elegant residence, brown, of Lenox Hill.

J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

$36.—NEW FLATS, NEWLY FURNISHED; SIX rooms and bath; exceptionally fine. Apply 50 West 98th St., or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.; references.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

WILBUR LARREMORE, Esq., Referee.

The Choice & Valuable Properties

No. 57 Broadway and 33 Trinity Place, Northwest Corner Exchange Alley. 95 and 97 Liberty Street, 34, 36, and 38 Harrison Street, Northeast Corner Washington St. 35 West 13th Street, 449 to 459 West 14th Street, 444 to 450 West 15th Street, and 149, 151, 155, & 157 E. 55th St.

For maps, terms, and particulars apply to STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway. (444)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1896,

At 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Sale, in Partition, under the direction of

Edward Jacobs, Esq., Referee, the

Valuable Tenement Property,

consisting of 4 five-story brick tenements, with lots,

Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 Cannon St.,

between Delancey and Rivington Sts.

For maps, &c., apply to GOLDFOGLE & COHN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 271 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer

Will sell at auction at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

111 Broadway, on

TUESDAY, February 25th,

at 12 o'clock noon.

Public Auction Sale on Choice

INVESTMENT PROPERTY,

consisting of 9 substantial 5-story apartment houses, rent roll guaranteed, on

306, 308, and 310 West 129th St., 25x88x100 each.

N. E. corner of Manhattan Av. and 118th St., 25x90x95.

350 West 124th St., stores, 30.3x86x100, irregular.

352 West 124th St., 27.8x86x100.

224 West 116th St., stores, 25x90x111, irregular, 100-foot street.

204 West 69th St., 18x90x100.

804 1st Av., stores, 23x65x100.

The houses are all rented and they are in perfect condition; terms most liberal; fullest inspection solicited.

Under the direction of CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, Atty., 141 Broadway or 111 Broadway. Maps, lists of rentals, mortgages, and terms at the attorney's office, or at the office of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

THE GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, entered December 27th, 1895, in a consolidated cause entitled "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, complainant, vs. the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, defendant, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, appointed for the purpose in and by the said decree, will sell at public auction upon the premises and in the south waiting room of the depot of the said railroad in the City of Green Bay, in the State and District of Wisconsin, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 18th day of February, 1896, all the mortgaged premises and property, rights and franchises described or mentioned as subject to the lien of the First Mortgage from the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated August 1, 1892, and the other mortgages in said decree referred to, in two parcels, namely: First—That part of the mortgaged property known as the La Crosse Branch, and so described in the bill of complaint filed in said cause; and, Second—the main line of railroad, and all the other property belonging to the said railroad company, a brief description of which properties so directed to be sold is as follows, viz.:

First:—The premises and property known as the La Crosse Branch are described as follows:

All that certain railroad known as the La Crosse Branch of the defendant railroad company extending from Onalaska on the line of the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad to the depot of the said La Crosse Branch at or near the City of La Crosse, in the State of Wisconsin, and the property and rights thereto appertaining, together with the real estate situated along said branch, and which is not a part of its right of way or depot grounds; and a certain tenacre tract of land situated in La Crosse, contiguous to but not a part of the right of way or depot grounds of said railroad company, including the track, roadbed, right of way, depot grounds and buildings and appurtenances to said railroad belonging.

Second:—The remainder of the mortgaged premises and property directed to be sold is described as follows:

All and singular the railroad of the said Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, as the same is now laid out, constructed and operated, from and including the terminus and depot of the said railroad at the City of Green Bay in said State of Wisconsin, and running thence through the Counties of Brown, Outagamie, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau and Buffalo, to and including the terminus and depot of said railroad in the City of Winona on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the County of Buffalo in said State, with all and singular the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, rights of way, viaducts, gravel pits, buildings, piers, wharves, erections, fixtures, walls, culverts, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights and interests, and all the real and personal property and estate of and belonging to the said railroad, or the said railroad company, and all railway stations and depots, with all the appurtenances, and all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery and equipments belonging or appertaining to the said railroad or said railroad company, and also all rights and privileges to use the said railway, roadbed, tracks, sidings, and turnouts, constructed upon or appurtenant to said railroad or used in connection therewith; also the right to extend said railroad to a point on the east bank of the Mississippi River between the south line of Township eighteen (18), Range ten (10) west, and the south line of Township twenty-seven (27), Range twenty (20) west, and to construct a railroad bridge over the Mississippi at such point to be used in connection with said railroad; also all the rights, interests and privileges, under a certain contract between the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company, dated May 5th, 1873, or under any other contract or contracts between said roads for any right or rights of trackage and for the use of any of the property, stations, tracks or privileges belonging to the said Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and for the use of any railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Winona or otherwhere; also all rights, interests and privileges under any contract or contracts made by said Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company with the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad Company for the use of any of the track, stations or property of said last named railroad, and any and all rights of trackage or rights of the said railroad last named or of any other railroad or railroads; and also all franchises connected with or relating to the construction, maintenance, operation and use of said Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad or said Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad, and all rights, privileges, grants, franchises, immunities and advantages possessed by said Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, and also all the property, rights and franchises of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company which it owned at the date of the several mortgages above referred to or which it has since or may hereafter acquire, except only the property above described and designated as the La Crosse Branch.

It is provided in said decree, among other things, (1) That the Master Commissioner may, upon the request of the complainant trustee, adjourn such sale from time to time, without further publication or notice.

(2) That no bid shall be entertained at such sale by the Master Commissioner for the La Crosse Branch unless the bidder shall first deposit with him the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in such currency, or drafts, certificates or cheques as may be satisfactory to him.

(3) That no bid shall be received by the Master Commissioner at such sale for the main line and other mortgaged property so to be sold unless the bidder shall first deposit with him the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in such currency or drafts, certificates or cheques as may be satisfactory to him.

(4) That if in either case a bidder having made a deposit shall fail to complete his purchase without just cause shown and allowed, he shall forfeit the deposit so made, the same to be disposed of as the Court upon due hearing may order.

(5) That in both cases the balance of the purchase money over and above the amount of deposit must be paid within thirty days after the sale, unless the Court for good cause shown shall by order extend the time for payment, such further portions of said purchase price to be paid in cash at the Court or a Judge thereof may direct, and the remainder to be paid in money, or in First Mortgage bonds, and the unpaid and overdue coupons appertaining thereto, or in Consolidated Mortgage bonds, and the unpaid and overdue coupons appertaining thereto.

Dated Milwaukee, Wis., January 17th, 1896.

FRANK M. HOYT, Master Commissioner.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, New-York City;

WINKLER, FLANDERS, SMITH, BOTTUM & VILAS, Milwaukee, Wis.,

Solicitors for Complainant.

By order of the Court duly made in the foregoing suit, the sale of the premises described in the foregoing notice has been adjourned to the third day of March, A. D. 1896, at the same hour and place mentioned and designated in the foregoing notice of sale.

FRANK M. HOYT, Master Commissioner.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, New-York City;

WINKLER, FLANDERS, SMITH, BOTTUM & VILAS, Milwaukee, Wis.,

Solicitors for Complainant.

City Real Estate for Sale.

BOTH SMALL AND LARGE INVESTORS CAN GET 6 PER CENT. AND SAFETY.

New-York Real Estate is better than Government Bonds.

The Savings Banks take the people's money, and give the profits to the Capitalists.

In the CASS REALTY CORPORATION the people get all the profits.

The least you may expect is 6 per cent. per year, 1½ per cent. four times a year—January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, October 1st—on $1.00 or $100.00, or $1,000.00—you get your full and equal share, no matter how little or how much you invest. It is THE BEST, THE SIMPLEST, THE SAFEST, THE MOST PROFITABLE method of investment ever devised. Only choice New-York City property is bought; what is cheap is not good. Only the best is good enough for the people to own. Weekly or monthly payments. Any amount. No penalties. No forfeitures.

A "guarantee fund" is in the hands of Trustees for the purchase or redemption of certificates, to enable holders to withdraw all or part of the money invested without loss or delay. In other words, practically you can get your money back when you need it.

The money is always safe, and the people become the landlords in the greatest and richest city in the Country.

For further information address

CASS REALTY CORPORATION,
No. 503 Fifth Avenue,
New-York City, N. Y.

For Sale—Easy Terms.

No. 16 East 82d St.; private residence, near Metropolitan Museum; 25 feet wide; 4-story, basement and 2-story extension; new exposed plumbing; beautiful, fresh decorations; immediate possession. Inquire on premises or of

E. E. ANDROVETTE,
218 Fulton St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Ceo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

174 WEST 94TH ST.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.

The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of

J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—No. 92 Riverside Drive, near 81st St. For particulars and for appointment to examine address Owner, Box 940 Post Office.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Irvington-on-Hudson.

Modern house, 12 rooms, newly decorated; rent, $900.

Old-fashioned Colonial house, 14 rooms, newly remodeled; sanitary plumbing; all modern improvements, (new,) $750.

Both houses have fine views of Hudson, extensive grounds, cared for at owner's expense, and free use of stables; seven minutes' walk of station.

Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

FOR SALE—Restricted; Sea Gate, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay; overlooking the Narrows; presenting this select property, strictly for residence, with every convenience; sewers, water, and gas; macadamized streets and direct private communication by boat to New-York within 15 minutes; soil perfectly drained. Particulars furnished by application to NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY; agents, WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE,

Exceptionally Well Lighted, Both in Front and Rear,

ON THE HANOVER SQUARE FRONT

OF THE

COFFEE EXCHANGE BUILDING

with entrance on Beaver Street.

Light and heat at night. Can be rented as a whole or in part.

For plans and further particulars, APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ, Agent,

9 PINE STREET.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.

To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

Country Houses To Let--Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A handsome cottage on Central Av., Far Rockaway; five minutes' walk from depot. E. BENEVILLE, 229 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let---Unfurnished.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—Jericho, Long Island; large house and outbuildings; the stock farm; 100 acres. Address owner, W. R. T. JONES, 51 Wall St., New-York City.

Referees' Notices.

THE GREEN BAY, STEVENS POINT & NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made by the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, dated and entered on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1895, in a cause wherein the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, is complainant and the Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company is defendant, the undersigned Master Commissioner, appointed for that purpose in and by said decree, will sell at auction in the south waiting room of the depot of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, in the City of Green Bay, in the County of Brown, in the State of Wisconsin and the Eastern District thereof, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1896, all the mortgaged premises and property, rights and franchises in said decree described or mentioned as subject to the lien of the mortgage of said Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, bearing date on the 15th day of August, 1882, in one parcel, a brief description of which said property so directed to be sold is as follows, as described in said decree and in said mortgage, to wit:

"The railroad of the said parties of the first part (said Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company) as now constructed and to be constructed in connection with the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad at the Town of Plover, in the County of Portage, in the State of Wisconsin, to and through the Town of Stevens Point, in said county; together with all and singular the tracks, railways, lines, turn-outs and side-tracks, bridges, fences, fixtures, buildings, lands for tracks, depots, tenements, appendages and appurtenances owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said parties of the first part (said Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company); also all railway depots or stations, with the buildings and fixtures thereon erected or to be erected, together with the shops, rolling stock and other corporate property incident or appurtenant to its operation; and also the chartered rights, franchises and privileges of said parties of the first part (said Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company); and all the estate, right, title and interest, property, claim and demand, as well at law as in equity, of the said parties of the first part (said Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company) to the same and to every part and parcel thereof."

It is provided in said decree, amongst other things, that the purchaser at said sale, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay the Master Commissioner on account of his purchase the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars ($30,000) in United States Currency, or in such certified draft, certificate or check as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once, the mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the Court reserving the right to consider such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser or as an original sale, but that such sale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that such further portions of the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the Court may from time to time direct, the Court reserving the right to resell the premises and property herein directed to be sold upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the Court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money or in bonds or overdue coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgagor company to the plaintiff, each said bond and coupon being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution ordered by said decree and according to the priority therein and thereby adjudged.

Dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in said Eastern District on this 17th day of January, A. D. 1896.

FRANK M. HOYT, Master Commissioner.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, New-York City;

WINKLER, FLANDERS, SMITH, BOTTUM & VILAS, Milwaukee, Wis.,

Solicitors for Complainant.

By order of the Court duly made in the foregoing suit, the sale of the premises described in the foregoing notice has been adjourned to the third day of March, A. D. 1896, at the same hour and place mentioned and designated in the foregoing notice of sale.

FRANK M. HOYT, Master Commissioner.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, New-York City;

WINKLER, FLANDERS, SMITH, BOTTUM & VILAS, Milwaukee, Wis.,

Solicitors for Complainant.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, Cornell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those cert

EXPENSES WERE ILLEGAL

So Says the Controller Respecting Outlays by the Police.

OPPOSED TO A TRANSFER OF MONEY

Wanted to Pay for Getting Evidence—Funds First Asked for a Station House—Pure Cussedness, the Mayor Declares.

The Police Board, sometime ago, through Commissioner Andrews, applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a transfer of $7,500 from the fund appropriated in 1892 for the building of a new station house in the Ninth Precinct to the contingent fund. The money was wanted to reimburse policemen who had spent their own money in collecting evidence of violations of the excise law and against disorderly houses. The amount of transfer asked for covered the accumulated expenses up to August and an additional account of $1,900 of the same sort has accrued since then.

Controller Fitch opposed the request for the transfer on the ground of illegality and the matter was referred to him for investigation. Commissioner Andrews frequently complained of the delay, but the Controller was tenacious of his position, and, after a careful investigation, prepared the following report, which was submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday:

The Board of Police, by a resolution adopted Dec. 10, 1895, requested the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer the sum of $7,500 from the appropriation made to the Police Department for the year 1892, entitled, "Construction of Station House, Lodging House, and Prison for the Ninth Precinct," to the appropriation made to said department for 1895, entitled, "Contingent expenses of the central department, &c.," to enable the Treasurer to pay bills presented for payment for expenses incurred by officers in obtaining certain evidence.

There are reasons why, in my judgment, this board should reject the application of the Board of Police.

The general spirit and purpose of the Consolidation act is that unexpended balances of appropriations shall not be carried for years on the books of the corporation, to be ultimately used for some purpose entirely foreign to that for which the Board of Estimate originally made the appropriation. Section 207, on the contrary, shows that it is intended that moneys raised by taxation, and unexpended, shall, as soon as practicable after the expiration of the year for which the appropriation was made, be transferred to the General Fund for the Reduction of Taxation. Year after year this rule has been followed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

It is true that the Department of Public Works and the Police Department are exempted from the prohibition against transferring unexpended balances of one year to appropriations of another year, but this statutory privilege furnishes no ground for reversing the general spirit and purpose of charter requirements, unless good reasons can be shown for the necessity of taking advantage thereof.

In the present instance the appropriation from which it is proposed to take the sum of $7,500 was made four years ago for a specific purpose which the Board of Police has refused or neglected to carry out. I do not think that it requires any extended argument to show the impropriety of using money levied from the taxpayers of 1892 for the erection of a station house in the Ninth Precinct, for contingent expenses of the Police Department incurred in 1895. If the money is not needed for the purpose for which it was appropriated, it should be covered into the General Fund for the Reduction of Taxation, as the Consolidation act provides. I am aware that, from time to time, under press of circumstances, departures from this salutary rule have been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; but the practice is, at best, a bad one, and the present instance furnishes such a flagrant example of indirect evasion of the rule of making annual appropriations for the expenses of each year, that I believe it to be time to call a halt.

It is manifest that if the Board of Police can carry to their credit on the books of the corporation large credit balances of appropriations for constructing public buildings, which it is not intended shall ever, in fact, be constructed, and shall then be at liberty, from time to time, to use such balances for current expenses, like contingencies, &c., two results must inevitably follow:

First, the taxpayers will be deprived, pro tanto of a reduction of taxation to which they are entitled by the spirit of the laws, and, secondly, the public will be mystified and deceived as to the actual amount of annual expenditures incurred by the Police Department.

There is another feature of this request to which I wish to draw the attention of this board.

The purpose of the transfer is stated to be "to enable the Treasurer to pay bills presented for payment for expenses incurred by officers in obtaining evidence against disreputable houses and other expenses properly chargeable against the contingent fund."

It would thus seem that this application has not been made to this board until after liabilities in excess of the appropriation have actually been incurred. In other words, the Board of Police, or their subordinates, having first deliberately violated the law, then ask this board to take such action as will relieve them of the responsibility of their acts. Section 47 of the Consolidation act reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the heads of all departments of said city, and of all boards and officers charged with the duty of expending or incurring obligations payable out of the moneys raised by tax in said city, so to regulate such expenditures for any purpose or object that the same shall not in any one year exceed the amount appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for such purpose or object; and no charge, claim, or liability shall exist or arise against said city for any sum in excess of the amount appropriated for the several purposes."

And Section 117 of the Penal Code provides that "a public officer or person holding a public trust or employment, upon whom any duty is enjoined by law who willfully neglects to perform the duty, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

I do not know what officials of the Police Department, if any, have subjected themselves to the penalities of the law above quoted, nor is that a question which particularly concerns the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the present time. It is sufficient to observe that the Police Department seems to entertain the belief that the board is wholly independent of and superior to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the matter of shaping, modifying, and increasing its appropriations, and that the duties of this board in the premises are limited to the mechanical registering of the will of the Board of Police. From such an assumption I wish most emphatically to dissent.

No provisions of law affecting the City of New-York are more elementary than those which impose upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the duty and responsibility of determining what shall be the total amount of expenditures to be incurred by the several departments of the City Government in any one year.

If a department or city board wishes to expend more than the amount of its appropriation, as fixed in the final estimate, the law requires it to make application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an increase thereof by means of a transfer, and the action of this board upon such an application determines whether or not the proposed additional expenditure can be legally incurred.

In the present instance the expense has been incurred illegally, and, rather than acquiesce in that subversion of our system of municipal government, which would follow the yielding up of the functions of this board to the independent action of city departments, I propose to allow the responsibility for these illegal expenses of the Police Department to rest with those individuals under the color of whose authority the same were originally incurred.

Mr. Fitch called attention to the fact that of the $7,500, but $300.28 had actually been expended in securing evidence against disorderly houses: $1,722 was spent for photographs, and $1,500 for excise spying.

During the year, Mr. Fitch said, the board had expended $19,708 for contingencies, of which $15,000 went for telegrams, car fares, rents, &c.; $4,000 for stenographers' notes of trials; $395 for legal expenses, and the balance for petty matters.

When Controller Fitch had finished, Commissioners Andrews remarked that the station house fund, from which he asked the transfer, had been drawn on repeatedly by Tammany boards, and that Mr. Fitch had not objected,

"No matter what the old boards did," said the Controller, "this board is expected to do better than the old ones, isn't it? I do not know what the previous transfers were for."

Mr. Andrews said the station house fund was $70,000 in 1892, and that, as the station house was never built, parts of the money had been transferred. The Commissioner also said that the $7,500 was absolutely necessary; that if it was not paid the officers would refuse to expend their own money to secure evidence of violations of the law, and the effectiveness of the force would be impaired. The men had expended the money, believing they would get it back.

The Police Commissioner said he would like to have time to reply to the Controller, and further consideration of the matter was laid over to give him the opportunity.

The board then transferred $38,680, originally appropriated for the Ninth Precinct Station House, for one in the Twelfth Precinct instead. This was done at the request of the Police Board, and there was no objection, as the transfer was for the purpose of building, and right in the line for which the money was intended originally. This transfer practically exhausts the fund.

When asked, after the meeting, what he thought of the Controller's objections, the Mayor said:

"It's pure cussedness—nothing else—and to get political capital—that's all. Mr. Andrews will answer Mr. Fitch, and it will be a scorcher, you can depend upon it."

WHERE THE NATION'S MONEY IS

The Aggregate $2,197,000,236—In the Treasury $617,793,512, and Out of It $1,579,206,724.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In response to a Senate resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to that body a lot of statistics relative to the amount and character of the coin and currency in circulation, &c. From this reply it appears that the aggregate amount of coin and currency, notes, and money of the United States of all forms, Jan. 1, 1896, was $2,197,000,236, the amount in the Treasury was $617,793,512, and that outside the Treasury, $1,579,206,724.

The character of this money is as follows, the first table showing the grand totals, and the second that which is in the Treasury. A third table, which is omitted, shows, by the simple process of subtracting what is in the Treasury from the grand aggregate, the amount that is held outside the Treasury:

	General Stock. Coined or Issued.	In Treasury.
Gold coin	$568,106,939	$83,378,392
Standard silver dollars	423,289,629	364,083,702
Subsidiary silver	77,182,006	12,764,321
Gold certificates	77,182,006	12,764,321
Silver certificates	345,702,504	9,625,856
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	137,771,280	22,044,511
United States notes, greenbacks	346,681,016	115,825,143
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872	34,450,000	2,845,000
National bank notes	213,716,973	7,063,137
Total	$2,197,000,236	$617,793,512

The letter says it is not practicable to state the amount held on that date as reserves by National or State banks, loan and trust companies, &c. The report of the condition of National banks of Dec. 13, 1895, shows that such banks have $134,779,436 in gold, $38,000,000, in round numbers, in silver, and the balance, of an aggregate of $303,896,833, in legal-tender notes and United States certificates of deposit.

As nearly as the Controller was able to ascertain for the year 1895, corporations other than National banks held money aggregating $227,743,303, of which a little more than $10,000,000 was gold.

MRS. FOLTZ TO THE BAR

GEN. TRACY MOVES THAT SHE BE ADMITTED TO PRACTICE HERE.

The Fair Applicant Adjusted Her Bonnet at the Glass in the Clerk's Office Before Going Down Town.

Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz, the woman lawyer who has come from San Francisco to practice law in New-York, took the initial steps yesterday toward admission to the bar. She was presented before the

Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz,
Seeks Admission to Practice in the New-York Courts.

bar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who moved that she be admitted to practice.

The presence of Mrs. Foltz created a small sensation among the lawyers who were present at the opening of court in the afternoon. She entered the courtroom a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and took a seat in the back part of the place reserved for the bar. She wore an unobtrusive gown, fashionably made, with a small black bonnet, which she removed at the opening of court.

Gen. Tracy, who is an old friend of Mrs. Foltz, came in while the Judges were calling off the cases. As soon as this was finished, he elbowed his way through the lawyers, who were about to leave, followed by Mrs. Foltz. Gen. Tracy held in his hand a large bundle of papers and a roll of certificates of admission to the bar.

"If the Court please," he said, "I move the admission to the bar of the State of New-York of Mrs. Clara Foltz."

The lawyers all immediately gave attention. The request came as a surprise to them. Gen. Tracy explained that he held certificates of admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of California, the District and Circuit Federal Courts, and the United States Supreme Court, and also papers from many prominent people of California attesting the high standing of Mrs. Foltz.

"Let the papers be examined. If they are in proper form the motion will be granted," said the Court.

Mrs. Foltz had stood very coolly at the bar, paying little heed to the curious glances directed toward her. Gen. Tracy seemed to be the most embarrassed of the two. At the conclusion of the little incident Mrs. Foltz went out into the Clerk's office, adjusted her bonnet before the glass, and went down town alone.

"Well," said A. H. Hummel, as he stood out in the hall, "now we are likely to become more civilized. It will be a pleasure to see which one of us will have the first opportunity to show our chivalry by allowing her to win a case."

A number of lawyers made comments on the new order of things. They were favorably impressed with Mrs. Foltz's quiet, dignified demeanor while before the court.

Mrs. Foltz was the leading woman lawyer of the Pacific coast before she came to New-York. She was left a widow at an early age, with five children. To support them she studied law and began her practice. She forced through an amendment to the California Constitution allowing women to be admitted and also successfully contested a suit to make law-school Trustees admit her to study. She has been one of the leading women suffragists of California.

Mrs. Foltz is very prominent in social and legal circles on the Pacific coast. One of her brothers owns The San Francisco Call, and another is counsel for the great Spreckles sugar interests.

HUNTER IN FAVOR OF SOUND MONEY

The Would-Be Senator Gives Expression to His Views.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 20.—In an interview Dr. Godfrey Hunter, Republican nominee for United States Senator, announces for the first time that he favors sound money. Mr. Hunter says:

"In the State Convention, which declared unconditionally for a gold standard, I was a member of the Platform Committee and fought for that platform. I am a sound-money advocate, and always have been. I refer to my course in Congress and to my public utterances. I have not yet seen any cause to change the views I have heretofore held."

The vote for United States Senator today resulted: Blackburn, 59; Hunter, 59; Carlisle, 2; McCreary, 1; Bate, 1; Crawford, 1; Burchett, 1; Davis, 1.

The Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The demand for wool has been very moderate, and the sales of the week are only 1,800,000 pounds of all kinds. Prices are very little changed, but forced sales could only be made at concessions. In Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces there have been sales of X at 18c, XX and XX and above at 19@20c; and No. 1 at 21@22c per lb. Michigan X firm at 16@17c. Washed combing wools are selling at 22@28c, and unwashed at 17@18c per lb. Fine delaine selections are quiet at 21@22c for Ohio. Unwashed clothing fleeces are selling at 11@14c for fine and 15@17c for medium and one-half blood. Territory wool has been quiet, with sales principally at 10@14c in the grease, which, on a scoured basis, means 30@37c for staple and 33@34c for average fine and fine medium. Texas and California wools are neglected. In pulled wools there is a fair movement in the extreme, but medium grades are dull. Australian wool in good demand at 17@24c, as to quality. Other kinds of foreign wools are also selling quite well.

THE MONADNOCK A NEW VESSEL

The Old Warship in Commission Once Again After Repairs that Required Over Twenty Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The old Monadnock has been placed in commission, and after many years' delay has been added to the active list of the naval register. The ship was a war-time vessel originally, and in 1865 was at Philadelphia. It was desired that the monitor be taken to the Pacific coast, but that type of ship was declared by many officers as unsafe for open sea voyages.

Capt. F. M. Bunce, the present commanding officer of the North Atlantic fleet, insisted that the Monadnock could be taken to sea, and was willing to undertake the perilous trip through the Straits of Magellan. He was assigned to the duty and made the voyage safely. He received the thanks of the Government for his performance, and was recommended by the Navy Department for reward. The Monadnock was for a time in San Francisco Bay, when it was decided to "repair" the ship. The cost of the alterations amounted to nearly as much as a new ship would have cost, and the scandal which surrounded the expenditure in alleged repairs led to a Congressional provision limiting the amount of money which should be thereafter expended for repairs to ships of war.

The vessel was torn nearly to pieces, and in 1875 the Government commenced to rebuild it. More than twenty years after the repairs were begun, the Monadnock has been placed in commission. During reconstruction, the Monadnock was sunk in a violent storm with a large quantity of material on board. This material had been carried across the continent at great cost, and the incident increased the dissatisfaction. The material was raised piece by piece by divers, and finally the main structure was recovered. Shortly after, the vessel was taken to the Mare Island Navy Yard, where it has since been. The ship will be assigned to the Pacific fleet. It is practically a new ship, very little of the original Monadnock remaining.

LUCIE FREISINGER BURIED

Funeral of the Dead Actress in St. Francis Xavier's Church.

Funeral services were held in St. Francis Xavier's Church yesterday afternoon over the remains of Lucie Freisinger, the German actress who died of heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 67 Irving Place. Flowers covered the altar steps, having been sent from the Metropolitan Opera House, the Fifth Avenue, Abbey's, Union Square, and Tony Pastor's Theatres, and the casket was almost hidden by lilies sent by members of the Irving Place Theatre Company, to which Miss Freisinger belonged. Father O'Carroll officiated. The musical part of the services, arranged by Nahan Franko, included Mendelssohn's Sonata No. 7, a violin solo by Mr. Franko, and the tenor solo, "Pia Jesu," by Signor Arencebi.

At the close of the prayers the pall bearers—Messrs. Pfeil, Senius, Sich, Strobel, Bira, Eggelling, and Link of the Irving Place Theatre—carried the casket to the vestibule of the church. Here it was opened and the face of the dead woman was exposed until all the mourners and visitors to the church had looked upon it. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery. A mass for the repose of the soul of the dead actress will be celebrated in St. Francis Xavier's Church this morning.

SONS OF ALLEN S. NEWMAN QUARREL

Augustus Says Allen Is a "Calisaya Fiend" and Threatened His Life.

Allen S. Newman, forty-five years old, of 263 West Seventy-first Street was in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday in answer to a summons that had been issued for his appearance by his brother Augustus S. Newman, of 69 West Fifty-fourth Street. The complaining brother said that the prisoner had threatened his life, and was injuring his business.

The two Newmans are the sons and heirs of Allen S. Newman, of the firm of Newman & Capon, makers of hardware specialties at 157 West Twenty-ninth Street. Augustus told Magistrate Brann that Allen was a "calisaya fiend," and that he was in the habit of calling at the place of business every time he got under the influence of the drug and threatened to kill everybody in sight, and his brother in particular. Allen declared that he had threatened Augustus because his brother was robbing him of his share of his father's estate. Augustus denied the charge, but Allen reiterated it in the most vehement language. The Magistrate adjourned the case until to-day.

MR. BALDWIN MAKES A DENIAL

His Dinner to Secretary Carlisle Not Inspired by Bankers.

Naval Officer C. C. Baldwin will entertain Secretary Carlisle at dinner at the Metropolitan Club on Monday evening. Invitations have been issued to prominent bankers and others to meet the Secretary on that occasion.

Among those who are understood to have accepted the J. Pierpont Morgan, Collector Kilbreth, President James Stillman of the City Bank, President James T. Woodward of the Hanover Bank, Pliny Fisk, and August Belmont. Invitations reached some of those to whom they were sent too late for acceptance on acount of previous engagements, and regrets have been sent. This circumstance was seized upon yesterday by those unfriendly to Mr. Carlisle, to make it appear that bankers resent his course in the recent bond issue.

Mr. Baldwin said yesterday that such reports were wholly untrue. The dinner had not been inspired by the Morgan combination of bankers, but it was to be given to his own personal, political, and business friends. There would be a party of about twenty, and as it was to be a private dinner he did not care to announce their names.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, colder, westerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, continued fair and cold weather, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair weather, continuing cold Friday and Friday night, warmer Sunday, westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair and colder, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair and colder, with a cold wave in northern portion, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair and colder, with a cold wave, northerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair and colder, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, and COLORADO, fair weather, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, colder in eastern portion, northeasterly winds, becoming variable. ARKANSAS, fair and slightly colder, northeasterly winds.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, continued fair and cold weather, northerly winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, continued fair cold weather, westerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, colder in eastern portion, westerly winds. OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair and warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, and NORTH DAKOTA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. MISSOURI and KANSAS, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. NEBRASKA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portions, southerly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair weather, southerly winds.

Signals are displayed at all stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, except at Brownsville, Texas.

The pressure has risen throughout the central valleys and the east. It is highest in Southern Illinois, with a barometer reading of 30.50 inches. The accompanying cold wave has pushed eastward to the middle Atlantic coast, and southward almost to the Gulf. It was especially severe Thursday in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley, where the highest temperature of the day was but 6° to 10° above zero. By Friday night freezing temperature will probably extend to the east Gulf coast, and to Northern Florida.

Little precipitation was reported Thursday, embracing a few scattered snow flurries in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley. The weather Wednesday night was generally clear, the only exception being in the lower lake region. The temperature in the Northwest has risen under the influence of an area of low pressure which has appeared in Western Canada.

For Friday fair weather and continued low temperature is indicated in the Middle and North Atlantic States, fair and colder weather in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Lower Mississippi Valley, fair and slightly colder in the West Gulf States. The weather will continue fair with rising temperature in the lake region, the Upper Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, and the Northwest.

TOLD OF TURKEY'S CRIMES

The Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin Spent Many Years in Constantinople.

ENGLAND BLAMED FOR MASSACRES

Armenian Atrocities, He Says, Could Have Been Prevented by the Powers—The Turk Has Always Been Irresponsible.

The Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., for many years President of Robert College, Constantinople, yesterday addressed the Young Women's Guild of Dr. Lyman Abbott's congregation, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on "The Relation of the European Powers to the Present Armenian Situation."

Dr. Hamlin has a striking personality. He is eighty-four years old, is tall and broad, has a strong aquiline nose, eyes in which his vitality and determination are shown, and a long white beard.

His address was listened to by an audience largely composed of women. He was introduced by his niece, Mrs. Lyman Abbott.

Dr. Hamlin talked in very simple language. It was more like a conversation than a lecture, but as he sat in his armchair and told in his quiet manner of the atrocities in Armenia, of his own and his daughter's experience in Turkey, and finally denounced the powers of Europe for their criminal inactivity in the matter, and referred to the heroism of Clara Barton in her present mission, he held every one spellbound by his magnetism and force.

As the first President in 1861 of Robert College—founded by the gift of Christopher Robert of New-York City—he was known by the Armenian students as Father Hamlin. Bulgarians, Armenians, and the students of twelve nationalities knew and revered him in the college. The Armenians called him also "The Father of the Nation." For his mechanical ingenuity and administrative ability he was famous among them.

As a missionary in Turkey, forty years ago, in the days of the Crimean war his energy was fruitful of results. He built churches, introduced sewing machines, ploughs, &c., and taught the poor people trades.

He opened a bakery in Constantinople in 1853. One of the officers of the British Army saw a boatload of his bread being rowed across the Bosphorus. The officer made inquiries, with the result that Dr. Hamlin received a contract for making bread for a portion of the British Army and handed over the proceeds, several thousand dollars, to the Board of Missions under which he worked. His energy was untiring and his originality great. He visited the hospitals and attended the wounded.

"I must ask your permission to sit down while I speak," he said, in his deep voice, as soon as Mrs. Abbott had introduced him to the audience yesterday. "I am a little weak in the knees—not morally, but physically," he added, with a smile.

Dr. Hamlin commenced by sketching the political events which led up to and brought about the two great treaties known in history between Turkey and the powers of Europe. He spoke first of the Peace of Paris in 1856, when the powers undertook to reform Turkey, and a special reform Constitution was prepared by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The Constitution was in all respects a great and good one when it was marred and rendered a farce by the introduction of a fatal article by which the signatory powers were required not to interfere with Turkey in the carrying out of the reforms.

"This annihilated all hope of reform, and that article became the scorn of all thinking men of Europe."

The Berlin Convention of 1878 was the second treaty Dr. Hamlin referred to. Under this treaty the inhabitants of Turkey were to be assured of religious freedom and the rights of the consular agents of the powers to afford official protection to their respective countries' subjects were recognized.

England, which was one of the signatory powers, also entered into a special treaty with Turkey and received the island of Cyprus in return for her promise to protect Turkey from Russian aggression.

"Here then," said Dr. Hamlin, "was a sufficiently clear outline of the duties of the great powers toward Turkey. They agreed to secure a reform administration of Government in Turkey to guard its Christian subjects, and England entered into an especial treaty in relation to Turkey, by which there should be a good and fair administration of justice toward her Christian subjects. Turkey went solemnly into this treaty and agreed to treat Christian subjects as she did Mohammedan subjects."

This caused general joy throughout the Christian world; among the Greeks, and especially among the Armenians. Dr. Hamlin proceeded to tell with considerable interesting detail of the reasons for Turkish hatred of the Armenians and some of the causes which led to the recent massacres.

"The Turks viewed with alarm the rapid increase of the Armenians, and in some parts the diminution of the Moslem population. The Turkish newspapers took up the subject, and assigned various causes for the fact. One of them was amusing. It was said the consumption by the bottle of European patent medicines was doing the work. Female infanticide, a truer cause, was also mentioned. The nurses were given "bashbeesh" if the female children died soon after their birth, and even the doctors were tempted to assist in removing them. All the young men were carried off for the army. Thus the Moslems were decreasing.

"The Turks were aware of this, and needed little to incite them to kill the Armenians and help restore the balance of population."

The Berlin treaty had claimed indemnity for the slaughter of 7,000 Armenians, who had supplied the Russian army with food. Finally, no penalty was enforced, and promises for reform from the Turks were accepted instead.

"The present Sultan has certain qualities of astuteness," said the speaker, "and from this neglect he learned his lesson. He had killed off 7,000 Armenians without being punished, so he made the required promises, and remembered also that he could do some more killing with impunity. The reforms were never enforced, and the Sultan kept asking for more time.

"The Turks are skilful in promises and great in Machiavellian diplomacy, and the missionaries expected great good from his promises."

Dr. Hamlin described how the Sultan gained a reputation, still accorded to him in some quarters, for taking hold of education and posing as its friend. But, while he educated his own subjects, he began to destroy the work of Christian education. No schools have been built, and few repairs have been made since 1880.

The censorship was established on books. The words "freedom," "courage," "power," "force," &c., were erased. So many words were considered objectionable for the Armenian mind that works on mental philosophy, science, and moral philosophy could hardly exist.

The hymn book was reviewed. "Hold the Fort," was considered an insurrectionary hymn. "HO" was erased in books of science, because it stood for Hamid, and O for nothing—the Sultan is good for nothing. All sorts of absurd reasons were invented for destroying books and preventing the education of the Armenians.

The speaker followed the events in Turkey till they came down to the massacres.

"The great powers have known this," he said. "England has known this. Reports of everything were sent to the Foreign Office. But, England, for some reason, did not wish to put forth her power and enforce the treaty. Lord Salisbury, for diplomatic purposes, chooses to consider that the Sultan is not at fault.

"England has lost her chance, and has gone down to the level of Hamid. She has proved false to her obligations, and false also to that law of humanity which lays obligations upon all nations."

Dr. Hamlin paid an eloquent tribute to the heroism of Clara Barton, and also painted in vivid colors, and from personal knowledge, the present condition of the Armenians in their sacked and razed villages.

At the close of the address, Mr. Kiretchjian, General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association, and a graduate from Robert College, said that a special call for $100 each had been sent to 1,000 rich women in America, and already twenty had responded.

Collegiate Course at Harvard.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—In regard to a report that the Harvard Faculty had decided at its meeting Tuesday, by a vote of 50 to 35, to reduce the collegiate course from four years to two, President Eliot said to a reporter yesterday that the matter was being discussed, but added: "No conclusion seems to be even in sight."

HENRY C. MINER TO MARRY AGAIN

Anne O'Neill, Leading Woman of William H. Crane's Company, to Become His Wife Early in May.

Anne O'Neill, the leading woman of William H. Crane's company, will, in all probability, retire from the stage altogether after the present season, so she may not be seen as an actress in New-York again after to-morrow night, when the Crane season ends here. Miss O'Neill is to be married to Congressman and Manager Henry C. Miner.

The engagement of Mr. Miner and Miss O'Neill has been of some little time standing, although it has been kept a secret by those most intimately concerned. The wedding will be celebrated in May, and after it Mr. Miner will start on his long-contemplated tour around the world, in which, of course, he will be accompanied by his new wife. He fell in love with Miss O'Neill when Mr. Crane's company first played at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last season, and has been persistent in his attentions ever since.

This marriage will, of course, prevent Miss O'Neill from accepting the position offered her of leading woman for the American Theatrical Syndicate next season. She has not signed any contract for that position, but she was seriously considering the advisability of taking it when she decided to marry Mr. Miner.

FIRE IN A LUMBER DISTRICT

Several Firms Burned Out in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 20.—Fire in the lumber district of this city, upon the point between the East River and Newtown Creek, destroyed $14,000 worth of property this morning. The entire Fire Department of the city was engaged fighting the flames, which were not checked until in the afternoon.

Smoke was first discovered at 3 o'clock issuing from the planing mill of Daniel Doncaster, in Front Street, owned by the Roscoe Lumber Company. From that building the wind drove the fire over into Walker & Co.'s box factory. These two buildings had blazed for several hours when the flames spread to Colligan's lumber shop and the Long Island Lumber Company's yards. Clark & Sampson's feed store also caught fire several times, and many other small buildings in the neighborhood were slightly damaged.

The firemen were handicapped in their fight against the flames by the cold. Ice formed upon the hose and upon the firemen themselves, and little streams of water flowing from the lumber froze under their feet.

A fire tug was formerly maintained in Newtown Creek, but it has been out of commission for some time.

Six truck horses were burned to death in the stable of the Roscoe Lumber Company. They were locked in, and could not be gotten out in time. The losses of the different owners are as follows: Roscoe Lumber Company, $6,000; Long Island Lumber Company, $4,500; Walker & Co., $1,400; D. Doncaster, $500; Nelson Doncaster, $200; Claude Colligan, $1,500, and Charles Hammel, $500.

RESIGNATION OF BRAYTON IVES

Succeeded by J. E. Searles as President of the Western National Bank.

Brayton Ives resigned yesterday from the Presidency of the Western National Bank and John E. Searles, Secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, was elected to succeed him. Mr. Ives will continue to serve in the Directory, a consideration which is said to have been largely influential in inducing Mr. Searles to accept the place. Mr. Searles intends to continue with the Sugar company, and to give at least half of his time to its business.

It was announced that Mr. Ives had resigned because of demands upon his time by personal and railroad business. The recent death of J. B. Metcalf, in whose firm Mr. Ives is a special partner, furnished one of these reasons. He is also devoting much time to the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of which he is President, and is working on plans for the benefit of that property which necessitate close attention.

The friction in the management of the bank, which manifested itself in differences among the Directors last year, is said to have nothing to do with the resignation. They were differences of temperament mainly, and subsided with the re-election of Mr. Ives as President.

TWO PARDONS ARE REFUSED

Criminals for Whom President Cleveland Has No Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—President Cleveland to-day refused to grant a pardon to Lewis Redwine, the young society man of Atlanta, Ga., who was convicted of embezzling the funds of the National bank by which he was employed, and was sentenced Jan. 12, 1894, to six years' imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus. In denying the pardon, the President said the sentence was not a severe one, and he sees nothing to entitle the convict to clemency. Representations as to Redwine's ill health do not, Mr. Cleveland says, justify his release at this time. The indorsements of Redwine's application for clemency set forth that his health is in a precarious state.

The President, in denying a pardon to F. M. O. Holston, convicted in Oregon of forgery in a pension case, says he is decidedly in favor of strict punishment in a case like this, which involves the "swindling a poor and needy veteran, and a prostitution of the benevolent intentions of the Government as embodied in its pension laws."

Military Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Cadet appointments to the United States Military Academy have been conferred on C. W. Wesson, Centreville, (First Congressional District,) Md., with M. E. Usilton, Chestertown, as alternate; James Prentice, Batavia, (Thirtieth District,) New-York; J. P. Longue, Neptune, (Fourth District,) Ohio, with H. F. Puthoff, Celina, as alternate; R. P. Yales, New-Ulm, (Second District,) Minn., with J. R. Current, Home, as alternate, and M. H. Manion, New-Orleans, (First District,) La.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable American woman as chambermaid, or would wait on lady or assist with children and do plain sewing; first-class city references. B. H., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, giving up housekeeping, desires a place for her chambermaid and waitress; Scotch-American girl; who is thoroughly capable and trustworthy; seventeen months' references. Can be seen at 155 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a thoroughly competent waitress, whom she can recommend; wages, $25. Address, for three days, C., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant with several years' experience as chambermaid and plain sewer; in a small family; best city references. M. G., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—In good, private family; good reference; English. F. B., care of R. Bedford, 229 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young English woman as chambermaid; best of city references. Y. S., Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By German girl; best references. A. C., 78 West 48th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent woman cook in a private family; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; first-class city reference. 218 East 56th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept. S. L., 114 East 53d St., care of Snooke.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. M. Henley, 118 East 52d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; good baker; day or week; good reference. 108 West 40th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman to cook and do plain washing; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—As second cook, with chef; three years' experience. M. L. S., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook and laundress in private family; reference. 571 Amsterdam Av.; Graham's bell.

COOK.—By competent young girl in private family; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; best city reference; no cards. 35 East 30th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; competent in all branches; best of references. 325 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By young girl; good cook; no washing; reference. Rose, 648 9th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; can get up dinner parties and luncheons; reference from present employers, also New-York and Boston references. Annie, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; five and seven years' references. 524 West 17th St., Gorden's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, to go together or separate: one as cook and plain washer, other as chambermaid and waitress; lady can be seen. 424 West 58th St., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in first-class family; understands all kinds of family cooking; best reference. 241 West 30th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. 244 West 36th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Two girls wish place together; good cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; five and seven years' reference. 456 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a first-class private family cook; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $30 to $35; answer early; city reference. K. D., Box 138, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a professional cook, (German;) good caterer and manager; capable of taking full charge; two years' reference; state wages. H., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a first-class North German cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; personal city references. Call, from 10 to 4, at 38 East 57th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class cook; wages, $25 to $30; American; private family; best city references. 117 East 53d St., Adams's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook and to do plain washing in a private family; excellent meat cook, soups, and desserts; sober and obliging; city reference. 446 3d Av., Room 1.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Call, two days, 250 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a professional cook; a young woman; good caterer and manager; capable of taking full charge; best reference. B., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young women; one as cook; other as chambermaid and waitress; excellent references. A. N., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good city reference. Call, from 10 to 3, at 65 Madison Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent cook and excellent laundress; any kind of housework. B., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman